

..... → **SHIPPENSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL** ←
SHIPPENSBURG, CUMBERLAND CO. PENNA

1731.

HISTORY

—OF—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA,

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY

REV. CONWAY P. WING, D. D.,

AND OTHERS.

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Preface.

In the more general histories, it is remarkable that so seldom a reference is made to the county of Cumberland. The distinguished men which it furnished in early times could not indeed be left out of their narrative, but the county itself is not often spoken of, and the prominent part which it then sustained is scarcely noticed. And yet, from its position and the peculiar character of its people, it had to bear a principal share in the heroic sufferings and achievements of the American people of the last half of the last half century. Not only did it form a rampart against cruel enemies, but its sons went forth to the ranks and supplied eminent leaders in every important conflict, in larger numbers in proportion to its population than perhaps any other district of our country. The favorite hero of the Indian war and the commander of the State militia in the Revolutionary war; a signer of the Declaration of Independence and one of the first Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; the head of the commissary department for the Middle States and the actual savior of the continental army during three of the most trying and critical years of our Revolutionary struggle; the commander of the State's forces against the most serious rebellion of our constitutional period; and the most successful literary institution in what was then the second state of our Union in population and social respectability, were all from what is now the county of Cumberland.

It is perhaps useless and unmanly to complain of this. There has scarcely been an effort made by her own sons to supply the details of this history. They have not lacked in what has been called "the grand talent for silence." Quick enough to resent injustice when directly assailed, they have had little taste for self-assertion. They have taken but a small part in those historical investigations which have secured a just name for other portions of the State and country. Some valuable materials have been collected, but they have not been made attractive to the ordinary reader. During the late centennial celebrations large additions have been made to these, which need collection and embodiment in more general narratives. The recent custom of preparing and publishing county histories, is attended by some advantages, which their frequent offences to cultivated taste cannot altogether outweigh.

In the present instance, the publisher has endeavored to secure as perfect a work as could be obtained under the circumstances of a limited time and a practicable expenditure. A slight delay became

in dispensable to the acquisition of materials, but an ample compensation will be found in the greater completeness of the history. He is well aware of the deficiencies which a no very sharp-sighted critic will discover in it, but the utmost diligence has been found insufficient to remove them.

The failure of earlier arrangements with some writers for the Township Histories left but little time for those who took their places to do justice to their subjects. The latter deserve thanks for what they have accomplished. It is proper also that credit should be given to some who have freely made documentary and oral contributions to the work. Happily these have been so numerous that all of them cannot be mentioned here; but among those who deserve especial mention are Dr. Robert G. Young and Rev. Moses Miller, of Mechanicsburg; Dr. Alfred Creigh, of Washington, Pa.; Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia, Pa.; Dr. W. H. Egle, Rev. William A. West, Rev. B. F. Beck and Hamilton Alricks, Esq., of Harrisburg; Rev. R. McCachren, of Newville; Prof. S. D. Hillman of Shippensburg; J. H. McAuley, Esq., of Chambersburg; George Metzger, Esq., Rev. Dr. J. A. McCauley, John Hartzler, Rev. A. H. Irvine, Amos Miller and David Miller, of Carlisle; and Robert Gibson, of Falling Springs, Perry county, Pennsylvania. Valuable information was also received from the papers of the Blaine, the Byers, the Alexander, the Miller, the Wilson, the Anderson, the McFeeley, the Peffer, the Craighead, and other families, now in the possession of their descendants, and from papers in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in the Court Houses in Lancaster and Carlisle, and in the public offices in the capitol at Harrisburg. These last have been kindly submitted to an examination, and have afforded items never before given to the public.

The writer of the General History desires to request that any real errors affecting the truth of history which may be discovered by the readers of the work, or any additional facts likely to contribute to its usefulness and now in the possession of any, might be communicated to him by letter or otherwise, in order that if an edition of it should hereafter be called for, he might avail himself of them in due season.

INTRODUCTION.

The history of a single county is in some respects different from that of a State or nation. The people have no independent life. They are separated from the surrounding population only by artificial boundaries, and their governing influences are principally from without. Their history must receive its essential form from the main body of which they are a part, and consist largely of annals and statistics. It must have much to do with individuals and families and localities whose associations and relations derive their interest from ruling influences beyond its sphere.

In the following narrative are embodied many details of events connected with the people of the county, but arranged according to an order derived in no small degree from the history of the State or nation. The reader is continually reminded of persons and incidents which belong to larger histories; because the smaller is intelligible only by a reference to the larger. The general periods which are kept constantly before the writer's eye, even when he makes no formal reference to them, are mainly drawn from the great periods of the national life. The first will be devoted to a description of the Valley in which the county is located, as it was before its settlement by white men, its mountains, streams, face of the country, natural productions, soil, minerals, and geological character. The second will refer to the period at which settlements were commenced, the causes of the immigration at that period, the Indians who held possession of the land, the tenure by which lands were obtained by the settlers, the kind of people by whom settlements were made, the mode in which the settlers lived, and the names and locations of the settlers themselves, as far as these can be ascertained; extending from 1730 to 1750. The third period was that of the French and Indian wars, and exhibits the sufferings of the people and the methods taken for their relief until peace was secured; extending from 1750 to 1774. The fourth was the period of conflict with the mother country, both for colonial rights and for national independence; extending from 1774 to 1783. The fifth was the period in which the National and State constitutions were formed and adopted, in which an insurrection was quelled, religious and literary institutions were organized, and when the whole social fabric of the people attained a permanent and specific form; extending from 1783 to 1810. The sixth period had its principal characteristic from the second war with Great Britain, and extended from 1810 to 1820. The seventh was a period of general growth and improvement during the peaceful times, from 1820 to 1860. The eighth and last period was that which included the rise, progress and results of the civil war, and extended from 1860 to the present time.

On this path the writer has had no real predecessor. He knows of no one who has attempted to gather up the entire details of the history of the county of Cumberland, and confined himself to this single narrative. The nearest approach to it was "The History and Topography of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Adams and Perry Counties," by I. D. Rupp, in 1846, and the merit of that work as a

collection of materials is gratefully acknowledged. The amount of labor which the author performed can be appreciated only by one who has attempted a similar task. But the volume which he produced is by no means confined to a history of this county, and the part devoted to such a purpose might now be much enlarged by the same writer, could he have access to the several series of State Documents which have since been arranged and published by the Legislature, and the historical discourses and treatises which have been drawn forth by the recent Centennial celebration. The writer of the present history has made no small effort to collect these and other published accounts which seemed likely to afford assistance in his work. His collections have been as extensive as he was able to make them, regardless of labor or expense; and yet he is aware that what he here presents will seem inconsiderable when compared with the amount of his labor. Often much inquiry may be given for a date or fact which must be presented in a word or a line, and many details which form the gossip or the favorite anecdote of a family or neighborhood may be improper for a general history. He has heard many a tale which would have been precious to an Irving or a Hawthorne.

The interior of Pennsylvania contains treasures of legendary lore which will yet find loving appreciation. Under the surface of this quiet country life there lie traditions of wild hunters, mountain rangers, and terrible crime and suffering, which await the recognition of a congenial spirit. The first settlers in this region were of the same blood with those strange people whom Scott and Wilson have made so interesting, and they brought to this country the same essential character. The sky, but not the character of the actors, was changed. They had left the hills and glens of "the land of mist" to sojourn for a few generations in the Emerald Isle, and they had ceased to battle for conscience and for faith, but they had ample occasion for the exhibition of the same general spirit. Each hill and stream and wood of their new home is gradually becoming haunted by similar associations. With them have been connected and amalgamated, at a later period, the thoughtful but hardly less imaginative Germans, and the result is likely to be a race of no less peculiar characteristics. Never before were there such exclusively grave elements brought together to constitute a single people. The "chief fact" in their coming together was their religion, and in each case hostile influences had made their religion especially prominent and especially earnest and grave. Everywhere and always both have been distinguished by an extreme tenacity for their religious faith, even in its minor details, for their law-abiding and orderly habits of life consistent with a sturdy maintenance of personal rights, and a hearty sympathy with the oppressed and suffering of every complexion and nationality. It is not easy to make these peculiarities stand out very distinctly in a general narrative like ours, and yet thoughtful observers will perceive they have made themselves prominent in the life of the people.

HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

BY REV. CONWAY P. WING, D. D.

CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY.

The valley of which the County of Cumberland forms a part extends under different names from the Southern extremity of Vermont across the Hudson at Newburgh, the Delaware at Easton, the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and the James at Lynchburgh, and then sweeps around through Tennessee, and loses itself in Alabama and the Southwest. It lies between two chains of the great Appalachian range running from the Northeast to the Southwest, and is of nearly equal width, from twelve to twenty miles, the whole distance.

I.—MOUNTAINS.

The Northwestern side of this Valley is bounded by what is called in Pennsylvania, the Kittatinny or North* Mountain. In the Southwest it is bounded by the South Mountain, which during its whole course maintains nearly the same proportions and distance with respect to the other. From the Susquehanna to the Potomac, the Kittatinny lifts its long regular and almost level line of summit to the height of from seven to twelve hundred feet above the general surface of the valley below. A little beyond the Southern boundary of the County of Cumberland it appears to terminate in a picturesque point, called Parnells Knob, the highest elevation along the whole range, but this is in reality only a spur projecting from the principal group which is seen going forth beyond it. A number of such apparent terminations within sight have the aspect of giant steps advancing from the South; but on more familiar acquaintance they are found to conceal smaller valleys or, as they are called "coves" which gradually ascend behind these spurs to heights beyond. The Southern side of the mountain is very abrupt, often almost perpendicular, and for much of the way presenting only a sparse forest and a mass of broken and bare rocks. But the aspect is varied by intervals of thick forests, the ever changing drapery of mists, the shadows of passing clouds, and the diversified hues of spring and autumn foliage. To the familiar observer below they are far enough from presenting a monotonous appearance, and they are an unfailing source of interest. Each change conveys to

*The name Kittatinny is an abbreviated or softened form of the word Kau-ta tin-chunk by which the Lenah-Lenape Indians designated the same mountain, meaning "the main or principal mountain." The Indians of the Six Nations in their treaties called them the Tayanmentsachta or the Endless Hills. The English have been more accustomed to call them by the more familiar names of the North, in distinction from the South, or the Blue Mountains.

him a telegraphic message which he learns to understand and to receive as a friendly warning, an encouraging omen, or a cheerful greeting. The South Mountain on the other hand slopes more gradually into the valley below, and is broken up into ridges and deep depressions, and on its summit has much table land covered with valuable forests.

II.—CLIMATE AND FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

The climate of the seven counties which lie in this long valley is not essentially different from that of the eight which constitute the South-eastern portion of the State; and yet it has some peculiarities which even a superficial observer cannot fail to notice. They are a transition from the seaboard to the mountainous districts, and their climate participates in the qualities of both. The keenness and force of the Atlantic winds are somewhat broken, and yet the mountain storm is liable to break forth with a suddenness and force which are not common at the east. From the notices which have come down to us from the earlier settlers of this region, we are obliged to conclude that there have been perceptible changes in the climate of this valley, as in most other parts from which extensive forests have been cleared. Many springs and streams are by no means as plentiful as they once were. The averages of heat and cold are not as great, and the humidity of the seasons appears to have considerably diminished.

Whatever may be the cause to which such changes may be ascribed, it is not easy to deny their reality. As the forests of this valley were never dense within the period embraced by our historical accounts or traditions, their removal could have had no such influence as in the heavier timbered regions of the West. The district however to which such a remark applies was too contracted to have affected the general climate. Dr. Rush, who between the years 1789 and 1805 gave special attention to the climate of this State, remarks that "a material change has taken place since the days of the founders; the cold of winters and the heat of summers are less uniform than they had been forty or fifty years before." He thinks the mean temperature may not have changed, but that the climate is altered by heat and cold being less confined to their natural seasons than formerly. "The variability of weather in our State" he observes "is found South of forty one degrees of latitude, and north of that the winters are steady and in character with the Eastern and Northern states; but no two successive seasons are alike and even the same months differ from

each other in different years. There is but one steady trait, and that is, it is uniformly variable." The County of Cumberland not only lies below the forty-first degree of latitude, but it is much less elevated than the region above that line. During a period of more than ten years, ending with May 1856, the average temperature in that county was fifty-one degrees and ten minutes (Fahrenheit); in Spring 49° 76', in summer 72° 15', in autumn 52° 05', and in winter 30° 45'. Within the past thirty years, there have not been more than a score of days when the thermometer fell below zero, and about as many when it rose above ninety-seven. The summers more nearly resemble each other than do either of the other seasons: most of the days are hot and clear, but interrupted by violent thunder gusts, heavy rains from the North-east, and warm showers from the South. Snow sometimes covers the ground in winter for months, and at other times there is scarcely enough for sleighing. The prevailing winds are, in summer, from the North-west and South-west, the former bringing clear and the latter cloudy weather; in winter, the North west winds bring clear cold weather and the North-eastern snow storms and rain. The winter seldom sets in with severity until the latter part of December and commonly begins to moderate in February. Near the close of this latter month or early in March the snow disappears, and in the beginning of April the fruit trees blossom and vegetation commences. At this season, however, the atmosphere is often damp, chilly and stormy, and until the beginning of May there are frequent returns of wet and disagreeable weather. Owing to these changes, vegetation advances very unequally in different years, and the promising blossoms of the early spring are often blasted by the frosts of April and May. The average of rain and snow fall for three years was found to be, for the spring, nine inches and five hundredths, for the summer 9.07, for the autumn 7.08, for the winter 7.01, and for the whole year thirty-four inches and one hundredth. The autumn is usually the most agreeable season. The mornings and evenings become cool about the middle of September, and soon after the equinoctial rain and after the first frosts of November, commences that remarkable peculiarity of our climate, the "Indian Summer." This is a succession of delightfully pleasant days, in which the atmosphere is thinly veiled in a smoky haze, slightly intercepting the sun's rays, yet on the whole clear and cheerful. The name is probably derived from the Indians who were accustomed to say they always had a "second summer of nine days just before the winter set in." It was the favorite time for their harvest, when they looked to gather in their corn, and when, from accident or design, on their hunting excursions, the woods and grass of the mountains and prairies were burned and their game was driven from concealment. Certainly a more delightful climate, all things considered, it would be difficult to find in the United States. A stagnant pool or swamp, sufficient to produce malarious disease is probably not known and is scarcely possible within the county, on account of the peculiar underdrainage of the soil.

The surface of the land between the mountains presents no great variety. It is undulating, but no high hills are anywhere to be seen.

It is nowhere elevated more than five hundred feet above the level of the sea, but in the limestone portions it is broken by immense ledges and isolated fragments of rocks which stand out prominently before the eye and make difficult the work of the husbandman. It is only by taking a position on some peak of the neighboring mountains that a prospect of any large extent can be obtained. From some of those gaps through which the traveler crosses the hills, he can look back and survey nearly the whole county, stretching out in what at a distance seems an almost level and highly cultivated garden.

III.—STREAMS, SPRINGS.

The only navigable stream which touches this county is the Susquehanna which flows along its Eastern boundary and receives all the waters from it. The Conodoguinet was at one time thought to be capable of being made navigable, and an act of the Colonial Assembly was once passed for removing obstructions in it,* but its course is so crooked that it will probably always be more desirable for manufacturing purposes. It is a large creek rising in Franklin county and pursuing a remarkably tortuous course through the entire length of the county to the Susquehanna, which it enters at West Fairview, about two miles above Harrisburg. In consequence of the level surface of the country it is rather sluggish, but it has a sufficient fall to afford ample power for a large number of mills and factories along its banks. In some parts of its course it has numerous springs on its bed and margin, and it is large or inconsiderable according to the heavy freshets or protracted drouths to which the country is subject. It receives a number of smaller streams, such as Means, Newburgh, Peebles', Three Square Hollow, Brandy, Whiskey, Back, Big, State, Lick, Stine's, Parkers', Mains', Big Spring, Mount Rock, Cedar, Pine, Burd's, Dry, and Alexander's Runs, in the Western part of the county; and Letort, Trindle's, Sulphur Spring, Hoge's, Silvers' Spring, Black, and Holtz's Runs in the Eastern part. The Callapasscink, or, as it is more familiarly called the Yellow Breeches, is the only other considerable stream, rising in Newton township in the South-west part of the county, running along the southern part and forming for a few miles the boundary between York and Cumberland counties. It is a beautiful and romantic stream, which also receives a number of runs, such as Mountain Creek, Boiling Spring and Switzer's Run, and finally empties it to the Susquehanna at the South-eastern angle of the county. These various streams are an abundant supply for the agricultural and manufacturing wants of the people. Nothing in the natural features of the county is more noticeable than the many large and beautiful springs which one meets with in every direction. The ledges of rock which crop out upon the surface, are favorable to the conveyance of subterraneous currents of water, many of which may be heard rumbling beneath the soil and doubtless have their head and acquire their force in the neighboring mountains. Cedar, Silvers, Boiling, Letort, Meeting House, Carlisle Sulphur, Big, Middle, Doubling

*Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. IV, pp. 394-5.

Gap, Green, Alexander's, Richwine's and Cocklin's springs break forth from these ledges sufficient in most instances for large mills and factories. Three or four of them are strongly impregnated with sulphur, but most of them are remarkable for their purity and sweetness. At Mount Rock, a few miles West of Carlisle, a large spring issues from beneath a limestone rock, and after running a short distance sinks into the ground, passes under a hill, and then reappears and pursues its course to the Conodoguinet.

IV.—GEOLOGY, MINERALS AND CURIOSITIES.

A traveler across the south-eastern portion of Pennsylvania will be apt to notice that the ledges or beds of rocks invariably range from the north-east to the south-west, corresponding with the course of the mountain ridges the whole width of the State; and also that the various layers of rock have a position one above the other at different angles to the horizon. They have been broken up by some disturbing force from below and left with their edges outcropping at various inclinations from a level to a perpendicular. When he comes to the South Mountain he will find that the rocks are of a different character from those of the level region he is leaving. The primary rocks for the most part disappear, and are covered by those of the secondary series. Along the range of the South Mountain he meets with a hard compact white sandstone, which rings when it is struck, and when broken has a splintery and sometimes a discolored appearance. At Pine Grove, on Mountain Creek, he meets with a detached bed of limestone of small extent and connected with a deposit of brown argillaceous earth and hematite iron ore, which has been very productive and has supplied large quantities of material for a furnace there. But as he passes over to the northern base of the mountain he encounters the great limestone formation which may be traced the entire length of the Cumberland Valley. It is usually of a bluish but occasionally of a grey and nearly black color, generally pure enough to yield excellent lime, but not unfrequently mixed with sand, clay and oxide of iron. Flint stones and fossils are also occasionally met with in some parts of this formation. In the soil above it iron ore is sometimes abundant enough to be profitably worked, and indeed some of the most productive ore banks in the State are found in it and its vicinity. Pipe ore and kindred varieties of that material have been obtained of good quality in several localities in this limestone region. About the middle of the valley, though with a very irregular line of demarcation, we meet with a dark slate formation extending to the foot of the North Mountain. Though its usual color is brown or bluish, it is sometimes reddish and even yellow. Lying between the great limestone and the coarse grey sandstone, it is sometimes intermingled with sandstone which contains rounded pebbles forming conglomerate, but this is too silicious to receive a good polish. The rocks of the Kittatinny or North Mountain consist almost exclusively of this massive grey limestone of various degrees of coarseness. They are

not valuable for either building or mineral purposes.* A singular trap dike is observable running across the valley from the South Mountain, about six miles east of Carlisle, to the North Mountain, a little eastward of Sterrett's Gap. It goes by the name of "Stoney Ridge," and people have thought that it could be traced through several ranges of mountains beyond the Kittatinny, and on the South nearly to Washington City. It is not unlike a number of ridges and dikes of trap rock which make their appearance in the Eastern part of this and of York county, and the sandstone of which it is composed is probably the same with that of the South Mountain and that of many other ridges in the metamorphic region.

It will thus be seen that the geological character of the county is not much varied, inasmuch as only these two formations make their appearance, and we naturally expect that such a region can abound in only two or three kinds of minerals. There is, however, a family of ores which occur exclusively in the limestone and seldom or never in the slate lands. Beneath the surface are inexhaustible deposits of magnetic iron conveniently near to valuable beds of hematite, which lie either in fissures between the rocky strata or over them in a highly ferruginous loam. This hematite is of every possible variety and in immense quantities. When it has a columnar stalactite structure it is known under the name of pipe ore, and it is found abundantly along the slopes of the valley of the Yellow Breeches. It usually yields a superior iron and at the same time is easily and profitably smelted. It generally produces at least fifty per cent. of metallic iron. The beds are frequently of extraordinary extent, and the actual depth to which they reach has never been determined. Over a space of ten acres, a number of holes have been opened from sixteen to forty-two feet in depth without going through the vein. Together with the magnetic ores these hematite beds, many of which remain untouched, are sufficient for supplying a large part of the manufacture in the United States. But in the Valley there are traces also of sulphuret of copper (the blue vitriol of commerce), red and yellow ochre and chrome ores, alum earth, and copperas ores, porcelain earth, and clay for stoneware, common glazed ware and fire bricks; also epsom salts, shell lime, marl, manganese, and valuable marbles. The variegated conglomerate which goes by the name of Potomac marble comes from the same general range of strata. The red sandstone belt of Connecticut is said to be only an interrupted prolongation of this extensive red shale and sandstone group of strata. They are intersected by long ridges of trap, near the outcroppings of which are found all the localities of copper ore within this tract †

In every part of the limestone region, the earth resounds under the tread of the traveler, and numerous sink holes communicate with caverns or running streams beneath them. These constitute a natural drainage which is amply sufficient for all the ordinary demands of

*Geological survey of Pennsylvania under the superintendance of HENRY D. ROOSE, State Geologist, 1836-7. Geography of Pennsylvania by CHARLES B. TRACCO, Assistant State Geologist, 1843, pp. 42-3, 226-7.

†Scientist: American for 1870, and in the American Farmer of Carlisle in May 1870.

the highest culture. Two or three caves have been discovered and entered which have been esteemed as curiosities. The most remarkable of these is on the bank of the Conodoguinet about a mile North from Carlisle. It is under a small limestone cliff, not more than thirty feet high above the surface of the creek, but through a semi-circular, arched entrance from seven to ten feet high and ten in width, it descends gradually to an antechamber of considerable size. From this a vaulted passage large enough to allow one to walk erect, extends two-hundred and seventy feet, to a point where it branches off in three directions. One on the right is somewhat difficult on account of the water which percolates through the rocks on every side, but leads to a large chamber of great length. The central one is narrow and crooked, and has never been completely explored, on account of a deep perpendicular precipice which prevents all progress beyond about thirty feet. The other passage is smaller and has but little interest. In different parts are pools of water, supposed by some to be springs, but as they have no outflow, they are more probably formed by drippings from the surrounding rocks. Human bones have been found in it, and no doubt it has been used for a place of refuge or temporary lodgment for the Indians. No such articles as are usually deposited with their dead have yet been discovered. A notice has recently been published of a cave of large dimensions in West Pennsborough, about a mile and a half North of Greyson, on the bank of the Conodoguinet. The opening is about ten feet wide and six feet high, and extends back about ten feet, when it becomes three feet wide and sixteen high, in which proportions it continues back about thirty-eight feet. It then reaches another opening or room of about ten feet square by fifteen in height. From this a passage of a few feet leads to another opening about six feet square with a high ceiling; and from this a long narrow passage, barely allowing the course of a man of moderate size, opens into an apartment of forty feet in circumference of the same height with the others. Here a small passage leads to near the place of entrance. Thousands of stalactites and curious shapes may be seen in every part, but a minute description of the whole has not yet been given.

V.—SOIL, VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS AND TREES.

The fertility of the soil is generally determined by the nature of the rocks on which it is imposed and by the disintegration of which it is formed. The limestone region is of remarkable fertility. The slate lands when well farmed and improved by the use of lime amply repay the husbandman for his toil, and even the best limestone lands are often so broken up by rocky ledges that much labor has to be given to the task of quarrying and leveling them. The rocks thus quarried are not lost, but are when calcined of great value for manure. Only a small proportion of territory on the sides of the mountains is incapable of profitable cultivation, and even this is almost equally prized for its timber and fuel. The natural productions of the soil when it was first discovered by white men, awakened admiration quite as much as the meadows and the fields of grain have done at a later pe-

riod. A rich luxuriance of grass is said to have covered the whole valley, wild fruits abounded, and in some parts the trees were of singular variety. Of the trees there were many species of oak, the white and black walnut, the hickory, the white red and sugar maple, the cherry, the locust, the sassafras, the chestnut, the ash, the elm, the linden, the beech and the white and scrub pine. The laurel, the plum, the juniper, the persimmon, the hazel, the wild currant, the gooseberry, the blackberry, the raspberry, the spice bush, the sumac, and the more humble strawberry and dewberry and winter green, almost covered the open country; and their berries in some instances constituted no small portion of the food of the Indians and the early settlers. The vegetable productions of a later time are such as are everywhere introduced by culture, and need no special mention. Their number is continually enlarging as those of other countries become known, and their quality is improving by judicious crossing and selection.

VI.—ANIMALS, GAME AND FISH.

These fields and forests were full of wild animals, which had multiplied to an unusual degree with the diminution of their enemies—the Indians. Deer were especially numerous, particularly on the mountains; but bears, wolves, panthers, wildcats, squirrels, turkeys and other game were everywhere plentiful. Along the creeks and smaller streams the otter, the muskrat and other amphibious animals were taken, and their skins constituted no small part of the trade with the Indians and early hunters. Fish of all kinds were caught in the streams, and large quantities even of shad are said to have come up the Susquehanna and to have frequented the Conodoguinet in the eastern part of the county. Many of these were taken in rude nets and seines called "brushnets," made of boughs or branches of trees. Most of these wild animals and fish have now disappeared, but the accounts of the early settlers are filled with tales of their contests with each other, the Indians and themselves.*

CHAPTER II.—PRELIMINARY HISTORY.

The American continent being "uncultivated and inhabited only by certain barbarous people who had no knowledge of Almighty God," its several parts were originally looked upon as the property of those European Sovereigns whose subjects had first discovered them. In this way Canada and other northern portions, with an indefinite region on the northern lakes and west of the Allegheny mountains to the mouth of the Mississippi, were claimed by the French King; Florida

*History of Dauphin, Cumberland, &c., Counties, by J. D. Rupp, pp. 416-7.

and the region on the Gulf of Mexico by the Spanish Monarch; the territory about Hudson river and extending vaguely toward the Chesapeake Bay by the Dutch; and the whole of North America, with only indistinct notions of its extent, by the British sovereign. Whenever an adventurer or a roving band of seamen caught sight of land on the new continent, a flag was unfurled and planted at some prominent point, and possession was formally taken of it and of all adjacent territory, in the name of some Sovereign. The claim of mere hunters and unsettled wanderers over the soil was not supposed to give the original inhabitants any political authority, and it was with many a question whether individual proprietors owed them anything for their private ownership. There were, of course, conflicting claims put forward by the sovereigns of Europe. Many of these arose from the want of geographical knowledge, but in general they sprung from the indefinite character of the claims themselves. The Spanish monarch, under a general grant of the Pope, supposed that he had a title to the whole continent, could he but ascertain how far it extended. The English King considered himself entitled by the prior discovery of different points along the coast, of all territory however far it might extend into the interior. The French sovereign, on the other hand, by the discoveries of his subjects in Canada, and on the head waters of the upper lakes and the Mississippi, professed to have a right, if not to the whole Atlantic coast, at least to the northern portion and the region west of the Alleghenies. In the meantime the Dutch put in a claim to an indefinite extent of territory on the Hudson, downward to the Chesapeake, and actually formed a prosperous settlement on a considerable portion of that territory. The confusion becomes still greater under the royal grants which were made to individual proprietors. Virginia was looked upon as including New York; Maryland intruded into Pennsylvania and even New York, and the charter for Connecticut was so vague as to extend not only over portions of New York and Pennsylvania, but to the Pacific ocean. We shall find that these conflicting claims between sovereigns and proprietors gave occasion for an immense amount of negotiation and even bloodshed.

I.—EARLY HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The charter under which the territory now embraced in the State of Pennsylvania was settled was given in the year 1681. Several provinces in the neighborhood had been granted before that time, and settlements had been commenced on them. The attention of large numbers, not only of needy adventurers, noble and common, but of earnest, Christian men and women, had been turned to the colonization of the new world. Among the latter was William Penn and his Quaker brethren. He had seen them suffer much, and he had himself suffered a little for an attempt to serve God in ways different from the established forms. He began to think of a great scheme of founding a new commonwealth in the wilderness, where men could worship according to their own consciences. For some years he had urged upon the English government a claim of sixteen thousand pounds left by his father, Admiral Penn, for services in the conquest of Jamaica

and in the war with the Dutch, but which had been for various reasons postponed. He now proposed to Charles the Second that this claim should be met by the grants of a tract of land somewhere in the Western continent not otherwise taken up by any one. This easy way of settling up a long acknowledged but inconvenient claim was readily acceded to, and a liberal charter was speedily made out, to which every one who could be thought to have a conflicting claim was induced to give assent. Anxious to have an access to the sea-coast, William Penn urged upon the Duke of York to yield him a right to what was called the "three lower counties," now constituting the State of Delaware; and this also was finally yielded. The preamble and first section of this charter reads thus: "Whereas, our trusty and well beloved subject, William Penn, Esquire, son and heir of Sir William Penn, deceased, (out of a commendable desire to enlarge our British empire and promote such useful commodities as may be of benefit to us and our dominions, as also to reduce the savage natives, by just and gentle manners to the love of civil society and Christian religion), hath humbly besought leave of us to transport an ample colony into a certain country, hereinafter described, in the parts of America not yet cultivated and planted; and hath likewise so humbly besought our royal Majesty to give, grant and confirm all the said country, with certain privileges and jurisdictions requisite for the good government and safety of the said country and colony, to him and his heirs forever: Know ye, therefore, that we (favoring the petition and good purpose of the said William Penn, and having regard to the memory and merits of his late father in divers services, and particularly to his conduct, courage and discretion, under our dearest brother James, Duke of York, in that signal battle and victory, fought and obtained against the Dutch fleet, commanded by the Heer Van Opdam, in the year 1665; in consideration thereof of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion), have given and granted, and by this, our present charter, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, all that tract or part of land in America, with the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the east by Delaware river, from twelve miles distance northwards of New Castle town, unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northward; (but if the said river doth not extend so far northward, then by the said river so far as it doth extend,) and from the head of the said river the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line to be drawn from the head of said river unto the said forty-third degree. The said land to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds; and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and on the south by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle northward and westward, unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude; and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned." By the same charter Wm. Penn and his heirs were created true and absolute proprietaries of the said countries, saving only the faith and

allegiance of the said proprietaries, and all tenants and inhabitants of the country who shall yield and pay to the King and his successors "two beaver skins, to be delivered at the castle of Windsor on the first day of January in every year," &c. Full power is given to the Proprietaries and their deputies, with the advice and assent of the freemen of the province, assembled in such form as might seem to them best, to enact such laws for the raising of money for public uses, to appoint judges, justices and other magistrates for the probates of wills and for the granting of administration within the province, to remit crimes committed there, with the exception of treason and wilful murder, and to do everything needful to the complete establishment and execution of justice, reserving only the right of His Majesty to rescind all laws and decrees which are found inconsistent with the laws of England, and to determine such appeals as may be made touching any judgments which may be made there.*

Armed with these powers, William Penn now proceeded to organize a colony. Great as was the authority given him by the charter, he was not inclined to press it to its full extent. Every guarantee was given in the "Frame of Government," which he gave to his people after his arrival in this country, of personal rights and privileges. It was unquestionably the freest community which had thus far been organized in America. No restriction was placed upon a man's religion provided he was a worshipper of God in any form. In the year 1682 he published certain articles and laws agreed upon and having the force of a compact between the Proprietary and the Freemen of the province, one article of which was "That all persons living in the province who confess and acknowledge the one Almighty and Eternal God to be the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the world, and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no ways be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice in matters of faith and worship; nor shall they be compelled at any time to frequent or maintain any religious worship place or ministry whatever." No greater privileges were awarded in these laws to any one man above another on account of his religious profession. Every one who was the owner of one hundred acres of land, and who had cultivated ten of them, every one that had been a servant or bondsman but had become free and had taken up fifty acres of which he had cultivated twenty, and every artificer or other resident that had paid scot and lot to the government was accounted a freeman, and was capable of electing or being elected a representative of the people in the provincial council or general assembly. No taxes were to be imposed except by the consent of the Proprietary, the Governor or the Assembly, or by act of parliament.

During the first year all business of a public nature was transacted in a general meeting of the freemen; but from the second year onward the government was administered by the Proprietary and Governor, a Provincial Council and a General Assembly. The Council was to consist of three persons, and the Assembly of six, chosen from

each county. There were at first three counties, Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, besides the "Three Lower Counties of Delaware," which, although under the same proprietary rule, was possessed of a kind of independence. So great was the influx of immigrants that four years after the grant of Penn's charter the province contained twenty settlements and Philadelphia two thousand inhabitants. Efforts were made to obtain settlers from every part of the Empire and of Europe, the persecuted of every land were attracted by the unusually liberal promises of religious freedom; and the glowing descriptions of the country and the offers of land for a merely nominal price were powerful inducements to all who desired worldly possessions. William Penn was himself a resident in his colony a little less than two years (Sept., 1682-July, 1684), but he was obliged by his duties as Proprietary to return to England, where he remained during the next fifteen years. He left it eminently happy and prosperous, but he had scarcely taken his leave before misunderstandings sprang up between the Legislature and the Governor whom he had left, and between the representatives of the Lower Counties and those of the province. The result of this last mentioned quarrel was that two assemblies and two deputy governors had to be established, one each for the Province and for the "Territories." These dissensions were exceedingly painful to the absent Proprietary, and from the representations of each party in England, and from some suspicions of his friendliness to the House of Stuart, he was threatened by the new dynasty with a revocation of his charter. For a year or two the jurisdiction of his province was in fact taken from him and committed to the Governor of New York. After a hearing before the King's privy council he was honorably acquitted of all charges against him and restored to his proprietary rights by a new patent (Aug., 1694). Five years after this (1699), he came to Philadelphia with his family, intending to make the province his home. With an enlightened and unselfish regard for the welfare of his colony, he now gave them a new "Frame of Government," in which additional concessions were made to the liberties of the people. Every provision was made in this, as in his former Plan, for the security of all men's rights, according to the most advanced notions of the time. "I propose," said he, "to leave myself and my successors no power of doing mischief, that the will of no one man may hinder the good of the whole country." No essential alteration was made in the articles we have mentioned. This charter, however, was rejected by the Lower Counties, which shortly after separated again from the province, elected an Assembly for themselves, though they acknowledged the authority of the Proprietary and his Deputy Governor under the former Plan. In 1701 he was obliged to return to England to attend to some claims of Lord Baltimore upon his Southern boundary as well as some other indispensable affairs relating to his colony, and he took an affectionate leave of his people which proved to be final. Again he was so much harrassed by complaints from different parties in the colony and from the crown, and by debts which he had contracted in the establishment of his colony, that with his

* "History of Pennsylvania, by Robert P. Cud." Vol. I, pp. 170-87.

failing health he became heart-sick and despondent, and finally he consented for twelve thousand pounds to transfer the government of the province to the Queen, retaining only his private rights to quit-rents and unsold lands. An instrument for this purpose was prepared, and a bill was introduced into Parliament and a small sum was paid by Government in fulfillment of its conditions, but before he had formally signed the writings, an apoplectic fit so impaired his powers that he was incapable of legal action. Six years after (July 30, 1718) he died on his estate in Rushcomb, in Buckinghamshire, aged about seventy four years. The right of government was claimed by his family, and when the case was decided in chancery, it was decreed that the transfer to the crown was incomplete and that the proprietary rights properly descended with the personal estate to the widow and her children. Accordingly during the whole period until the colony became a free state in the war of independence, the government was administered by Hannah Penn and her descendants. She herself displayed considerable ability, but her children uniformly renounced the religious principles of the founder, took no important part in the affairs of the colony, and did little or nothing but to look after their own personal interests. Some of them resided for a while in this country and discharged the duties of Lieut. Governor, but whether present or absent, acting in their own name or through their deputies, they were engaged in perpetual wrangles with the representatives of the people about the taxation of their own private property in common with that of the freemen of the province. In most instances however they were not lacking in personal ability and moral worth, but they had a decided preference of the aristocratic life of their English homes, to the perplexing cares and the unostentatious establishment of their American seignory.

The first quarter of the last century was a season of uninterrupted prosperity and increase. The immigration of settlers from the old world was so rapid as to occasion apprehension on two grounds: First, the Friends began to fear that they would lose their predominance in the population and that the control of public affairs would soon pass from their hands. Their peculiar views gave rise to serious questions which it was difficult to adjust, with reference to taxation and the enrolment of citizens for military defence. The wide door which had been opened to persons of every country seemed also likely to imperil the national character of the province. The governors and the authorities of England began to be alarmed lest Pennsylvania should become a colony of aliens. Under instructions from the privy council the assembly was induced to impose a duty of forty shillings per head upon all foreigners coming into the province. Nothing, however, was done seriously to affect the great tide of immigration, and before 1730, the whole south-eastern portion of the province had become settled, and the population was estimated to be not less than a hundred thousand. During the preceding year (1729) six thousand persons reached the province by ship, and they were followed by continually increasing numbers. A prosperous trade had grown up with

not only the mother country, but with Portugal and the West Indies and other islands in the Atlantic.

II.—THE INDIANS.

The territory embraced within the limits of Penn's charter was found to be in possession, more or less perfect, of several tribes of Indians. There is much obscurity in the accounts which have been commonly received of them. These have been principally derived from the traditions of the Indians themselves, and they were not unfrequently inconsistent with each other. The members of each tribe gave such a shape to their account as would make their own the most important of all the races. The monuments which have been discovered and studied give us very little light, since they indicate no order of succession and connect themselves with no existing people. Nevertheless, by comparing the best traditions with each other, and studying the roots of the several languages and the habits of the various races, some probabilities have been reached, through which an outline tolerably consistent with itself may be drawn. Our notice need not be extended beyond those tribes which have some connection with our future history.

*Near the commencement of the seventeenth century (1608) Captain John Smith tells us that when he was exploring the Chesapeake and its tributaries, he met with a party of Susquehanna Indians who were engaged in a desperate war with the Mohawks. Before this, some French missionaries make mention of a people of this name as engaged in a similar war and occupying the same territory. The whole region around the Susquehanna, eastward from the Allegheny Mountains, southward to the Potomac and northward to the sources of the Susquehanna and the lower boundary of New York, was apparently occupied by them. To the eastward of them lived a class of people whom the Europeans called from the river near which they resided, the Delawares, but who called themselves the Lenni-Lenape, or the original people, because they claimed to be the parent stock of more than forty tribes. To the north of these were the Iroquois or Six Nations, a confederacy whose territory was nearly commensurate with the present State of New York. At this early period, the Susquehannas were a powerful tribe, exceedingly ferocious and belligerent toward all surrounding nations. They were perpetually at war, and treated their enemies with cruelty. In 1633 they were at war with the Delawares, and in 1650 with the Iroquois, when they were terribly assailed also by the smallpox. Reduced as they were by this double scourge, it was said that in 1672 they could muster only three hundred warriors. Three years later (1675), the tribe was so completely broken up, either by war or pestilence, that many of them left their home on the Susquehanna to their enemies, and settled on the Piscataway, in what is now Prince George's county, Maryland. There

* In making up the following account the writer has been guided by what he has found in Heckewelder's History of the Indian Nations, published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Sanford's U. S. and the aborigines of America; and Drake's and other Histories of the Indians. He has also found Eggle's and Cornell's Histories of Pa., and Mombert's History of Lancaster very useful.

they became involved in a war with the English, in which their independent existence was lost forever.

The Lenni-Lenape appear meanwhile to have gradually extended their settlements westward, and to have set up some claims to the region left by the Susquehannas. This was, however, only by the sufferance of the Six Nations, who now by right of conquest held supremacy over the entire territory. By permission of the same confederacy, other tribes who had found their earlier situation uncomfortable, took refuge on the same forsaken territory, with a general acknowledgment of fealty to the Six Nations. Among these were the Nanticokes, who, with stragglers from the Iroquois (called by the Delawares, Mingos or Mengwes), remnants of the Susquehannas, and portions of the Delaware tribes themselves, constituted a mixed people of an indefinite coherency with one another. The whole Delaware or Lenni-Lenape confederacy was composed of three kindred tribes, the Turtle or Unamies, the Turkey or Unalachtgo, and the Wolf or Minsi. The two former inhabited the country from the Hudson to the Potomac, settling in small bodies upon the larger streams, and the last called by the English, Monseys, lived in the interior and were the most warlike. There were several subordinate tribes, who received names from their place of residence, as the Nanticokes, the Shackamaxons and the Neshaminies. To account for the subordinate position which all these tribes were obliged to acknowledge and which the Six Nations often arrogantly enforced over them, they professed that they had been ensnared by a dextrous stratagem to take the name of women and to resign their own guardianship to more warlike men. The probability, however, is that they had been subdued in some of the wars in which the Susquehannas had been destroyed. Whatever may have been the origin of this state of things, the Indians of Pennsylvania, ever since our acquaintance with them commenced, have been incompetent to make war, to change their residence, or to sell their lands, without the consent of the Six Nations. At some period near the close of the seventeenth century (about 1673,) some sixty families of the Shawanese, having been driven by some hostile tribe from their former home on the Savannah river (the name of which was perhaps derived from that of their tribe,) asked permission of the Delawares to settle in their country. As the right of possession in these lands had now passed by treaty with the Pennsylvania Proprietaries forever from their hands, the consent of the Penn family had to be obtained to this arrangement. Put as this consent was freely given, on the Delawares becoming responsible for the good behavior of their guests, the main body of the Shawanese (a part of whom had gone to the Ohio,) now took up its residence in this region. Their villages have been traced at various points east of the Allegheny mountains, but especially near the Susquehanna and within the present limits of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Franklin, Perry and Bedford counties. In consequence, however, of some offence of which their young warriors were guilty, they became apprehensive of the displeasure of the Six Nations, as well as of the English, and they again left their homes (about 1727) and joined their brethren at the West.

Their offense was indeed pardoned by the Delawares and by the Proprietary government, and many messages were sent after them to induce them to return, but they had now begun to listen to French emissaries, who persuaded them that they had been unkindly treated by the English. They acknowledged, indeed, that they had behaved foolishly, and sometimes gave the authorities reason to expect their return, but very few of them ever came back, except at a later period and then as bitter enemies. With the Delawares the relations of the whites were at first more friendly. Many of them were converted under the labors of Moravian and other Christian missionaries. With William Penn and his successors and with the Friends they always maintained a friendly intercourse, and they were ever ready to listen with respect to any suggestions from that quarter. They complained sometimes that a hard bargain had been driven with them in the great "walk" for their land, but in the end they confessed that substantial justice was rendered them. At a later period they fell under suspicion, and great injustice was unquestionably done them. We shall find, therefore, that finally this tribe became as embittered against the English as the Shawanese, and a large portion of it combined with the latter in a cruel war upon the white settlements.

III.—INDIAN TREATIES.

The first treaty which was made by the proprietary government has generally been supposed to have been made by William Penn himself, under the old elm tree at Shackamaxon on the twenty-third day of the Fourth month in 1683, and yet the city of Philadelphia must have been built and a considerable body of land constituting the three original counties had been taken possession of before this. It would seem probable that Wm. Penn regarded his title to those lands as valid from the purchases he had made from prior occupants and from the royal charter, and accordingly the transaction said to have been under the "Old Elm" was called in all the older documents and histories simply "a firm peace," ratified by the usual token of "a chain of friendship and covenant never to be broken as long as the sun and moon endure." The nine articles of that treaty contain no reference to the sale of lands, but only to the formation of "a league and chain of friendship." It is certainly true that this was a treaty made without an oath and never broken. For one or two generations at least the land of Penn was never stained by an Indian with the blood of a white man. Deeds were obtained on several different occasions during the years 1682—1700 for lands lying between the Delaware and the Potomac, and South of the South Mountain. In 1696 a purchase was effected through Gov. Dongan, of New York, in consideration of one hundred pounds sterling, of "all that tract of land lying on both sides of the river Susquehanna and the lakes adjacent in or near the province of Pennsylvania." As the right of the Six Nations to sell this territory was not acknowledged by the various tribes living on the Susquehanna, Conestoga and Potomac rivers, other treaties were entered into with the sachems of these tribes (Sept. 30, 1700, and April 23, 1701) by which their sale was ex-

pressly confirmed. So vague however was the language used in these deeds that a question arose whether the phrases "lands on both sides of the Susquehanna and adjoining the same," would give any rights beyond that river, and it was thought best to effect another purchase before any settlement should be allowed on that territory. Accordingly the chiefs of the Six Nations met on the 11th day of October, 1736, in Philadelphia, when they revived all past treaties of friendship, and executed a deed conveying to John, Thomas and Richard Penn, and their heirs, "all the said river Susquehanna, with the lands lying on both sides thereof, to extend eastward as far as the heads of the branches or springs which run into the said Susquehanna, and all the lands lying on the West side of the said river to the setting of the sun, and to extend from the mouth of the said river northward up the same to the hills or mountains called in the language of said nations Tayamentasachta, and by the Delaware Indians, the Kekachtannin hills." This deed included all the lands comprised in the present county of Cumberland, but was not executed until a few years after settlements had been commenced there.

IV.—CLASSES OF SETTLERS.

Among the people attracted to this province were persons of almost every nationality and religious faith. The diversity thus produced divided the population into classes which kept up a separation from each other for two or three generations, which is not even yet effaced. As some of these classes never sustained any important relation to the people of this county they need not be mentioned here. None of them call for special notice here except the English Friends, the Scotch Irish, and the Germans.

1.—FRIENDS OR QUAKERS

The Friends, or as they are more commonly called the Quakers, never settled extensively on this side of the Susquehanna, but they were for some time a predominant power in the colonial government and controlled the affairs of the province. They had sprung up near the middle of the seventeenth century and soon became numerous. At the period of the settlement of Pennsylvania they had adherents in Germany as well as England and America, and it was one great object of Penn's scheme of colonization to afford them a location by themselves. So pointed was their protest against war, oaths, slavery, and many customs then deemed essential to civilized society, that they everywhere came into collision, not only with the government and police, but with the ordinary life around them. This amounted to a severe persecution even in communities where the principles of religious freedom were most advanced. When therefore William Penn proposed to them a general migration to the country he had purchased for them especially, but generally for the oppressed of all creeds, they responded to his call in great numbers. For many years they constituted the largest part of the population. Even as late as 1730 they had the ascendancy in wealth and influence, though their numbers did not then amount to more than one-quarter of the whole.

No small degree of odium had begun to fall upon them on account of their refusal to use any means for the military defence of the colony. The proprietary family with the governors whom they appointed were in favor of defensive measures, and even William Penn himself was not by any means up to the degree of strictness against all war which most of his people afterwards attained. It was only by extreme art, amounting in fact to deception, that the governors sometimes obtained from the Assembly grants of money which could be used by them for military purposes. In the wars with France and Spain, and especially with the Indians, the province was exposed to depredation, and every argument was used in vain to induce the Friends in the Assembly to vote supplies for erecting fortifications and enlisting soldiers. Fortunately there were for many years, no serious inroads upon the peace of the province. But at a later period, when through the intrigues of the French, the minds of the Indians became disaffected, and the frontiers became a scene of pillage, captivity and bloodshed, and when appeals for aid were denied by the Assembly on the principle of absolute non-resistance, the condition of affairs became intolerable. The Friends themselves were not unwilling to retire from political life, and suffer the management of the provincial government to fall into other hands, ready and prompt however to interpose their private mediation to bring about a peace. Even in these efforts they more than once encountered the peril of the reproach that they cared more for carrying their points than for the lives of their countrymen. On the whole, time has vindicated their reputation, and an impartial posterity with a better comprehension of the power of a peaceful life, has shown itself appreciative of their memories. Their policy was doubtless carried to an extreme. There are times when a government which is responsible for the defence of its people and for the public safety, is bound to resist, and if possible put down all enemies. But more frequently rulers have been wanting in forbearance, and a kind spirit, like that of these Friends, would have been more effective. Their simple confidence in, and constant practice of, the principles of universal love, has more and more vindicated itself as the best political as well as social policy. Their steadfast resistance of all concession to privileged classes, their refusal to comply with empty and false forms, and their demand of impartial justice and kindness to all in political as well as private conduct, have been the source of much of that character of which Pennsylvanians are now proud.

2.—SCOTCH IRISH.

Under this compound designation is included a very peculiar and remarkable race which came originally from Scotland, but which resided for some generations, long enough to acquire some distinctive qualities, in the North of Ireland. This was the class of people by which the county of Cumberland was at first settled, and for more than forty years afterwards there was scarcely a mingling of any other in its population. Their general character may therefore very properly be here a subject of careful consideration, and no one can ap-

preciate this or the movement which gave a settlement to three or four counties in this State without a recurrence to an earlier history.

As far back as the reign of the First James of England, large numbers of people from Scotland began to colonize the northern part of Ireland. They were much encouraged in this by the government, in hope that a disaffected element in the native population might be either displaced or restrained. On every reasonable excuse the estates of the Catholic noblemen were forfeited and given on easy terms to men of another faith from the sister island. An Irish church establishment was formed, richly endowed, and placed under the charge of a style of bishops and clergy to which even the Presbyterians of that day had no insuperable objection. Under the preaching of zealous ministers from Scotland, a remarkable revival of religion took place. In the course of time with a large increase of the Presbyterian element, jealousies began to spring up between it and the higher Episcopal clergy, encouraged as the latter were by the royal authority, until finally acts of uniformity were passed and enforced which became intolerable. Large numbers returned to Scotland, and one band of emigrants, organized with complete ecclesiastical forms, set sail (Sept. 9, 1635,) in a ship called the Eagle Wing for America. Adverse winds and storms, however, compelled them to put back for Ireland, and the purpose of colonization was postponed. For some time there seemed no alternative but conformity to an obnoxious establishment or expatriation. Under penalties which amounted to impoverishment and imprisonment every juror was required to take what was called the "Black Oath," never to oppose a royal order whatever it might be; marriages by their own ministers were pronounced invalid, and schools not under the direction of a parish priest were forbidden. The most insignificant office could not be held except by communicants in the established church, and men of property were impoverished by fines; severe imprisonments awaited every conscientious dissenter, and the courts treated their children as illegitimate. Relief could be obtained only from the uncertain lenity of the ecclesiastical and civil authorities. Under the "thorough" administration of Wentworth and his subordinates such lenity was not to be hoped for. Even the partiality of James the Second for dissenters, in order to favor the Catholics, was soon turned to enmity when they combined against him in behalf of the house of Hanover. Under the rule of William obnoxious laws were not rigidly enforced, but they remained on the Statute Book for future use when such zealous prelatists as Archbishop King and others found better opportunity under his successors. It was not until near the close of the eighteenth century that the civil and religious disabilities of the Protestant Irish dissenters were removed. Near the commencement of the next century the great emigration of the Irish Presbyterians to this country began. Many of them settled on the eastern shores of Virginia and Maryland, and later still in the south-eastern part of Pennsylvania. Before these settlements had reached the Susquehanna, the most serious grievances, complained of by the Presbyterians of Ireland, had been removed, and the motives to emigration were of a more ordinary kind, and yet

many of the old difficulties remained with sufficient power to fret and embitter the minds of the people. A serious grievance was also experienced when landlords refused either to sell or to rent their farms except on exorbitant terms, and with a continual advance whenever the tenant made improvements. A series of bad harvests between the years 1724 and 1728, so increased the discontent that a large part of the farmers of Ulster seemed on the point of emigration. An eminent minister complained that six of his clerical brethren had left, and a large part of their people were following them. Primate Boulter, about 1728, wrote to the authorities in London that "the humour had spread like a contagious distemper." So alarming had the exodus become that commissioners were appointed by the Lords Justices of Ireland to inquire into the reasons. In the replies which the Presbyteries gave to the letters of these commissioners, the principal causes were said to be the sacramental test and the marriage grievances, but the Archbishop himself lays the greatest stress on the oppressions of the landlords.

From this brief statement we may easily understand what must have been the peculiar character of a people trained under such influences. They would of course be strenuous asserters of civil and religious freedom. If they had not reached the extreme point which their earlier friends in the eastern part of the province had attained, they were still much in advance of the prevalent opinions of their day. They were thrifty and hardy. They had been accustomed from time immemorial to self-denial and adversity. Neither Scotland nor Ireland had been a luxurious abode, and the "canny Scot," could thrive where few could live. He was always contented with little, though happy with more. But eager as he might be for worldly advantages, he was equally ready to sacrifice them to what were dearer, his peculiar faith and his ecclesiastical order.

And yet soon after their settlement in this country, there were complaints against these people from some high in authority. They were said to be "troublesome to government and hard neighbors to the Indians." The ground of these complaints may be easily appreciated. They never claimed to belong to the "non-resistant party." They were tenacious of their rights and quick to repel aggression. They had been promised large privileges, and they were eager to claim them. It was difficult for them to maintain a thoroughly pacific conduct toward drunken and lawless persons whether white or red. And yet for more than fifty years they lived in this region without a single known case of important difficulty with either. Their whole history during that time is not fitted to leave on our minds the impression that they were "a pugnacious race." If finally a total want of civil protection and abundance of suffering induced them in a few instances to take the law into their own hands, it may be that the example of some cooler heads and more patient hearts of later times may be referred to in excuse for them. There were also trespassers upon lands which had not been surveyed (though none of which we read within the limits of our present county), but it was with the sup-

posed connivance of both proprietary agents and Indians, and no one can fail to admire the facility with which they yielded submission when they were dispossessed of their homes. They were not alone in thinking that "it was against the laws of God and nature that so much land should be idle, while so many Christians wanted it to labor on it and to raise their bread." Many of those who came in the early periods of the exodus were of the humbler classes, among whom great efforts were made about that time to introduce theories of human rights which were injurious to civil order and the rights of property, and yet we discover no evidence that they were affected by such notions. They were especially God-fearing and religious men. "Their religion," as Carlisle says, "was the chief fact" about them. The Bible was their every day reading, and it moulded their whole thought and action. What Mr. Green says of the English at one time applies with greater truth to the Scotch and their descendants in this region. "They became the people of a book, and that book was the Bible. It was the one book which was familiar to every one; it was read at churches and read at home; and every where its words, as they fell on ears which custom had not deadened to their force and beauty, kindled a startling enthusiasm."

3.—THE GERMANS.

Although very few Germans came within the limits of our county for thirty or forty years after its settlement, they constituted even then nearly one-third of the population of the province and had a large influence upon the policy of the government. About 1682-5, almost as early as Wm. Penn's own colony, some Germans of a like religious faith commenced a settlement which was then, and has since been called, Germantown. They took up more than 28,000 acres of land. There were not, however, more than two hundred families of them before 1702, when the persecutions of the German princes of the Palatinate drove a large number of the most valuable inhabitants of that province to foreign lands. Many of them were Protestants of peculiar views, some of French and Swiss extraction who had found refuge in that country from the dragonades of Louis Fourteenth, but afterwards on a change of rulers had again been driven with others into exile. Thousands of them had been received by Queen Anne of Eng'and, and had been sent at the public expense to different parts of the realm. Many of them found their way to Pennsylvania, in a state of extreme poverty, but with a character to make them valuable citizens. They were Mennonites, Dunkards, German Reformed and Lutherans who formed themselves into distinct communities each according to its peculiar forms, in the eastern part of the province. Their number became so large that in 1717 the Secretary of the province expressed uneasiness lest they should create difficulty, and about ten years later Jonathan Dickinson had apprehensions lest the English character of the colony should be lost, as the nationality of England had been changed when the Saxons came into it. Even Franklin expressed similar anxieties. These immigrants were, however, soon found to be not only peaceable and industrious citizens, but so

similar in their views to the Friends that they were likely to take sides with these in opposition to the wars then urged upon them. A union of interests was accordingly effected, which, for some time, controlled the policy of the colonial government. During the twenty-five years which succeeded 1730, about a hundred and sixty-five vessels arrived in Philadelphia well-filled with Germans, whose names are generally given in the Colonial Records. Many of them were poor and had been induced by agents in Europe to emigrate by prospects which were never realized. Those who had not the means with which to pay for their passage, were on their arrival sold for a series of years, or for ten pounds each as servants in the families of the earlier colonists. The farming of these servants, or "redemptioners," as they were called, fell into the hands of a heartless class of men who became notorious under the name of "soul drivers." It sometimes took a much longer time than had been mentioned in the original indentures, to pay off the accumulated demands which were made upon these redemptioners. Many of them were intelligent and conscientious people who had given up all but life to find a home for themselves and their children in which they might worship God according to their consciences, and their descendants are among the most respectable citizens of the State. The Germans did not begin to settle in this valley to any appreciable extent until about 1760, and the great influx of them did not commence until near 1770. On the Conococheague and in Dauphin county settlements are noticed as early as 1736-45, but it had been the policy of the proprietary agents to direct the Germans to different parts of the country from the Irish, as these two classes were thought better apart. By this time their number in the colony was large—not short of sixty or seventy thousand, and they were intelligent enough to call for the establishment of a press of their own. In 1738, a newspaper was started at Germantown by Christopher Sour, who published it at first only once a quarter, but eventually (1744) under his son it was issued once a week. It had a powerful influence on the opinions of the German people, but was discontinued in 1777, when the British came into possession of Philadelphia. Their first settlements in this county were in the eastern part, when it was first offered for sale by the proprietors. Before 1775, three or four congregations of different religious sects had been organized, one in the eastern part and two in Carlisle.

IV.—THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

What was called by William Penn, his "Frame of Government for the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereunto annexed," was somewhat changed at different times but after 1701, it was never essentially altered. The entire legislative, judicial and executive functions of government were conferred upon the proprietaries with the assent of the people, reserving to the home authorities simply the power of declaring and carrying on war, the revival of all acts for the purpose of seeing that they were not inconsistent with the laws and rights of England, and the determination of all cases of appeal. The powers of the government were put forth through the Governor, who was

ordinarily one of the proprietary family, and might act through his Lieutenant or Deputy, in all cases the President of his council; the Executive Council and the General Assembly. The Council was in fact no part of the Legislature, but only the adviser or assistant of the Governor in his negative upon the proceedings of the Assembly. All laws were in the name of "the Governor (or Lieutenant Governor) of the province of Pennsylvania and of the counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on the Delaware river, by and with the consent of the representatives of the freemen of said province in General Assembly met." The Council consisted of three persons from each of the original counties of the province and the territories, who were so chosen that one-third should fall away each year and one person should continue in office no longer than three years. The members of this council were chosen by the Governor. The Assembly was by charter elected on the first day of October annually by the freeholders in each county. The qualifications for an elector or a candidate for office, were that he should be a freeman, resident in the county for two years, having fifty acres of land, or otherwise worth in real or personal estate not less than fifty pounds currency. The number of representatives was regulated by the acts of the Assembly, but it was usually about thirty-six, of which the city of Philadelphia returned two, each of the three oldest counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester eight; Lancaster four; and the other counties (being much more thinly inhabited) returned the remainder. The Sheriffs and Coroners were chosen at the same time with the representatives at the County elections, two being chosen for each office, from whom the Governor selected one who might be elected three years successively, but not more, until he had been out of office three years. The County Commissioners for managing the public affairs of their respective counties were three, and the Assessors for laying taxes for county purposes were six, to be chosen at the same time with the representatives, sheriffs and coroners. The Commissioners continued in office three years, and were so chosen that one was chosen and one went out of office each year. The assessors were all elected annually. Justices of the Peace were all appointed by the Governor and retained office during the pleasure of the same. They sat in Quarter Sessions in accordance with the laws of England, the president being determined by the will of the Governor. Juries were all returned by the Sheriff, except in some extraordinary cases, when a struck jury was had by consent of parties in the presence of the Judges, the Sheriff and the parties.

A Register General for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration was appointed for the province by the Governor, but he had his Deputy in each county, except in Philadelphia, where he himself resided. The power of establishing courts of judicature was granted by royal charter to the Proprietary, and accordingly they were erected and held for some time as occasion called for them by the Governor and Council, but they ultimately became established by law. These courts were, 1, The Supreme Court held twice every year in Philadelphia by any two of the three Justices of that court. One of these

Justices was commissioned by the name of the Chief Justice. The others were distinguished as the second or third Judge or Justice. This court heard and determined all cases removed from the courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas in the city and the counties, reversing or affirming the decisions of those courts; it examined and punished all officers of inferior courts when these were charged with default; it occasionally went the circuit twice a year to try the issues in fact in the counties from which the causes were removed; it delivered the jails of persons committed for treason, murder and other capital felonies and heard and determined all such felonies committed in the unorganized parts of the province before a jury of the city of Philadelphia. From the final sentence of this court, as well as from that of all others in the province, was reserved the right of an appeal to Great Britain. 2, The Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery was held in each county four times in a year, by any three or more of the Justices in that county, and special or private sessions as often as occasion called for them. Any of the Justices had power in or out of session to take all manner of recognizances, &c. 3, The County Court of Common Pleas was held four times in each year, at the same places in which the Quarter Sessions were kept, by at least three Justices, who were empowered to hear and determine all pleas, suits and causes, civil, personal, real and mixed, &c. The Judges of this court were the Justices of the Peace in each county. When the Quarter Sessions were finished they usually continued to sit as Judges of Common Pleas. 4, The Orphans' Court was likewise held by the Justices of the Quarter Sessions in each county, either when the sessions were held, or at any time when they saw fit. They were authorized to call any person to account who had been entrusted with any estate belonging to an orphan or a minor, to obtain from the Register General such documents as were needful to settle cases of this nature; to look into the securities of administrators and executors; to admit minors to choose guardians and to appoint guardians where they were needed; and in general to settle the accounts of all who had been entrusted with minors' estates. Besides there were various courts belonging to the city of Philadelphia, to the admiralty, and other jurisdictions, with which our history has nothing to do.

V.—TENURE OF LANDS.

We shall not unfrequently be met with difficulties in understanding some parts of our narrative if we are not informed of the tenure on which lands were held. There were first, the lands held by the Indians, on which no white person was supposed to have a right to settle until government had purchased it and opened an office for its sale. There were in the next place the lands belonging to the proprietaries, sometimes surveyed into manors and reserved for special purposes, and sometimes held open for private purchase. In 1770 there were not less than five hundred and thirty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five acres which had been surveyed into manors, some for the use of the Indians, as Conestoga

Manor in Lancaster, and Lowther in Cumberland counties; some as seignories for particular friends and relatives, and some for permanent possessions in the proprietary family. There were besides these, more than 93,256 acres of land which were held in the name of the proprietaries by warrant, and were to all intents and purposes manors, although they are not so classed in the records of the Land Department. All these lands the proprietaries held possession of in fee simple, in the same way as any private individuals. In some instances they were rented on easy terms to tenants, and were intended to yield a large revenue to the proprietors, but ordinarily the profits above expenses were small. The third class of lands was that which had been purchased by settlers or land speculators under patents or grants from the government. As soon as the land had been purchased from the Indians, it was surveyed and divided into lots, which were sold to private persons at the offices opened in the vicinity. The price per acre was very frequently as low as a shilling sterling, and even down to a merely nominal valuation, varying according to the position and quality of the lot. Not unfrequently those who had purchased land and were either unable to pay for it at once or preferred to spend their ready money in improvements, were allowed to borrow on interest bills of credit on a mortgage upon their lands. A loan office was opened in Philadelphia at which a large amount of such bills were issued. By this admirable arrangement a great mutual benefit was secured, the government was enriched by the interest on its loaned paper and enabled thus with moderate taxes to defray its own expenses, and the industrious farmer obtained the means of cultivating and stocking his farm. His improvements by increasing the value of his land, at the same time established the credit of the paper, and enabled him in a few years to pay off the original loan. Every acre of land sold by the proprietaries, was subject to a yearly quit rent of greater or less amount, the highest being about one penny per acre, the larger part being only a half penny, and many of the old patents being under a small acknowledgment of corn or wheat or poultry.

VI.—REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

The revenues of the proprietary government were not large, nor was any permanent provision made for them. In 1775, the Governor said* in answer to inquiries from the Privy Council of England: "The present revenue of the government arises principally from two temporary acts of Assembly: one an act for laying an excise on wine, rum, brandy and other spirits; the other, an act for emitting on loan at five per cent. interest, bills of credit struck for that special purpose. The net amount of this revenue is about eight thousand pounds sterling. The appropriation is made by the Assembly, and has been hitherto applied by them to the defraying the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the government. This is exclusive of an annual sum of £15,000 sterling raised by tax on the real and personal estates of the inhabitants for sinking and destroying the bills of credit issued at different times dur-

ing the late Indian war, and granted by way of supplies to his late and present Majesty. These taxes were by act of Assembly to continue till sufficient sums should be thereby raised for the above purpose, and will not cease for two years to come. Neither does this statement include a duty of tonnage on vessels, imposed by Act of Assembly to maintain a lighthouse at the capes of the Delaware; nor a duty of £20 per head on imported negroes, amounting to about £50 sterling net per annum." In each county there is also a tax on the real and personal estates of the inhabitants to defray the expenses of each county in payment of its representatives in the Assembly, for making and repairing of roads, for the maintenance of their poor, for erecting and repairing court houses and prisons, for building bridges and for other local objects.

The ordinary expenses of the government amounted in 1770 to about £3000 sterling. Besides these however, there were what may be called the extraordinary expenses, consisting of presents and expenses to Indians who occasionally came on business or passed and repassed through the colony to come from the neighboring colonies; messages to and treaties with them; provisioning and furnishing the King's troops when employed in the colony; raising, paying and victualling rangers to protect the frontiers; clearing rivers and creeks for inland navigation; making roads for the whole province; public rewards for discovering and apprehending criminals and like public objects. As there was no militia establishment and no forts or places for defence were kept up except in time of war with the Indians, no expenses for such objects were commonly required.

CHAPTER THIRD.—FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

EASTERN SETTLEMENTS.

The reader is now prepared to form a tolerably distinct conception of the place and circumstances of the earliest settlements in what was then called the North Valley. A few adventurers had passed the Susquehanna below the "Conewago Hills," a branch of the South Mountain, in different parts of what is now York County, but we have no decisive evidence that any permanent settlements were attempted within the limits of Cumberland county, before the year 1730. This was the period of the immigration which had commenced in 1724, and was now at its greatest degree of strength. Logan tells us that during the preceding year (1728-9) four thousand five hundred persons, six ships in a single week, and every day two or three, were arriving principally from Ireland. Before this (1724) he had said, that the south-eastern part of the province had been taken up, that no less than a hundred thousand acres had been taken possession of, and that the

* Pa. Archives, vol. IV, pp. 297-9.

new population could not be less than fifty thousand. The Irish had advanced westward as far as Donegal township in Lancaster county, and were pressing forward on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna as far as McAllister's, a few miles above where Harrisburg now stands. A sufficient number of Scotch Irish people had settled in that vicinity to form (about 1720) the churches of Paxton and Derry.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

John Harris had commenced a settlement before this (as early as 1719) near the present site of Harrisburg, and for many years afterwards kept a ferry for crossing the river there. Indian towns existed on both sides of the river near that point, the one on the eastern side where Harris lived was called Peixtan, and two or three on the western side for several miles above and below the Yellow Breeches creek. One of these was immediately opposite the Ferry where Bridgeport now is, another was at the mouth of the Conodoguinet, and another at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches where James Chartier, an Indian trader, had a store and a landing place. Other Indian villages were found many miles along the banks of the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches, at which, in several instances, trading posts were established and traders were licensed by the proprietary government. According to some authorities James Le Tort, one of these traders, resided at a very early period at a place called Beaver Pond, near where Carlisle is now situated; and another trader is said to have lived eight miles from the Susquehanna, near the North Mountain where George Croghan afterwards had his residence. Chartier and Letort were either Frenchmen or descendants of Frenchmen, who had left their native land on account of persecution, and had finally found homes in the more eastern part of the province. They had both been frequently employed as interpreters when the government wished to deal with the Indians, and had received liberal rewards for such services. As great care was taken in those times that all traders with the Indians should be men of honesty and trustworthy character, we have reason to believe that these men were of good reputation. Chartier was known at a later period to have absconded, and to have connected himself with the French, and hence the large property which he left on the Susquehanna was confiscated for the payment of his debts, but no other crime was imputed to him. James Letort, whose name has been given to the stream on which he resided, has left a stainless reputation. See a biographical sketch of him in a subsequent chapter.

CAUSES OF THIS IMMIGRATION.

By comparing the date of this period with the notice we have already given of contemporary events, we shall find that the cause of this large immigration from Ireland was not strictly persecution nor a strong religious feeling, but a desire to improve worldly advantages. The time for direct persecution was past, but it had left bitter remembrances, and had been followed by a period of perpetual annoyance. Particularly there was no hope of improvement for the dissenting farmers

or their children, the means of education were difficult, and unpleasant distinctions were made to the disadvantage of all non-conformists. It was not a Strafford or a Laud that they had to deal with, but a Walpole and a King, men who could molest and vex where they could not destroy. Those who had already settled in Pennsylvania were in the meantime sending back glowing accounts of their prosperity and prospects, and urging their relatives and brethren in the faith to join them in building up a new establishment of civil and religious freedom, as well as of commercial advantages. William Penn had died twelve years before (July 30, 1718), but his wise forethought and disinterested forbearance had provided for one of the freest and most prosperous communities on the face of the earth. His family had been restored to their rights by a decision of the Court of Chancery, and their representatives were then proposing to take up their residence in this country. Two years later (1732) Thomas Penn, and four years later (1734) John Penn (the "American" by birth) arrived in the province, and were received with many demonstrations of joy at the prospect of their permanent residence. George the Second had been proclaimed King two or three years before (1727) and had allowed the American colonies to believe that a liberal policy would be pursued toward the new establishments which had sprung up on these shores. A degree of religious and civil freedom was thought to be possible here, which could not be thought of under the aristocratic establishments of Europe.

ROUTE OF TRAVEL.

Philadelphia was at that time the largest American town, and yet as late as in 1744 contained only thirteen thousand inhabitants and fifteen hundred houses.* There was no good road, but only wagon paths or Indian trails opened into what was called this "Western Country," and it was a number of years before the inhabitants "over the River" had convenient ways of transportation for their goods.† Travellers usually came to this valley on horseback, by Harris' Ferry, though some came by Wright's Ferry and across the South Mountain. Nearly all who came from Europe landed at Philadelphia, whose direct intercourse with European parts was equal and sometimes superior to that of New York. The small pox prevailed there so extensively during the years 1731-2, that many of the immigrants in passing through the city were taken with it and died.

INDIANS IN THE VALLEY.

The Indians were numerous in the Valley at this time. They were of several tribes, though the Shawanese were probably the principal possessors. Large numbers of that tribe had come from the West and South, and had settled here under the protection of the Delawares, and through them in a kind of subordination to the Six Nations. Mingled with them were individuals properly belonging to the Delawares or the Six Nations, who had for various reasons wandered

*Watson's Annals of Philadelphia vol II, p. 404.

†Rupp's History of Lancaster county, p. 262-3.

away from their homes and found a residence here. Hence we not unfrequently read of Susquehannas, and of Nanticokes, Mingoos and Tutelocs; the two last being appellations which were given by different tribes to the people of the Six Nations. One village on the Letort was said to have been principally inhabited by these Mingoos or mixed people, and the celebrated Logan, whose residences were at different times in almost every part of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, is mentioned as once having a cabin on the "Beaver Pond" at the head of Letort Spring. The Shawanese, to whom this valley in the vicinity of the river had been especially assigned after its depopulation of the Susquehannas, were at this time not so numerous as they had been a few years before. They had, in considerable numbers, rejoined their brethren on the Allegheny, professing that their lands here were unsuitable for hunting, inasmuch as a large part of it was what was called a "Barren," or a district without large trees. Their real motive, however, probably was that some of their young men in a drunken frolic had given an offence to the Delawares, and they were apprehensive of punishment from the Six Nations. Their offence had been investigated and forgiven by both the Delawares and the Six Nations, and messages had been sent after them inviting them to return. The invitation was declined for that year, inasmuch as their crops of corn had been planted at the West and were unharvested; they therefore requested that the land might be kept in reserve for them. The Proprietary Thomas Penn, on his arrival in 1732, renewed the invitation and had a large tract of the land on which they had before been settled assigned them with the proviso that they should come and live on it. Some of them did return and lived peaceably with the white settlers and their Indian brethren. When white settlers began to cross the river any occupation of these lands which had been given to the Shawanese, and extending back several miles from the Susquehanna, was especially forbidden. The more effectually to keep off settlers a large tract of this land, consisting of not less than 7551 acres, was, in 1732, surveyed, and erected into a manor called Paxton, the same which was after the erection of Cumberland county called Louthier, in compliment to a sister of Wm. Penn, who had married a nobleman of that name.*

In this valley, as in many of the earlier settlements at the East, there were at first no government-warrants given. In 1724 Logan says that a hundred thousand acres of the best land in the province had been taken up by persons who rarely approached him to purchase it. On the west of the Susquehanna the Proprietaries would have declined to sell or to give any titles had they been thus approached. By the treaty made by Gov. Dongan in 1696, and confirmed by the treaty with the Susquehanna Indians in 1700 and in 1701, the extent of the

purchase was left in great uncertainty. The phrase "all the river Susquehanna, and all the lands situate lying and being upon both sides of the said river and next adjoining the same" was certainly liable to different constructions. Under these circumstances the Proprietaries, with that strict regard to justice which characterized all their dealings with these Indians declined to claim possession of the lands beyond the river. It was not until October 11th, 1736, that a deed was executed by the chiefs of the Six Nations in behalf of John Thomas and Richard Penn's heirs, successors and assigns, the essential part of which has been given under the head of Indian Treaties in the last chapter. By this treaty the Indian title to lands included within the limits of the present county of Cumberland was forever extinguished, and we hear no more complaints against the Proprietaries' right to that territory. The Shawanese did indeed complain sometimes that certain promises which had been made to them were not properly respected, either by the Six Nations or the Proprietaries, but such objections were found to be entirely without foundation, and were not urged after suitable explanations

CLAIMS OF MARYLAND.

We have no evidence that the Indians made any opposition to these settlements on their lands west of the Susquehanna. Many years before they had shown so much displeasure at some settlements in what is now York county under the authority of Maryland, that the Governor of Pennsylvania was obliged to remove the settlers by force. From this and subsequent instances the Indians began to apprehend serious dangers to their possessions from the jurisdiction of Maryland. They saw that their right to the land was entirely disregarded by the successors of Lord Baltimore, who claimed that their territory already extended far into Pennsylvania. Their interest, therefore, inclined them to desire the exclusion of all settlers and of all claims under the authority of Maryland. Accordingly, when Gov. Keith, of Pennsylvania, proposed (1622) to make large surveys west of the Susquehanna, the Susquehanna Indians were quite willing to give their consent, since they felt confident that ultimate justice would be done them by the Proprietary government. The extent of the claims set up by men professing to act under the authority of Maryland, brought them within the limits of the present county of Cumberland. By referring to the charter of Wm Penn, we may see that the boundary of his province was to be extended southward "unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude and then by a straight line westward" "five degrees of longitude." On the other hand a charter of a previous date, given by the same royal hand to Lord Baltimore, assigned to the province of Maryland the northern limit of "the fortieth degree of latitude." Here were two grounds for subsequent contention between the two claimants: first, the meaning of the expression, "the fortieth degree of latitude;" did it mean to the commencement of that degree from the south, or to the end of that degree on the north? The Marylanders contended that their charter signified forty degrees complete, while the Pennsylvanians contended that it meant the beginning of

*Papers in the office of the Surveyor General at Harrisburg. When the Indians were found unwilling to occupy this land it was re-surveyed (December 26, 1764) and was "bounded on the East by the Susquehanna opposite John Harris' Ferry; North by the Conodoginet; South by the Yellow Breeches creek, and on the West by a line drawn a little Westerly from the said Yellow Breeches to Conodoginet creek, containing seven thousand five hundred and seven acres or upwards. The order for the re-survey was given December 6, 1764, and returned May 25, 1765, and the quantity was found to be seven thousand five hundred and fifty-one acres."

that degree. Thus there was a dispute with respect to a whole degree of latitude or sixty-nine English miles. Then, secondly, there was a disagreement in the maps used. When the grants were made, the map used was probably that of Capt. John Smith, on which the fortieth degree of latitude crossed the Delaware a little below where New Castle now is, whereas the true place for it was nineteen miles more to the north, above the city of Philadelphia. A long contest ensued, which was at its height when our settlements began. In 1724, a temporary arrangement was made between the authorities, according to which "no person or persons should be disturbed or molested in their possessions on either side, nor any lands be surveyed, taken up or granted in either of the provinces near the boundaries which have been claimed or pretended to on either side." Though this agreement was at first intended to last for only the succeeding eighteen months, during which it was expected that the boundaries would be run and settled, in consequence of the failure of the commissioners to harmonize on the mode of doing their work, the boundaries remained undetermined many years afterwards, and the agreement was tacitly allowed to run on. Appeals were made to the court of chancery, and when after the usual delays a decision was reached in that body, difficulties were raised in the actual execution of their decree, so that the line was not run until 1622. In the preceding year the Proprietaries of the two provinces "employed two ingenious mathematicians, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon (after their return from the Cape of Good Hope, where they had been to observe the transit of Venus), finally to settle or mark out the same; which was accordingly performed by them, and stone pillars erected to render the same more durably conspicuous."* It was during the pendency of this controversy that the earlier settlements were made on the west of the Susquehanna. It accounts for the willingness both of the Indians and the Proprietaries to allow of those settlements, since in this way a resolute and hardy class of settlers would form a strong breast-work against incursions from the South, like those which had annoyed other portions of what was then Lancaster county.

MARKING OFF CLAIMS.

The mode in which these settlements were made cannot now be determined. Each settler doubtless had some way in which he marked off his claims, and he then felt warranted in putting up his dwelling and making improvements; but difficulties must have been experienced in determining the exact boundaries of his possession. It is possible that surveyors were tolerated, and perhaps in some cases authorized by the proprietors, but generally the extent of each man's claims must have been left very vague. The abundance and the cheapness of the lands rendered it commonly easy for each settler to suit himself without contending with a rival claimant. The Proprietaries could not sell, and the Indians were debarred by earlier treaty from selling to private persons. Those who desired to secure

lands could therefore only select some location which pleased them, fix upon it some marks which would indicate their choice, pace off, with as much accuracy as possible the portion of land which they could afford to purchase, and if possible erect upon it some cabin or other structure which would imply that they had selected it. They were far from belonging to a class of men who have since been called "squatters," that is, men who have little thought of a fixed residence or of future payments, but who tarry in one place only for a few weeks or months, and keep always a little in advance of the more permanent settlements. On the other hand, they were usually able and willing to make at least partial payments as soon as the opportunity should occur, and were seeking at present merely to secure the advantages which their early visits gave them. If they could not at once erect a building, or fence off the section they had chosen, they could mark some trees or rocks, or set up posts or heaps of stones with the initials of their names at such corners or prominent points as would show their preemption right. These claims were generally respected by all aftercomers, and the Proprietaries recognized the right of such persons "to CONTINUE to improve and dwell on" the tract which they had chosen.

SEPARATION OF NATIONALITIES.

Most of these settlers belonged to that large class who were now crowding into the country from Ireland. Every family which had come to the more eastern counties was an attraction to relatives and acquaintances "at home," and these, when they arrived, were likely to press forward to the latest "openings." Even if they tarried for a while among friends they were inclined to go where greater cheapness and brighter prospects beckoned them on. It is said also to have been the policy of the Proprietaries and their agents so to direct the immigrants, that all who belonged to a particular nationality might settle in the same neighborhood. The larger part of Lancaster on the other side of the river had already been taken up by Germans, the district which has since been called York was also beginning to be occupied by them, and now the idea had been proposed that the valley beyond the South Mountain should be principally given up to the Irish. Some disagreements which had already occurred between these classes were supposed to confirm this policy. Even those Irish who had settled on the east of the river, where the Germans were most numerous, were encouraged to sell and to remove to this valley. Young men from Donegal or in connection with families there, constituted a large part of the "first comers" to the present counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Perry.* It is useless to inquire what it was which impelled them to leave. The lands may have been no richer or better situated, yet hope doubtless invested them with greater attractions. So completely had their lands in that township and the territory now in Dauphin near the river been taken up during the years 1715-20, that these young men and their acquaintances from the "old country," seeking

*Froud's History of Pennsylvania, vol. II., pp. 206-22.

*Rupp's History of Lancaster, p. 287. History of Donegal church by SAMUEL EVANS, Esq., Columbia, 1878.

for future homes, anticipated more advantageous positions from which to choose further on.

"FIRST COMERS."

Among the very first to cross the river were four brothers named James, Robert, Joseph and Benjamin Chambers. They had come from the county of Antrim, in Ireland, and had landed in Philadelphia about 1720. According to a deposition made in Philadelphia December 8, 1736, and according to an inscription on his tombstone, Benjamin, the youngest, could have been at this time not more than eighteen years of age. In that deposition he styles himself "a mill-wright about twenty-three years of age," and in the inscription he is said to have been at the time of his death, Feb. 17, 1788, "eighty years of age and upwards." For a time the brothers lived together at the mouth of Fishing creek, on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, a few miles above Harris' Ferry. Here they erected a mill which was at that period of great utility for a large district of country. Attracted, however, by the prospect of other locations for such establishments and for farms, they crossed the Susquehanna in or before the year 1730, and settled at different places; "James at the head of Green Spring, near Newville; Robert at the head of Middle Spring, near Shippensburg, and Joseph and Benjamin at the confluence of Falling Spring and the Conococheague, where Chambersburgh now stands." Joseph soon returned to Fishing creek, but the others were for many years distinguished for their enterprise and public usefulness. They were soon followed by large numbers who were not slow to hear of the attractive region soon to be opened for settlement. It was, however, evident that great confusion would inevitably ensue from such a process.

BLUNSTON'S LICENSES AND PAYMENTS.

It was not long, therefore, before "an inception of title" was allowed by the Proprietaries, by means of what were afterwards known as "Blunston's Licenses." These took their name from Mr. Samuel Blunston, of Wright's Ferry, who was commissioned to make a partial survey of the land and to grant permission to settlers to take up and improve, or to continue to improve, such lands as they desired, with the promise that a more perfect title should be given them when the Indian claims should be extinguished. The Indians themselves were in the mean time quieted with the assurance that these claims should be fully satisfied as soon as the slow forms of Indian Treaties could be complied with. The first of these licenses was dated January 24, 1733-4, and the last October 31st, 1737. As a specimen of the form in which these papers were drawn, we give a copy of one.*

LANCASTER COUNTY SS.

By order of the Proprietary.

These are to license, and allow Andrew Ralston to continue to improve and dwell on a tract of two hundred acres of land on the

Great Spring, a branch of the Conedogwainet, joining to the upper side of a tract granted to Randle Chambers for the use of his son James Chambers; to be hereafter surveyed to the said Ralston on the common terms other lands in those parts are sold; provided the same has not been already granted to any other person, and so much can be had without prejudice to other tracts before granted. Given under my hand this third day of January Anno Domini 1736-7,

SA: BLUNSTON.

PENNSYLVANIA SS.

Most of these licenses were signed by Thomas Penn, the second son of William Penn, who was at this time (1732-41) the only representative of the proprietary family in this country. The demand made in these licenses, that payments should be made for the lands granted under them, occasioned much difficulty. Many of the settlers, after meeting the expenses of a removal and of erecting buildings, found themselves unprepared to make the payments. It was generally conceded that much forbearance was due to those who encountered the hardships and expenses incident to a frontier life. For many years it was customary to excuse them from taxation even for county purposes, and to require that those who lived in other parts should sustain the principal burden. In the present instance a compromise was effected through the intercession of the Assembly, according to which the principal payments were, in many cases, postponed. A loan office was also opened in Philadelphia under the direction of Richard Peters, Esq., from which those who had made small payments and some improvements on their lands were allowed to borrow certain sums of money at the ordinary rate of interest; secured by a mortgage on their property. In this way many of the principal land owners were enabled to make some payment without impairing their ability to make further improvements. The revenue arising from the interest on such loans was also a principal means of defraying the expenses of the provincial government. It was, in fact, a governmental bank, from which issued sometimes an amount of paper money which created alarm. Contraction became necessary with all its accompanying depressions in trade.

FAVORITE LOCATIONS.

The places selected by these "first comers" were generally in the neighborhood of one of those beautiful springs which have been mentioned in a former chapter. The descendants of Scotchmen could not fail to be attracted by such mementos of many a much loved story of the "old country." Nor were such men unmindful of the more homely advantages which these fresh streams gave to their dwellings and lands. It has been frequently said that this consideration led most of the early settlers to prefer the slate lands of the more northern part of the valley. We see no clear evidence that this was the fact. It would be difficult to find in what part of the valley springs and streams are not numerous. The designations "dry lands" and "barrens," were indeed bestowed upon the light timbered and open parts running through the centre of the county, where the runs are

*Now in the possession of James Ralston of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county.

not as numerous as in the more northern and southern portions, and yet we can hardly imagine anywhere a destitution of water so noticeable as to occasion remark. And in fact we can discover no such a preference of the slate lands. The earliest and first selected locations were quite as often in the limestone region.

These settlers were in most instances of the better class of farmers and laborers, such as in the old country had rented farms of the landed gentry. Many of them belonged to families in the eastern part of the province, full of enterprise, and stirred by the liberal offers of the Proprietaries. They were the best class of men for pioneers, substantial, intelligent, public spirited, and God-fearing men, whose aim was to form for themselves and families a permanent home, and for their people a well ordered and congenial society. They expected to be and to have their children after them agriculturists, mechanics, and tradesmen. They sought therefore to find the best locations, not for towns or cities, but for farms, mills and churches.

FIRST SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

It is impossible now to trace the first settlements in the order in which they were made. Passing by Paxton manor which was not yet open to settlement, and beginning at the eastern part, we may mention among those who made the earliest purchases, George Croghan, an Indian trader. He is mentioned in the earliest accounts as having a residence about five miles from the river on the North side of the Conodoguinet. He however early purchased land in different parts of the present county. In 1748 he was the owner of 800 acres which extended nearly to the mouth of Silvers' Run, on the Conodoguinet. A part of this had been taken up in 1743 by Robert Buchanan; another part had first been owned by Wm. Walker and had been sold by him to Wm. Trent; and still another part was unoccupied land further westward on the creek. Mr. Croghan also owned a large tract in Hopewell township, a little northward from Shappensburg. He does not appear to have cultivated these lands, but to have frequently changed his residence according to convenience and the interests of trade. For many years afterward he resided at Aughwack, west of the first range of mountains, where he was much trusted by government, and by Sir Wm. Johnson, as an agent among the Indians. He was originally from Dublin, where he received a common education. In later years he was unfortunate in some of his speculations, but on the whole maintained the reputation of a man of honor and integrity. There were four persons among these earliest settlers bearing the name of Buchanan. The first, Robert, above mentioned, after selling his first claim, removed with a brother named Walter, further up the creek, and lived in East Pennsborough; another, William was in 1753 an innkeeper in Carlisle; and still another resided in 1748 in Hopewell township adjoining the Kilpatrick settlement. Next to Croghan was James Laws opposite the mouth of Silvers' Run. Adjoining him on the South of the creek was James Silvers on the spring which bears his name. The spot he selected for his home was peculiarly romantic and beautiful. The records of

Lancaster county show that he and his wife, Hannah, came to that place before 1733, and were the owners of not less than 500 acres. The little which is known of him indicates that he was public spirited and honorable, but none of his descendants bear his name. In the settlement which clustered around him within the ensuing ten or fifteen years, were James Pollock, who purchased land and erected a mill on the stream which issues from Silvers' Spring, near or at its confluence with the Conodoguinet, John Scott, Robert and James Robb, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Fisher, Henry Quigley and Wm. Berryhill. Andrew and John Galbreath had land adjoining them on the East and Wm. Walker on the West. On the site of the present Hogestown was the farm of John Hoge who purchased there at a very early date, and was the progenitor of a numerous connection, some of whom were distinguished in civil, judicial and military life. His property has been divided into a number of farms and village lots. Near him was Wm. Orr, who came from Ireland before 1738, leaving his family there to follow him after he should make provision for them in this country. His son John resided on the North of the Conodoguinet and his descendants are connected with many families of different names throughout the State. His daughter Martha married Alexander Young, whose only representative in eastern Pennsylvania is Robert G. Young, a physician of extensive practice and culture, but now living in retirement at Mechanicsburg. Wm. Trindle, John Wall, Robert Sedock, John Swanzey, John McCracken, Thomas Fisher, John Rankin and Joseph Green were land owners and at different times collectors of taxes in Pennsborough before 1747. John Oliver, Thomas McCormick and Wm. Douglas had farms in the vicinity of Mr. Hoge; John Carothers at the mouth of Hoge's Run, and Wm. Douglass opposite him on the West and up the Conodoguinet. In the same neighborhood were John and Abraham Mitchell, John Armstrong, Samuel Anderson, Samuel Calhoon, Hugh Parker, Robert Dunning, John Hunter, (near what was called Dirty Spring), Samuel Chambers, James Shannon, Wm. Crawford, Edward Morton, Robert Fulton, Thomas Spray, John Callen, John Watts, Michael Kilpatrick, Joseph Thompson, Francis Maguire and James Mateer. Still further westward lived James Armstrong, and on a ridge back of the ground on which Kingston now stands, was the residence of Joseph Junkin. He came at a very early period, and took up a large tract which has since been divided among many owners, though the original homestead is in the possession of H. W. Kanaga. Not far from him near the Stony Ridge, was Robert Bell, and on the South of him were Samuel Lamb, a stone mason and an ardent patriot, John Trindle near the spring which perpetuates his name, James Irvine, Mathew Miller, John Forney and David Denny (near land afterwards owned by Thomas Urie.) At the Boiling Spring an early settlement was made, and we find lands in that vicinity were entered in the name of Robert Thompson, a physician at one time in Lancaster, Joseph Graley, Patrick Hassen, Andrew, William, James and George Crocket, David Reed and John Dickey. Somewhere on the Yellow Breeches was a settlement known as Pippin's Tract, where Charles Pippin settled as

early at least as 1742. Near and following the creek westward were John Campbell, the owner of a mill, Roger Cook, David Wilson, John Collins, James McPherson, Andrew Campbell, Andrew and John Miller, Robert Patrick, J. Crawford, Wm. Fear, John Gronow, Charles McConnel, Alexander Frazier, Peter Title, Arthur Stewart, Thomas Brandon, Abraham Endless and John Craighead. The last mentioned had papers dated as early as 1746, which referred to surveys in his behalf still earlier. He was the owner of a large tract now possessed by numerous descendants of the same family name, and extending a great distance along the creek eastward from the Baltimore turnpike. Adjoining him on the south-west and on a bend of the same stream was James Moore, by the mill which is in the hands of his descendants. On the Letort, near where Middlesex now stands, was James Davison, whose residence in 1736 is said to have been a little South of the fording place at which the road from Harris' Ferry crossed the Letort. The lands on both sides of the Conodoguinet near this point are said to have been "thickly settled" before the location of the county seat. Patrick and Wm. Davison, Wm. Gillingham, James Gilcore, (Kjlgore), Joseph Clark, Peter Wilkie and John McClure, were owners of land near the proposed site of Carlisle, and portions of their farms had to be bought back by the Proprietaries. Richard Coulter lived about two miles toward the south-west on lands since partly owned by D. Scoby. "Wm. Armstrong's settlement" was on the Conodoguinet just below the Meeting House Springs. David Williams, a wealthy land holder, and the earliest known elder in the congregation of Upper Pennsborough, James Young and Robert Sanderson were probably included in this settlement. Thomas Wilson resided further to the eastward, near the present Henderson's mill, and adjoining him on the East James Smith, and on the South Jonathan Holmes, another elder, and an eminently good man, by the spring and on land now owned by Mrs. Parker. Near the mouth of the Letort on the State road was Rowland Chambers, and back of him on the Conodoguinet was a settlement within which the first mill in the county is by some claimed to have been erected. North of this and beyond the creek were Joseph Clark and Robert Elliott, who came from Ireland about the same time (1737), and their families became intermingled by marriage. Soon after them came Abram Lambertson, who settled on land very lately in possession of his descendants, and Thomas Kenny, whose tract is now principally in possession of the heirs of John Wilson. On the East of them were John Semple, Patrick Maguire, Christopher Huston and Josiah McMeans. On the glebe belonging to the congregation of Upper Pennsborough, about two miles north-west from Carlisle, was the Rev. Samuel Thompson, (1738), near which were lands belonging to John Davis, Esq., and further up the creek were Wm. Dunbar and Andrew Forbes, near whom a mill was afterwards erected by Wm. Thompson. South of them about four miles West of Carlisle was the extensive purchase of Archibald McCallister, which at first extended some distance up the small stream on which his home was seated. As early as in 1742, the upper part of his property was purchased by John Byers, Esq.,

whose residence has lately been owned by Adam Peffer. On the opposite side of a large spring and on an elevation called Mount Pleasant, was Samuel Alexander, whose son married a daughter of John Byers, and thus united the two families and properties. Adjoining them on the East, on and near the road to Carlisle, were located David Line, Andrew McBeath, James Given, John Roads, M. Gibbons, Jacob Medill, Stephen Colis and Samuel Blyth. Still further southward, on and near what is now the Walnut Bottom road were settled John Huston, and Samuel and Wm. Woods, (brothers from Donegal, Lancaster county). One of these last mentioned brothers lived on the place since in the possession of David Glen, and the other resided on lands still in the possession of his descendants of the Sterrett family. Between them and the South Mountain, as early as 1749, were James McKnight, on land since owned by Phillip Peffer and his descendants, Wm Dunlap, Robert Walker and James Weakley. In that vicinity were James L. Fuller, John McKnight, Esq., Wm. Campbell, John Galbreath, Hugh Craner, John Wilson, James Peoples, Robert McQueston, Thomas Armstrong, Wm. Parkinson and John Elder.

In the settlement commenced by James Chambers (whose residence was about three miles south-west of Newville), was one of the most numerous clusters of inhabitants in the valley. It was very early (1738) strong enough to form a religious congregation which offered to pledge itself to the support of a pastor. In each direction from the Big Spring the land was almost entirely taken up before 1750, so that the people there presented strong claims to the county seat. Among the earliest of these settlers was David Ralston, on the road westward from the spring, Robert Patterson on the Walnut Bottom road, James McKehan who came from Gap Station, Lancaster county, and was for many years a much respected elder in the church of Big Spring; John Carson, (on property now owned by Judge Montgomery), John Erwin, Richard Fulton, Samuel McCullough and Samuel Boyd. On the ground now occupied by the town of Newville, were families of the name of Aichison and McLoughlin, and near them were others of the name of Sterrett, Blair, Finley, Jacobs and many whose locations are not known to the writer.

The third brother of the Chambers family took up his residence near what was called Middle Spring, and around him was soon collected another numerous settlement. The first land in the Cumberland Valley taken up under the "Blunston Licenses," is said to have been a large tract along the Conodoguinet assigned to Benjamin Furley and since occupied by the Herrons, McCombs and Irwins.* In pleading that the state road which was laid out in 1735-6 might be directed through that neighborhood, rather than through Shippensburg, the inhabitants alleged that theirs was the more thickly settled part.† Among those who are known to have belonged to this settlement were, Hugh and David Herron, Robert McComb, Alexander and James Young, Alexander McNutt, Archibald, John and Robert Machan,

* Hist. discourse of Rev. G. S. Wylie, at the Centennial Celebration at Middle Spring; p. 13

† Ditto p. 14.

James Scott, Alexander Sterrett, Wm. and John Piper, Hugh and Joseph Brady, John and Robert McCune and Charles Morrow.

The first settlement at what was soon after called Shippensburg, is said to have been made in June, 1730, by twelve persons, some of whom are unknown, but eight of them were named Richard Morrow, John Culbertson, Alexander Caskey, Alexander Steen, John McCall, Hugh and John Rippey and John Strain. James McGraw tells us that in May, 1733, there were eighteen cabins in the settlement and that they had no name for their town. Edward Shippen, Esq., made the purchase of the ground on which the town now stands four years later.* We abstain from any attempt to bring out the origin of this oldest town in the valley, under the hope that more interesting details will be found in the local history.

PRICES OF LAND AND QUIT-RENTS.

The price of lands for the earlier purchasers was comparatively trifling. There was some variety according to the location, but the ordinary valuation at that early period throughout the province for unimproved lands was not more than a shilling, or eighteen pence an acre, subject, however, to a quit-rent of one shilling for every hundred acres. This was payable annually to the heirs of William Penn, in lawful money, forever. These quit-rents were extremely odious in every part of the province in early times, more especially as they were unprecedented in any other American colony. They were, however, justified on the ground that, by paying them these people were released from the payment of all other taxes to the proprietary government. The legal right was finally gained by the Proprietors, but the payment was not easily enforced. Great efforts were made to collect them and some continued to be paid in this county after the American Revolution. They were levied not only on farms but on town lots, and sometimes amounted to six shillings to the acre or lot. Much difficulty was also experienced about this time in the collection of all kinds of money, on account of the scarcity of gold or silver. There had been an issue of paper money in order to relieve this want, but thirty thousand pounds was then thought to be an over-issue, and the effect was to depreciate the paper. One pound of Pennsylvania currency at this time exchanged for only ten shillings sterling. Many of the farmers were burdened by mortgages at the Loan office, and instances occurred in which those mortgages were enforced with the loss of earlier payments and improvements.†

* Hist. discourse of Rev. W. A. McCarrell, 1878, on the authority of John McCurdy, Esq., note on pp. 11, 12.

† Records in Lancaster.

CHAPTER FOURTH.—UNDER LANCASTER COUNTY.

DWELLINGS.

The first buildings erected by the settlers for dwellings, for schools and for worship were necessarily of the plainest and simplest kind. None but those who have been in such new settlements can form a correct idea of the difficulties they had to encounter. The railroads and navigable streams and good roads which at a later period have been so convenient for transportation, were not in existence for them. Everything from a distance had to be carried on the backs of horses, and over the Susquehanna by the simplest canoes or boats. Lumber, of course was out of the question, and even nails, glass and ordinary furniture had to be almost entirely dispensed with. The materials which the forests and fields supplied, and the skill which common farmers possessed, were all that could be obtained. But such men and women were not intimidated at the prospect of personal wants, nor fastidious with respect to comforts. They could dispense for a time with almost everything to which they had been accustomed, provided they could look forward with confidence to a future supply. Their cabins were soon erected, and they did not scorn to receive suggestions from the rude savages whose skill had so long been tasked in similar circumstances. The same forests and fields and streams were open to them, and the Indian did not grudge his white brother his knowledge of their secrets. These buildings were constructed of the logs to be had by the banks of streams or from the neighboring hills, the combined strength of a few neighbors was sufficient to put them in position, small skill was needful to fit them together, to fill up the interstices between them and to roof them with rude shingles, thatched straw or the bark of trees, and in a little while the same ingenuity would split and carve out of timber, and fashion the floors, benches, tables and bedsteads which were wanted for immediate use. As the number of settlers increased these dwellings became of a better order. More skilled workmen began to be employed, and better materials and furniture were introduced, but for the first twenty years the people were contented with the humblest conveniences. A few houses were constructed of stone, but these were not common. The first stone dwelling on Louthier Manor, or in the eastern part of the county, was said to have been put up by Robert Whitehill, after his removal over the river in 1772. The houses for schools and for public worship, may have been of a better quality, for they were not usually erected under such extreme urgency, but they were of like materials and by the same workmen. Those, however who know the buoyancy of the hopes which ordinarily characterize the pioneers of a new country, will not be surprised to learn that these were a happy people. The rude buildings in which they slept soundly, studied diligently, and worshipped devoutly, were quite as good for them and were afterwards remembered as pleasantly as were the more costly edifices of their father-land.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.

The same forests, fields and streams abounded also, with nearly all that they had for food. Deer, turkeys, squirrels and bears were easily found in the woods and copse, but especially on the mountains, and the Indians were glad to hunt them and to sell them for small favors. Fish of all kinds were taken from the creeks and their tributaries at almost every door. Many choice kinds, now rare or unknown in the valley, were abundant then. Rude nets or seines were made for catching them of the boughs of trees or the branches of grape vines. Sheep and cattle were soon obtained from the older settlers, though their number was often reduced, and they were much disturbed by wolves and other wild animals. Flour was not easily obtained until the land was cultivated and mills were erected. It was in 1721 sold in Philadelphia at eight shillings per hundred weight, and wheat at three shillings and five pence per bushel, but in this region both must have been much higher. Indian corn or maize was more abundant, as it was raised by the Indians, was not exported, and was more simply prepared for eating. It was not long, however, before wheat began to be raised in large quantities. The land was easily cleared of the light bushes which encumbered it, and the soil and seasons were well suited to its production. As soon as it could be carried to market it became the most important article of trade.

MILLS.

It is commonly reported that the first mill erected in the valley was one near the mouth of the Letort, and the second in M'Callister's settlements, about three miles west of the present town of Carlisle. Whatever may be the foundation for this tradition, we are well assured that both grist and saw-mills were erected at a very early period in different parts. Before these, the early settlers had to carry their grists over the river to Chambers' mill, four miles above Harris' Ferry. One of the Chambers brothers was a professed mill-wright; water powers were abundant, and nothing was wanted but instruments and some of the materials for building. The call for these mills was among the first wants of society. Those first erected were of the simplest kind, with only coarse screens in the one and only a single saw in the other. Windmills were sometimes used, but water power was more reliable and not much more expensive. Fullingmills were also much used, for the people manufactured most of the cloth in use, and machines for carding wool were often connected with them. Such establishments on a small scale have now become obsolete, but at that primitive period they were in almost every neighborhood.

DRESS AND AMUSEMENTS.

The same necessity compelled these original settlers to fall back upon the utmost simplicity in dress. No law of fashion was, of course, looked upon as imperious, but a common condition and want was apt to bring about a good degree of uniformity. Strong and coarse kinds of cloth, of a domestic manufacture, were almost exclusively in demand. An enduring sort of breeches and jackets were not unfre-

quently made from the buckskins with which the Indians supplied them, but the more common garments for the working class were made of hempen or flaxen tow, or of woollen. A wool hat, cowhide shoes, a linsey frock, and sometimes a deer skin apron completed the equipment for the men; and frocks of similar materials, with sun-bonnets, were for the women and girls. For Sundays and rare occasions a more costly and fashionable dress was indulged in, for many of the people were able and disposed to keep up the forms of the middle class in the world they had left. There may have been few who aimed at genteel life, but there were still fewer who were regardless of a decent appearance in their religious meetings or social circles. Tradition reports that there was much intercourse among the people, that meetings were well attended, and that parties for amusement and good cheer were quite as common as in later times. The letters that have come down to us speak of public assemblies and of gatherings for sport after the labors of the day, and especially of the week. In those of an out-door kind the Indians are reported to have borne no inconsiderable share, particularly when athletic exercises or feats of humanity or agility were involved.*

SCHOOLS.

In no part of the province were there any schools or colleges supported by the State. The idea that the government was bound for its own perpetuation and support to educate the people had not then been put forth even among enlightened nations. Schools, however, were common among all the religious communities which had been formed in Pennsylvania, and none were more forward in organizing them than the class of people who formed the settlements in the valley. Very little express mention is made of them in the few accounts which have come down to us. And yet incidental notices are often given which imply them. Sometimes we read of the professional school teacher, and seldom, perhaps never do we find a man or woman who had not received some education. The letters they wrote displayed a peculiar and capricious orthography and syntax, but this is more or less apparent in the correspondence of nearly all literary men and women of that period. The probability is that as the churches, so the schools of the old country were the models after which the people copied. The ministers were expected to have much responsibility for the entire education of children. The established churches of England, Scotland and Ireland made it a part of the parish clergyman's duty to see that good schools were maintained, and that the children attended upon them and made good proficiency. Some relics of this usage are distinctly seen in the educational arrangements of several colonies in America. Almost every where the minister was for some time expected to visit all public schools, and hear lessons at least on the catechism and on other moral subjects. Most of the ministers among the Scotch and Irish congregations at this early period were teachers of schools, and we are sometimes surprised at the high character of

* Watson's Annals of Philadelphia county, vol. II., pp. 303-5.

the learning there imparted. Log colleges and schools were not unfrequently found producing as fine Latin scholars as the universities of Europe. Many ministers taught in such schools were able to converse fluently in Latin, and were prepared to take the charge of the colleges of after times. It was not many years after this valley was settled before schools are spoken of in ecclesiastical records as existing among its people, whose standard of education was high. It, however, need not be claimed that all or even the majority of the inhabitants were highly educated. The correspondence which has been so literally given in Archives, and the frequent signatures of deeds by marks show that this was not the case. It is sufficient to maintain that it was an uncommon and even a remarkable thing to find one of a Scotch or Irish Protestant family who could not read with facility.

CHURCHES.

As might be expected, it was not long before efforts were made to secure the preaching of the gospel. In making these no difficulty was experienced from division of sentiment. The people agreed on all doctrinal and ecclesiastical subjects. With the exception of a small congregation of Episcopalians who are said to have enjoyed the ministry of Rev. William Thompson, a missionary of the English Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts as early as in July 5th, 1753, the entire population of the Cumberland valley belonged to the Presbyterian church. They believed in the same confession of faith and were willing to enter into the same church relations. This uniformity of religious connection remained unbroken for not less than thirty years. And they were not merely without differences in these respects, but every one, so far as we can discover, was zealous for the establishment of public worship. The period of religious indifference and unbelief had not yet arrived. In the countries from which the people had come, there were doubtless formalism and "moderation," but every family would have felt dishonored had they been found without the forms of public worship. And now, when these wanderers into the wilderness were far away from any place of worship, a sense of special desolation was felt by every one. A large part of their social as well as religious life was gone. With but few books or periodicals, the most probable occasion of hearing from the great world and the people they had left was through the letters and arrivals of others. It was in the Sabbath assembly that the sweetest and best enjoyments of the week might be hoped for. The deepest and most urgent longings of their hearts were toward the weekly assembly and what they called the "house of God." No sooner, therefore, were they sheltered from the weather, than they began to enquire for a place of worship.

It would be interesting to have some account of the place where these godly men first met and sought the God of their fathers. We are not sure that we can make any near approach to the satisfaction of this desire. We have traced the settlements over a district of not less than twenty miles from east to west and eight to ten from north to south. This could be traveled only on foot or on horse, for car-

riages were for some time out of the question. The first meetings must have been at private houses, in barns, or in the open air, and were perhaps confined to no one place

The earliest notice of preaching is to be found in the proceedings of the Presbytery of Donegal. This body was not organized until 1732, when its territory was as extensive toward the west as the whole county of Lancaster at that time. Two or three congregations had been organized on the territory now covered by Dauphin county, and these had given a call to the Rev. William Bertram to settle with them, and the first act of the new Presbytery was that for his reception and installation. These were the nearest places of preaching accessible to the settlements on this side of the river. The first notice relating to these settlements is under the date of October 16, 1734, when it was "ordered that Alexander Craighead supply over the river two or three Sabbaths in November." He was at that time a licentiate of the Presbytery, and was soon after ordained and installed over the congregation of Middle Octorara, in the eastern part of Lancaster county. A brother of his two years later (1736), was a large landowner in what is now South Middleton, on the Yellow Breeches. In April, 1735, Mr. Craighead and Rev. John Thompson, of Donegal, were appointed in response to "supplications from the settlement over the river," as supplics each for two or three Sabbaths. Mr. Bertram was also directed to preach in a similar manner in June. In September of that year the designation given to these people becomes more definite, and they are styled "the people of Conodoguinet or beyond the Susquehanna;" and in five or six appointments during the next two years a similar phrase is used. As the only preaching station which was strictly on the Conodoguinet was one which we know then and afterwards existed at what has since been called the Meeting House Springs, about two miles north-west of Carlisle, we are naturally led to suppose that that location must have been meant. Such a point, too, would have been central to the whole extent of the settlement at that time. Still, as Silvers' Spring soon appears as a distinct preaching place, with a surrounding population nearly equal in numbers, and was not far from the Conodoguinet, it has about equal claims to priority. It is remarkable that at this early period no notices appear for many years in any records of the organization of churches, but only of the building of houses of worship. We soon find that the people of Conodoguinet and of Pennsborough are spoken of as divided into the "upper" and "the lower parts," and finally, when the first minister is settled in this valley, he was installed over the two congregations of Upper and Lower Pennsborough with an equal division of his time. By these designations was unquestionably meant the two churches of Meeting House Springs and Silvers' Spring. After the townships of Pennsborough and Hopewell had been organized (1735) the people of the latter township applied for permission to build for themselves a house of worship at a place they called Big Spring (now Newville), and to employ a minister. Their request was for a while declined on account of their being only eight miles from

Pennsborough (which must, of course, mean Meeting House Springs), but as early as August 31, 1737, there were at least three houses of worship in the settlement "on the Conodoguinet," viz., Upper Pennsborough, Lower Pennsborough and Big Spring. Nearly, if not quite contemporaneous with these, was that of Middle Spring, about five miles North of the present site of Shippensburg. These congregations soon united together in such a way as to support two pastors. The two in Pennsborough constituted one pastorate, and the two in Hopewell another. Within ten years, therefore, after the first crossing of the Susquehanna, we have not less than four congregations within the limits of the present county of Cumberland. There was no looking to foreign aid. They only asked from Presbytery the ministers, and they made themselves responsible for their support, and for suitable places in which to worship. They and their ministers were contented with such provisions as they could make for such objects in the midst of their privations. Severe, as must have been the self-denial which these provisions required, they never thought of asking aid nor of dispensing with them. The first settlement of a pastor was that of the Rev. Thomas Craighead, the father of Alexander the first preacher, and of John, who had shortly before become a large proprietor of land on the Yellow Breeches. He was installed at Big Spring, November 17, 1737, and perhaps preached also at Middle Spring. The next was Rev. Samuel Thompson, who took charge November 14, 1739, of the two congregations in Pennsborough.

ROADS.

Great inconvenience was encountered by the original settlers on account of the want of good roads. They had been obliged to convey all their furniture, seed and instruments by Indian paths through the woods which were sometimes almost impassable. Even the route from Philadelphia to Lancaster was indirect, and circuitous, through Chester county and by an almost impracticable road. It was not until October 4, 1738, that certain persons were appointed by the Provincial Council, to lay out a more direct road, which was called the "King's Highway or Public Road, and to clear it and render it commodious for public service." The courts ordered "that it should be made thirty feet wide, that the underwood should be grubbed at least fifteen feet wide and that the necessary bridges should be made over swamps so as to render the same safe and passable for horse and wagon." A year or two later a similar road had been ordered by the courts of Lancaster county, between Lancaster and Harris' Ferry, though it was not completed till five years later. As early as November 4, 1735, the number of inhabitants had so much increased, on this side of the river, that in answer to their earnest petition, the court appointed Randle Chambers, Jacob Peat, James Silvers, Thomas Eastland, John Lawrence and Abram Endless to lay out a road from Harris' Ferry to the Potomac river. The route which these gentle-

men selected and reported did not give satisfaction, and a large petition was sent in for a review. The people along the Conodoguinet were particularly displeased, inasmuch as they contended that their part of the valley was more "thickly settled" than that which was more "to the South." The court of Lancaster therefore "ordered that William Rennie, Richard Hough, James Armstrong, Thomas Mayes, Samuel Montgomery and Benjamin Chambers should view the road and make such alterations in it as to them might seem necessary for the public good, and report their proceedings to the next court." Three months later this committee made the following report, viz: "That they had reviewed the easternmost part of the said road and found it very crooked and hurtful to the inhabitants, &c., and therefore that they had altered the said road and marked it in the manner following, to wit: From the said Ferry, near to a south-west course about two miles, thence a westerly course to James Silvers, then westward to John Hogs' meadow, then westward to a fording place on Letort's Spring a little to the northward of John Davison's, thence West northerly to the first marked road in a certain hollow, thence about southwest a little to the South of Robert Dunning's to the former marked road, thence along the same to the Great Spring head, being as far as any review or alteration to them appeared necessary, which so altered as above said and altered from the return to go by James Silvers' house was allowed to be recorded."*

It was several years before this road was completed further than Shippensburg. Indeed we have doubts whether it was finished then to that point before Braddock's expedition, when "a tolerable road" is said to exist only as "far as Shippen's town." Indian trails are said to have been much traveled when the settlers first came to the Valley, from Harris' Ferry, from James Chartiers (the mouth of Yellow Breeches creek) and from Trents Gap (Mount Holly) to Croghan's (now Sterretts Gap) on the North Mountain, and for some time frequent mention is made of these paths. Neither of them, however, were strictly adhered to when the courts laid out their roads. Among the numerous roads which were ordered, and which branched off in each direction from the principal state road and from the principal settlements, none call for special mention.

FIRST TOWNSHIPS IN THE VALLEY.

"On the petition of many of the inhabitants of the North Valley on the west side of the Susquehanna river, opposite to Paxton, praying that the parts settled between the said river and Potomac river, on Conodogwainet, Yellow Britches and Conegochegue creeks may be divided into townships and constables appointed in them, it was ordered by court that a line running northerly from the Hills to the southward of Yellow Britches (crossing a direct line by the Great Spring) to Kightotining mountain, be the division line, and the easternmost township be called Pennsborough and the western Hope-

* Rupp's history of Dauphin, Cumberland Co., pp. 357-8.

well." This extract from the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster for November, 1735, shows the first attempt of which we now have account to bring the settlers of this county under the provincial laws. However orderly the people might be, they were liable at any time to disturbance from evil-minded persons, and they were too distant from any organized police to have any legal remedy. Although the Indian title to the lands had not yet been extinguished, and hence such an erection of townships must have been contrary to usage if not law, it was tolerated under the peculiar circumstances of the case. Six years after this, the township of Hopewell was divided (1741) "by a line beginning at the North Hill at Benjamin Moor's, thence to widow Hewres's and Samuel Jamison's, and on a straight line to the South Hill," and it was ordered "that the western division be called Antrim and the eastern Hopewell." The territory thus formed into the new township of Antrim, and named after the county in Ireland from which the Chambers' and many others of the inhabitants came, was nearly coincident with that which afterwards constituted the county of Franklin. The line mentioned can hardly be recognized from the description given, but with the exception perhaps of a little irregularity subsequently introduced to accommodate the borough of Shippensburg, it is known to be identical with the western line of the present county of Cumberland. I have as yet been able to discover no act of the court by which any township was erected for a number of years after this, but in the returns of taxes which were then made, we find East and West Pennsborough distinguished from each other first in 1845.

TAXES.

There being no taxes levied upon the people of Pennsylvania except those of the county for local objects, and even these being seldom enforced against such as resided on the frontiers on their failure in payment, the amounts actually collected are but a poor index of the ability of the people, especially if estimated by a later standard. We have no record of the assessments but only of the returns of collectors. The first record is of the returns of 1736, when the towns of Pennsborough and Hopewell were organized. We have compiled the following table embracing each year until the organization of the county of Cumberland.

Years	Townships	Collector	Amount		
			£	s.	p.
1736	Pennsborough	James Silvers	13	17	6
"	Hopewell		5	2	0
1737	Pennsborough		13	9	9
"	Hopewell, E. part		3	2	0
"	Hopewell, W. part		2	10	0
1738	Pennsborough		20	14	0
"	Hopewell, E. part		10	3	0
"	Hopewell, W. part		7	7	9
1739	Pennsborough	Wm. Tremble	23	16	8
"	Hopewell, S. part	Jacob Snelly	11	8	1
"	Hopewell, N. part	Abraham Endless	6	11	6
1740	Pennsborough, E.p	John Walt	14	18	7
1740	Pennsborough, W.p	Robert Dennin	11	4	7
"	Hopewell, E. part	James Laughlin	4	2	0
"	" W. part	Philip Davis	4	19	3
1741	Pennsborough	Robert Redock	17	15	10
"	Hopewell	John Montgomery	8	8	9
1742	Pennsborough, E.p	John Swansy	16	7	8
"	Pennsborough, W.p	William Weakley	7	19	2
"	Hopewell	David Herfen	5	11	4
1743	Pennsborough, E.p	John Semple	9	0	6
"	Pennsborough, W.p	Robert Miller	10	7	3
"	Hopewell	Henry Hallam	6	16	11
1744	Pennsborough, E.p	Thomas Fisher	17	12	7
"	Pennsborough, W.p	John Mitchell	22	4	0
"	Hopewell	Thom's Montgomery	10	16	2
1745	E. Pennsborough	John M'Crackin	13	4	0
"	W. Pennsborough	James Chambers	23	1	11
"	Hopewell	William Thompson	12	10	4
1746	E. Pennsborough	John Rankin	10	5	0
"	W. Pennsborough	James M'Farlane	13	4	8
"	Hopewell	John Erwin	9	17	9
1747	E. Pennsborough	Joseph Green	10	12	0
"	W. Pennsborough	Patrick Davis	13	18	6
"	Hopewell	John Currey	12	7	7
1748	E. Pennsborough	Christopher Huston	12	2	0
"	W. Pennsborough	William Dunbar	14	14	6
"	Hopewell	James Walker	13	13	6
1749	E. Pennsborough	Tobias Hendricks	23	16	6
"	W. Pennsborough	Archib'd M'Allister	28	8	9
"	Hopewell	John Kirkpatrick	43	3	9

INDIANS.

The efforts which had been made (1731-3) to induce the Shawanese who had removed to the Allegheny to return to Paxton Manor had proved almost entirely fruitless. Only a few had fulfilled their promise to leave their fields there after the crops should have been secured, and it was becoming every year more difficult to keep them in good humor. Whatever truth there may have been in their allegations, that the lands here were unsuitable for subsistence by hunting, and that they had been unfairly dealt with, the Proprietary government was more than willing to make good all past wrongs. In truth, however, the complaints which they made, were mostly imaginary and had been gotten up for an occasion. The real reasons which moved them were more frankly avowed when all their argument-

were examined, and their moods were softened by kindness and presents. They were anxious to escape the humiliating subordination which the Six Nations had imposed upon them in common with the Delawares, they were afraid of some Indians whom they had offended in the South, and they had become strongly attached to the French, whose interest it was to alienate them as much as possible from the English. The Six Nations had bargained away their land without much regard for their welfare, the proprietary government was a party to that bargain, and though their right to the land was more than questionable, and their actual homes were guaranteed them, still they were inclined gloomily to nurse their pretended wrongs. More than once when messengers were sent to them by the Governor and the Six Nations they confessed that they had been mistaken, and promised that they would return or at least live in peace where they were, but every year it became more and more evident that their friendship was forced, and lasted only while they were in expectation of some benefits, and that their hostility might be counted upon whenever an opportunity of vengeance should occur. The Delawares had not as extensively gone beyond the mountains; the main body adhered to their chiefs, and were almost supported by the government, but an increasing number of them were wandering off, and were making common cause with the Shawanese. They had, in fact, more shadow of reason for their complaints. The "Indian Walk," by which a portion of their lands had been acquired, seemed at least "sharp practice," but the injustice had been more than compensated by subsequent dealings. The wisdom of the whole policy with these Indians, however well intended it may have been, as it was instituted by the Penns and has been continued ever since by the General Government, may well be questioned. Dealt with as independent nations instead of as wards whose welfare was to be provided for by their guardians, they were left to their own improvidence and passions. The very kindness which was meted out to them proved their ruin. The restraint of our own laws, had it been imposed on them with firmness, would probably have been their safety.

No actual hostilities on our frontiers were committed by these Indians during the period of which we are treating. One or two murders were committed on each side by drunken Indians and mercenary whites. The great evil under which both parties suffered was the free use of ardent spirits. Some of the noblest of the Indians, men who could be trusted for honesty, truthfulness and generosity, under the influence of strong drink, committed crimes over which they wept and were deeply humbled when they came to themselves. Sassoonan, king of the Delawares in 1731, in a fit of drunkenness took the life of his nephew, and when he was recovered, was so overcome with remorse and shame that he refused all nourishment, and was, with difficulty, brought to see the face of other men; but on resuming his official duty he entreated that the fatal poison might be kept from his people except as it was asked for by themselves.* As, however, even he

and others would not consent to its entire prohibition, no ingenuity of laws could so regulate the sale as to secure honesty to the mercenary traders, or temperance to the simple-minded natives. For more than twenty years, however, after the settlement of this valley the Indians and the whites lived here in unbroken friendship. They mingled in sports, in business and in offices of friendship without a single quarrel or crime of which we have an account. The traders of this region appear to have been what they professed to be, and what the government sought in them, "men of honesty, humanity and discretion." It was only in after years, when influences from abroad began to operate here, that the two races began to hate one another and to seek each other's blood.

RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS.

We have noticed that during the first decade after the original settlement of the valley, at least four flourishing congregations were established within the limits of the present county. These continued to increase during the other decade of the period of which we are treating, with even greater celerity. Not only was this caused by the increasing immigration from Europe and from the Eastern towns, but it was aided by a remarkable revival of religion in many parts of the province. Unfortunately, however, the very means which were so successful in increasing the number of zealous communicants, became the occasion for a bitter dissension and an ecclesiastical schism. Those who labored most sincerely and wisely had enough of imperfection to become objects of offence to others perhaps equally sincere and judicious. Certainly there can be no question of the honesty and good intentions of both parties in this controversy. Whitefield and Gilbert Tennant, the Blairs, Finley and Davies, were probably as true-hearted and as intelligent preachers of the truth as the church ever had; and their opponents, Thompson and Anderson and Cross, were as unquestionably true-hearted and intelligent in their opposition. It would be vain to claim for either side a perfection of wisdom or goodness which belongs not to the most sanctified laborers for God. Nor is it needful for the historian to decide on which side the balance of blame should lie. In breaking up the cold formality which had prevailed in most of the churches, the one party was led to say and do much which savored of men more than of God, and it was not in justification of the earlier formality that the other party censured these extravagances. Happy would it have been if each had avoided the evils which the other contended against, and both had practised the virtues which both commended. The revival which prevailed so extensively in different portions of the christian world was without doubt a divine work, but surveyed, as it was, from a distance, and with an eye too exclusively upon certain unhappy accompaniments, it was sometimes suspected and severely criticised. Its friends, rejoicing in the fruits of the work, could not imagine that it could be opposed from a good motive. They therefore denounced their opponents as the enemies of the work of God, as unconverted men, and as unsafe leaders. The result was that ministers entered each others' parishes with mutual

* Col. Rec., vol III, pp. 493-5.

criminations and recriminations until ecclesiastical separations and parochial divisions became the only means of peace. The first great schism in the Presbyterian church of this country took place in 1742, and continued until 1758. In the infancy of the congregations of this region the effect seemed for a while only disastrous. In no part of the country was the conflict more heated. Each congregation had to choose between the great parties, and in most instances they were not unanimous. Upper and Lower Pennsborough, with their pastor, Mr. Thompson, were on one side, and Big Spring and Middle Spring were on the other. A large disaffected element remained in each, especially in Upper Pennsborough, from which a new congregation was subsequently organized with different ecclesiastical connections. Notwithstanding these distractions the numbers and wealth of the congregations continually increased.

DEFENCES AND ASSOCIATION REGIMENTS.

During a large part of this period, although Pennsylvania was not invaded, it was not unfrequently alarmingly threatened by enemies. In 1739 war was declared between Great Britain and Spain, and each of the American colonies was called upon for its quota for the common defence. This brought up in the Assembly the question whether it was right to engage in war. The majority of that body were conscientiously opposed even to defensive war, for some of the German religious sects were agreed with the Friends in this general principle. For the time they contented themselves with a reference to their peculiar tenet, but more particularly excused themselves by saying that their province was not exposed to any serious danger, and by a grant of three thousand pounds as a present to the king. So jealousy, however, was this present fettered by conditions that the Governor refused to accept it, and raised a respectable amount by the sale of orders on the English government. At a later period dangers began to gather nearer home, and the call upon them became urgent. All along the frontier from the Delaware on the east to the mountains, and thence southward to the borders of Maryland, the cry was sent forth that the Indians were becoming more restless and hostile. The Shawanese had almost entirely removed to the west, and had put themselves under French influence, in one instance having raised the French flag over their village. The Delawares had refused to leave the land which the Six Nations had sold, as they alleged "without authority from beneath their feet," and which the government had bought again of them by a dishonorable expedient. A few of them who had left had gone to the west instead of the land which had been assigned to them, and with many murmurings and threatenings of vengeance. In 1744, when war was declared between France and Great Britain, the prospect became still more portentous. A part of Pennsylvania had been claimed by France as rightfully belonging to her, and now the whole border was open to savage incursions. The Six Nations which had held in check the tribes nominally subject to their sway, now maintained an ominous silence when messages were sent them. Forts had been erected by the French on the Allegheny

and on Lake Erie. James Chartier, formerly an Indian trader at the mouth of Yellow Breeches creek, on the Susquehanna, had left his large possessions there to make his home with the Shawanese, and had accepted a commission in the French army. His influence with the Shawanese, whose blood he shared and who had adopted him, would be very great, and his knowledge of the frontier would make him a formidable enemy. He had been reprov'd by the Governor for some irregularity, and he had suddenly left with bitter malice in his breast. About the time of the declaration of war in 1744, three white persons had been killed on the Juniata, above Harrisburg, by an Indian belonging to the Delaware tribe, which had delivered him up to the provincial authorities. The murderer was found guilty, but was not punished out of regard partly to his apparent penitence, but still more to the feelings of his people. In view of the misunderstandings which were now found to exist, the Indians of all the tribes were invited to a General Conference to be held "on the Conodoguinet." The Governors of Maryland and Virginia were invited to send commissioners, and great pains were taken to induce all the tribes to send their best and wisest men. The place of meeting was afterwards changed to Lancaster, "on second thoughts, considering that it would be difficult to get provisions and other accommodations where there were but few houses or inhabitants." At the time and place appointed (June 24th, 1744), the representatives of the three colonies and of the Six Nations were present, but all were pained to find that the tribes from which most apprehensions were felt had no delegates. A happy agreement was made with the Six Nations, who pledged themselves not only to remain at peace, but to suffer no hostile party to pass through their country, and to prevent, if possible, the tribes which owed them allegiance from active hostilities. As a large portion of the Shawanese and Delaware tribes had gone beyond their territory or jurisdiction, the treaty could have no bearing upon them.

Under these circumstances it became the inhabitants of the frontier to consider what could be done for their security. An enemy in open war and erecting forts and organizing armies before their eyes could no longer be ignored or despised. A demand was made at once upon the Assembly for a military establishment on which some reliance could be placed. After much disputing and delay, a few thousand pounds were voted for objects which the Governor might construe to be of a military nature, but for the raising of this sum the proprietary estates were to bear their share of taxation. This was refused by the Governor on the part of the Proprietaries, who, however, saved their dignity by presenting an equivalent amount as a donation. Four hundred soldiers were raised and equipped, but many of them turned out to be indentured servants without the consent of their masters. This also was resisted by the people as an infringement of property rights, and compensation had to be made. Public meetings were got up, one of which was at Shippensburg, in opposition to such enlistments, and they were discontinued. The correspondence between the Governor and the Assembly on these and other points finally assumed an angry tone which was far from being dignified.

The wisdom of Benjamin Franklin found exercise in devising a way out of these difficulties. As early as in William Penn's time the Assembly had voted supplies for objects suspected to be military in the form of "relief for the distressed Indians on the frontier."* Such a veil was sometimes sufficient at a later period to blind some advocates of peace, but could not be used for the raising and equipment of military companies. As there was no militia in 1744, when war was declared against France, Franklin now proposed that soldiers should be enlisted on the voluntary principle. With the assistance of James Logan, whose peace principles were not against a strictly defensive war, ten thousand militia men were organized in one hundred and twenty companies throughout the province, and the expense was sustained by voluntary subscriptions. Some assistance was obtained from the Assembly by way of "hospital relief" and "charitable supplies." Two lotteries were gotten up by Franklin by means of which six thousand pounds were raised for the construction of some batteries on the river. The regiments thus raised were called "Association regiments," and were the commencement of a system which continued on into the Revolutionary War. "The women," says Logan, were so zealous that they furnished ten pairs of silk colors, wrought with various mottoes."† In no part of the country was this association more heartily entered upon than in Lancaster county, where the Scotch-Irish were in unusual strength, and where the danger was most imminent. In spite of the scarcity of laborers and the poverty of the people, a number of companies were formed in the valley, whose officers were chosen by the soldiers, but were commissioned by the Governor. A letter was sent to the several captains of the militia in Lancaster county, dated December 15th, 1745, informing them that news had been received that "the French and their Indian allies were preparing to march during the winter to the frontiers of Pennsylvania under the conduct of Peter Chartier, who would not fail to do them all the mischief in his power." Such news was well fitted to stir up the people to an intense activity. A list of officers who had been chosen by an associated regiment in "that part of Lancaster which lay between the river Susquehanna and the lines of this province," and who had been lately commissioned by the Governor, was presented to the Provincial Council March 20th, 1748, and is as follows: Benjamin Chambers, of Chambersburgh, Colonel; Robert Dunning, of East Pennsborough, Lieut.-Colonel; William Maxwell, of Peters, Major; Richard O'Cain, Robert Chambers, of Hopewell; James Carnaghan, of Hopewell; John Chambers, of Middleton, James Silvers, of East Pennsborough; Charles Morrow, of Hopewell; Geo. Brown, of West Pennsborough; James Woods, of Middleton; James M'Teer, of East Pennsborough, and Matthew Dill, Captains: William Smith, of Peters; Andrew Finley, of Lurgan; James Jack, of Hopewell; Jonathan Holmes, of Middleton; Tobias Hendricks, of East Pennsborough; James Dysart, of Hopewell; John Potter, of Antrim;

John M'Cormick, of East Pennsborough; William Trindle, of East Pennsborough; Andrew Miller, of East Pennsborough; Charles M'Gill, of Guilford; John Winton, of Peters; John Mitchell, of East Pennsborough, Lieutenants; and John Lesan, John Thompson, of Hopewell; Walter Davis, of Middleton; Joseph Irwin, of Hopewell; John Anderson, of East Pennsborough; John Randalls, of Antrim; Samuel Fisher, of East Pennsborough; Moses Starr, of East Pennsborough; George Brenan, Robert Meek, of Hopewell; James Wilkey, of Peters; and Adam Hayes, of West Pennsborough, Ensigns.

Some fears were expressed by the Home Government respecting the legality, and expediency of some parts of this associated arrangement, but these were easily removed, and the Council, in a letter to the Proprietaries after the war, (July 30th, 1748,) says that "the zeal and industry, the skill and regularity of the officers have surprised every one; though it has been for them a hard service. The whole has been attended by such expense, care and fatigue, as would not have been borne or undertaken by any that were not warm and sincere friends to the government and true lovers of their country. In short, we have by this means, in the opinion of most strangers, the best militia in America; so that had the war continued, we should have been in little pain about any future enterprises of our enemies. Whatever opinion lawyers or others not fully acquainted with our unhappy circumstances may entertain of it, it is in our opinion one of the wisest and most useful measures that was ever undertaken in any country." No actual invasion of the territory nor murders of any of the inhabitants of the present county of Cumberland took place during the period we are now considering. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in October, 1748, was merely nominal, so far as related to the American colonies. No relaxation was perceptible on the part of the French in extending or strengthening their posts on the western line of Pennsylvania, and the Indian tribes whom they had instigated to incursion on our frontier were by no means pacified.

CHAPTER FIFTH.—ORGANIZATION AND BRADDOCK'S EXPEDITION.

ERECTION OF THE COUNTY.

The county of Cumberland was erected by the action of Gov. James Hamilton, January 27th, 1749-50. The only reason for the adoption of this name appears to have been the earlier usage of selecting some name from among the shires of England. This was the sixth county in chronological order; the original three, Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester having been established in 1682, Lancaster in 1720, and York in 1749. The petition for its erection was signed by James Sil-

* Graham's History of the United States, vol. II., p. 454-6.

† Bancroft's History of the United States, vol. II. p. 46.

vers and William Magaw, in behalf of the inhabitants of the North Valley, and was urged on the ground of their remoteness from Lancaster, where the courts were held and the public offices were kept, and the difficulty which "the sober and quiet part of the valley experienced in securing itself against the thefts and other crimes of certain idle and dissolute persons who easily avoided the courts, the officers and the jail of so distant a county town. The act for its erection provided "That all and singular the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania, to the westward of Susquehanna, and northward and westward of the county of York, be erected into a county to be called Cumberland, bounded northward and westward with the line of the province, eastward partly with the river Susquehanna and partly with the said county of York, and southward in part by the line dividing the said province from that of Maryland." It has since been reduced from these extended limits by the setting off of Bedford (March 9, 1771), Northumberland (1772), Mifflin (1789), Franklin (Sept. 9, 1784), and Perry (March 22, 1822). For more than twenty years its history includes that of the whole western half of the province, but we shall notice only as much as is needful to an intelligent account of the district within the present limits.

BOUNDARIES.

As there was some indefiniteness with respect to the boundaries between York and the newly erected county, Robert McCoy (of Peters township), Benjamin Chambers (of Antrim), David Magaw (of Hopewell), James McIntyre and John McCormick (of East Pennsborough), with an equal number of persons from the county of York, were appointed to act as trustees for ascertaining, running and making a boundary line between those counties, and at the expense of the inhabitants of the two counties. These trustees were unable to agree in their report, those from York insisting upon the Yellow Breeches creek as the proper boundary, while those of Cumberland were equally strenuous for a line commencing on the Susquehanna opposite the mouth of Swatara creek and running along the ridge of the South Mountain. These conflicting claims were settled by an act of the Assembly passed Feb. 9th, 1751, in which it was said: "The creek called Yellow Breeches, from the mouth thereof where it empties into the river Susquehanna, up the several courses thereof to the mouth of a run of water called Dogwood Run, and from thence on one continued straight line to be run to the ridge of mountains called the South Mountain until it intersects the Maryland line, shall be and it is hereby declared to be the boundary line between the said counties of York and Cumberland.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

The same persons who had been appointed from Cumberland county to run the boundary line, or any three of them, were authorized in the original act of organization, to purchase a piece of land in some convenient place, to be approved of by the Governor, on which to erect a Court House and prison, for the public service of said

county. This also proved to be a matter of considerable difficulty, for not less than four such places were urged upon them by rival interests for their selection. It was the desire of the Proprietaries to lay out a town where the public buildings were to be erected, and the usual method pursued in like cases, was for them to purchase all the lots which had already been sold on the proposed site and lay out the town on a plan of their own. By the charter of the Province counties were to be set off and organized by the Proprietary himself, but as the expense of the buildings was to be defrayed by the Assembly, both here cooperated, though the final choice lay with the Governor. Mr. Thomas Cookson, Esq., the Deputy Surveyor at Lancaster was sent to view the several sites proposed, to hear the arguments for each and send on his conclusion to the Governor. After performing the part assigned to him, he sent the following report which contains so much that is interesting respecting the state of the settlements at that time that we give the essential part.

LANCASTER, MARCH 1st, 1749.

HONORED SIR :—In pursuance of your directions, I have viewed the several places spoken of as commodious situations for the town in the county of Cumberland, and also the several passes through the Kittochtinny and Tuscarora mountains, for the conveniency of the traders to Allegheny. I shall take the liberty of making some observations on the several places recommended, as the inhabitants of the different parts of the county are generally partial to the advantages that would arise from a county town in their own neighborhood. And first the inhabitants about the river, recommended the Manor, that being a considerable body of the Proprietaries' land, well timbered, and likely to be rendered valuable should the town be fixed there; but the body of the county cry loudly against that situation as lying in a distant corner of the county, and would be a perpetual inconvenience to the inhabitants attending public business, and a great charge of mileage to the respective officers employed in it. The next situation is on Le Tort's Spring. This place is convenient to the new path to Allegheny now mostly used, being at the distance of four miles from the gap in the Kittochtinny mountain. There is a fine stream of water and a body of good land on each side, from the head down to Conodogwainet creek, and the lands on both sides of the Conodogwainet are thick settled. As these lands are settled, if it should be thought a proper situation for the town, the people possessed of them are willing to sell their improvements on reasonable terms or exchange them for other lands of the honorable Proprietors. There is a tract of about two thousand acres of tolerably well timbered land without water, adjoining the settlements on Le Tort's Spring, which may be serviceable to accommodate the town, and lies as marked in the plan.

If this place should not be central enough, the next situation is the Big Spring. It rises a mile and a half to the northwest of the great road, five miles from Dunnings, and seven from Shippensburg, runs into the Conodogwainet in about three miles, and has good land on each side and on the Conodogwainet, and a great quantity of land to

the southward which is tolerably well timbered, but has no water. The honorable Proprietaries have a tract of four thousand acres on the North side of the Conodogwainet opposite to the Spring, and there is a gap in the mountain called McClure's gap, convenient for bringing the road from Allegheny to this place, and with the purchase of two or three small improvements the Proprietaries might be accommodated with a sufficient quantity of land for that purpose.

As to Shippensburg I have no occasion to say anything, the lands being granted; and indeed if that were not the case, the lands about it are unsettled for want of water, which must be a sufficient objection.

The next place proposed was on the Conococheague creek, where the road crosses it. The lands to the eastward of it are vacant, the settlements being chiefly on the sides of the creek. The situation is very good and there is enough vacant land, as only the plantations on the creek would need to be purchased. This place was proposed as more convenient for the Indian trade, and opened a shorter and better passage through the mountains. It is true a tolerable passage may be had, but it must be by various turnings. Upon the whole the choice appears to me to lie between the two situations of Le Tort's Spring and the Big Spring.

Upon fixing the spot some directions will be necessary for a plan of the town, the breadth of the streets, the lots to be reserved and those to be allotted for the public buildings. In the execution of which or any other service for the Hon. Proprietaries committed to me I shall take great pleasure.

I am, Honored Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

THOMAS COOKSON.

Mr. David Magaw urges in favor of Shippensburg where he resided, that it had large bounds lying along the South Mountain between the Conococheague and Dunning's on which for several miles broad there were no inhabitants. Mr. Shippen and John Lowery had made advantageous proposals for the sale of lands by the edge of that town, and it was thought that this was at that time the most central position to be found in the county.*

The Trustees in the meantime appear to have come to a different conclusion. A majority of them were in favor of a location on a branch of the Conococheague, about eighteen miles from Shippensburg, by the great road to Virginia, but in accordance with the views of a minority, they submitted the alternative of Shippensburg to the Governor's choice. It appears, however, from the reply of the Governor to a petition of the Commissioners and Assessors of Cumberland county in behalf of many of its inhabitants in 1751, that he had never before their petition received or known of this action of the Trustees, and that he had on his own responsibility removed the Courts of Justice in that county to a place "somewhere on the waters issuing from Letort's Spring into the river Conodogwainet." The reasons which determined this choice are given in a letter to Nicholas Scull, the Sur-

veyor General. After saying that he had given due consideration to all the places proposed, he says that he decided thus, "because the place selected was nearest to the centre of the county on the East side that will admit of proper supplies of good water, meadow, pasture, timber, stone, lime and other necessaries and conveniences for such a town, as that it was most convenient to the paths over the Blue Hills, to the two large rivers of Conodogwainet and Yellow Breeches running in its neighborhood into the Susquehanna, and to the trade both with the Indians and with the city of Philadelphia, as that there is said to be about it a wholesome, dry, limestone soil, good air and abundance of vacant land well covered with a variety of wood."

FIRST COURTS.

The first courts of the county, however, were held at Shippensburg. This was in fact at that time the only town in the Valley, and it was therefore the only place which could well accommodate that assembly. By a commission dated March 10th, 1749-50, Samuel Smith, of Carlisle, William Maxwell, of Peters, George Croghan, of East Pennsborough, Robert Dunning, of West Pennsborough, Mathew Dill, Benjamin Chambers, of Antrim, William Trent, of Middleton, William Allison, of Antrim, Hermanus Alricks, of Carlisle, John Miller, of West Pennsborough, Robert Chambers, of Hopewell, John Finley, of Lurgan, and Thomas Wilson, of Middleton, were appointed Justices of the Peace and of the Common Pleas in the new county. Samuel Smith who had before been a representative in the Assembly, (1737-9) a Sheriff, and a Justice of the Peace in Lancaster county, was the President of the Court, and continued to be so until 1757, when Francis West succeeded him. A number of courts were held at Shippensburg during the year, the first being dated "the twenty-fourth day of July, in the twentieth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Second, Annoque Domini, 1750," and the last in April, 1751. At the first court, John Potter, of Antrim township,* who had been appointed Sheriff, on the original organization of the county returned the writ of venire which had been directed to him with the panel thereto annexed, and thereupon the following persons were sworn on the Grand Jury, viz: William Magaw, John Potter, John Mitchell, John Davison, Ezekiel Dunning, John Holliday, James Lindley, Adam Hoops, John Forsyth, Thomas Brown, George Brown, John Reynolds, Robert Harris, Thomas Urie, Charles Murray, James Brown and Robert Meek. At the same first session of the court, "Hermanus Alricks, Esq., produced to the court a commission under the hand of the Hon. James Hamilton, Esq., Governor, and the great seal of the province, appointing him Clerk of the peace of the county

* John Potter, came to America in 1741 and soon after (at least as early as 1746) established himself "in the neighborhood of 'hippens' farm," now Shippensburg. He was twice chosen by the people and selected by the Governor to be the Sheriff of Cumberland Co. His first commission is dated Oct. 6, 1750 and the second Oct., 1754. His son James, born in Ireland, was about 20 years of age when the family came to America, was a Lieutenant in the militia, and in 1755 was a captain under Armstrong in Kittanning expedition in 1775. He removed to Penn's Valley (now Centre county) and became a Major General, member of the Council, a State Censor, an Indian Associate Judge. Pennsylvania Magazine, Vol. 1., pp. 346-9.

of Cumberland, and the same was read and allowed and ordered to be recorded." In July 23d, 1751, by order of the Governor, the first court of Common Pleas and the criminal courts were held in Carlisle under the same justices, and from that time they were held regularly there. The Orphans' Court, however, for four or five years remained unfixed to any one place, and is said to have followed the persons of the Judges." In June 12th, 1751, it was held at Peterstown, Peters' township, now Franklin county; in Jan. 4th, 1751-2,* in Antrim township also in Franklin county; and in March 5th, 1755, it was held at William Anderson's in Antrim township. The Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, &c., consisted of such Justices of the Peace as had been specially commissioned for that purpose, three of whom constituted a quorum, and one of them commissioned therefor acted as president. It was intended that one Justice at least should be appointed for each township, and at this time they continued in office during the good behavior or the pleasure of the Governor. Accordingly there were several Justices of whom we read that we never hear of on the bench. Usually the criminal courts were held four times each year. The punishments inflicted were fines, imprisonments, setting in the stocks and public whippings of so many lashes, and in one instance "hanging until dead." The Court House for some years was a log building, on the northeast quarter of the public square in Carlisle, by the side of which was the whipping post and pillory.

On the actual removal of the courts to Carlisle the controversy respecting the county seat was renewed; petitions numerously signed by the inhabitants in the upper part, were sent to the Governor pleading that the trustees appointed for the purpose had decided in favor of a place on a branch of the Conococheage, about eighteen miles from Shippensburg, on the great road to Virginia. Although submitting Shippensburg as an alternative for the Governor's choice; that the holding of the courts at Letori's Springs would be a more grievous oppression to most of the county than holding them at Lancaster, since it

*The reader of the old Records, near the time of which we are treating, will sometimes be confused by the dates which he will find given to proceedings during the first three months of each year. This was about the time at which the change took place from the "Old" to the "New style" of reckoning time. By an act of Parliament in the 24th year of the reign of George the Second, "for regulating the commencement of the year and for correcting the calendar then in use," it was enacted, that "in and throughout all his Majesty's dominions, the supputation according to which the year was made to begin on the 25th day of March (Lady Day) should not be made use of from and after the last day of December, 1751, and the first day of January next following the said last day of December, should be reckoned to be the first day of the year of our Lord 1752, and so on from time to time the first day of January in every year which should happen in time to come should be accounted the first day of the year, and that each new year should accordingly commence and begin to be reckoned from the first day of every such month of January next preceding the 25th day of March on which such year would according to the supputation aforesaid have begun or commence, and that all acts, deeds, writings, notes and other instruments of what nature or kind aever which should be made, executed or signed upon or after the said first day of January, 1752, should bear date according to the new method of supputation." Up to the date of Dec. 31st, 1751, we have many court proceedings and documents dated according to the "old style," but after that day, they were all required to be according to the "new supputation." We sometimes meet with dates like the above (1751-2), signifying that by the "Old style" it was 1751, but according to the "New style" it was 1752. Pennsylvania Archives, Vol II, pp 68-70.

would involve nearly as great a travel with the additional expense of erecting and maintaining a new county; that it would be to the Proprietaries' disadvantage, as it would necessitate the back inhabitants to traffic in Maryland to the damage of the province; and finally that no good wagon road could be had over the North Mountain until beyond Shippensburg, up the valley. On the other hand the people of the eastern part denied all these statements, and the Governor himself directed his secretary to say that he had never seen any paper from the Cumberland Trustees as was referred to, and he, therefore, "was surprised at the boldness of the petitioners who must have asserted that part upon hearsay." The building of the court house and prison, which had been suspended on account of this controversy, was now resumed, and the decisive action of the Governor put an end to all further discussion.*

TAXABLES IN 1750.

In the whole county, extended as it then was, there was in 1748: eight hundred taxables, which at the rate of five persons to a taxable would give four thousand inhabitants. It would be safe to estimate the population at not less than three thousand. In this no reference is made to all that portion which lay beyond the mountains. In the list of taxables for 1750, when the county was organized, no record is made of those who lived in the unsurveyed parts, as these were not recognized and were regarded as trespassers. Those who lived in remote and new settlements were frequently left out of the tax list in view of their extreme hardships and the ravages of the Indians.† According to the list referred to there were in East Pennsborough for 1750 one hundred and twenty-three freeholders and twenty-seven freemen; in West Pennsborough for 1751 ninety-five freeholders; in Middleton for 1751 one hundred and thirty-six freeholders and twenty-four freemen; in Hopewell for 1851 one hundred and thirty-four freeholders; making in all, five hundred and thirty-nine persons subject to assessment. As this is the oldest list with which we are acquainted, we have thought it would be interesting to many to have it presented. It is as follows:

EAST PENNSBOROUGH, 1750.

Alexander, Andrew, James and John Armstrong, William Barre-hill, James Bealy, Robert Bell, John Bigham, John Bowman, widow Branan, Walker Buchanan, Adam Calhoun, Thomas Calvert, Robert, James and William Carrithers, Rowland and Samuel Chambers, widow Clark, James Coleman, Roger Cook, James and William Crawford, Alexander and William Crocket, James and John Dickey, James and William Douglass, Robert Dunning, Edward, Robert and Robert Jr. Elliott, John Erwin, William Findley, James Finley, Samuel Fisher, Richard Fulton, William Gray, Joseph Green, Walter Gregory, William Griffith, William and William Jr. Hamilton, Thomas-

* Proud's History of Pa., vol. II., p. 217.

† Rupp's History of Dauphin and Cumberland counties, pp. 386-7.

Anderson, Tobias Hendricks, Patrick Holmes, Titus Hollinger, John Hunter, Christopher Hewston, James Irwin, Joseph Junkin, Robert Kelton, Thomas Kenny, Alexander Lamferty, Peter Leester, William Chesney, John M'Clellan, James M'Connel, John, Samuel and Thomas M'Cormick, John M'Cracken, Rowland M'Donald, Anthony M'Cue, widow M'Kee, Robert M'Kinley, Francis M'Guire, Josias and widow M'Means, Rowland M'Teer, William, Andrew and William Jr. Miller, Andrew and John Milliken, Samuel Martin, William Mahool, John Mitchell, William Morton, Nathanael Nelson, John Nailor, Henry and widow Quigley, David Reed, Joseph Reynolds, Jr., widow Roberts, William Rose, Robert Roseborough, William Ross, Isaac Rutledge, Robert Samuels, John Semple, Peter Shaver (Indian trader) James and William Shannon, James Silvers, Thomas Spray, Moses Star, widow Steel, John Stevenson, widow Stewart, Peter Title, David Waason, William Walker, John Waugh, Charles West, Hugh Wharton, John Willey, Joseph Willie, Thomas Wilson, widow Jane Woods. FREEMEN.—John Adams, Robert Ains, Archibald, John and J. Armstrong, Cornelius and Matthew Brown, Daniel Campbell, James Clark, Horal Cleine, William Cranula, George Croghan, Esq., Arthur Erwin, Joseph Ferrett, James Gailey, John Gilkeson, Jonathan Hogg, Abram Hendricks, Samuel Huston, David Kenworthy, Matthew Lindham, William M'Donald, William M'Teer, Hugh Shannon, Robert Walker, Edward Ward, Nathanael Wilson.

WEST PENNSBOROUGH.

William Anderson, John Atchison, William Blackstock, Robert Brevard, George Brown, William, John and William Jr. Carrithers, Stephen Cesna, John Chestnut, Arthur Clark, Joshua Cornelius, James Crutchlew, Francis Cuninghame, John Davison, Joshua Detapsy, John Deniston, William Duglass, David and William Dunbar, Ezekiel and Mary Dunning, Alexander Erwin, Thomas and Andrew Forbush, Anthony and Charles Gillgore, Andrew Giffin, John Glass, John Gordon, John Guthrie, William Harkness, Adam Hays, David Hunter, Lewis Hutton, David Kenedy, James Kirkpatrick, David Kollogh, William Lamont, John Langley, James Lea, John Leeper, William Laughlin, Samuel Lindsay, William Livingston, Alexander, John and William Logan, John Lusk, Archibald M'Allister, Alexander M'Bride, John M'Clung, Alexander, John and John Jr. and Samuel M'Clure, Thomas M'Coy, Owen M'Cool, James M'Farland, Neal M'Faul, John M'Intyre, James M'Means, James M'Naught, Robert M'Queston, David Miller, John Morrison, William Querey, Margaret, Thomas and William Parker, Thomas and William Patton, Jacob and James Peebles, Paul Piercy, Andrew Ralston, Alexander Robb, Patrick Robeson, Allen Scroggs, John Swansy, Joshua Thompson, William Townsley, Robert Walker, James Warnock, James Wenckley, Alexander Weyly, John and Samuel Wilson. FREEMEN.—Andrew M'Adams, David and John M'Curdy, James M'Munagle, Patrick Reynolds, Samuel Wilson.

HOPEWELL IN 1751.

John Aiger, John and William Armstrong, John Beaty, James Blair, Joseph Boggs, Hugh Braidy, Horace Brattan, John Brown, Francis Campbell, James Carhahan, John Carothers, Samuel Cellar, James and Robert Chambers, William Corhahan, James Culbertson, Charles and George Cumins, Moses and Thomas Donald, Robert Dinney, James and William Dunlop, James Dysart, Thomas and John Edmonson, John Elliott, Alexander Fairbairn, Thomas Finley, Joshua Gaii, William Gambel, James Gawlt, Robert and William Gibson, George and James Harvilton, Patrick Hannah, David Heron, Francis and John Ignue, Andrew, James and John Jack, David Kidd, Allen Kollogh, James, John and John Jr. Laughlin, Andrew Leckey, Edward Leasy, John Lysee, W. M'Clean, Alexander and Joshua M'Clintock, Robert M'Coombs, James M'Cormick, John and John Jr. M'Cune, Robert and James M'Dowall, Daniel M'Donald, David Magraw, Dr. William M'Gofreck, Andrew M'Ilvaine, James M'Kehan, Robert Meek, Joshua Martin, John Mason, Daniel and Thomas Mickey, John and Isaac Miller, John, Samuel and Samuel Montgomery, John Moorhead, Patrick Mullen, Charles Murray, David and Francis Newell, Richard Nicholson, Allen, John and John Jr. Nisbet, James Faxton, Daniel O'Cain, Andrew Peeble, widow Piper, James Pollock, James and John Quigley, William Reigny, John and John Jr. Reynolds, Robert Robinson, Robert Rusk, Alexander and John Scroggs, Robert Simonton, David Simrel, Robert Simson, Samuel Smith, Samuel Smyley, John Stevenson, Hugh Terrance, Hugh, John, Joshua and Joshua Jr. and William Thompson, John Tremble, James Uxley, Abram, James, Samuel and Peter Walker, James Wallace, Samuel Wier, Samuel Williamson, John Wray, James Young. FREEMEN.—John Callwell, Joshua Edmonson, John Hanch, John Richison (skinner), P. Miller

MIDDLETON IN 1751.

Hermanus Alrichs, John, Thomas and William Armstrong, John Bell, Samuel Bigger, William Blyth, James Bronnan, John Brown, Arthur and William Buchanan, John Buyers, Perry Cackel, John Calhoun, Robert and William Campbell, William Chadwick, James and John Chambers, Joseph Clark, Richard Coulter, John Craighead, Hugh Creanor, Joshua Davies, John Davis, George and William Davison, Walter Denny, John Dickey, William Dillwood, Henry and John Dinsmore, David Dreanan, widow Duglass, James Dunlop, James Dunning, John and Thomas Elder, William Ferguson, William Fleming, Arthur Foster, Joseph Gaylie, James Gillgore, Thomas Gibson, John Gilbreath, William Gillachan, William and Robert Graham, Andrew Gregg, William Guilford, Robert Guthrie, Patrick Hawson, James and Thomas Henderson, Jonathan Hogg, Jonathan Holmes, William Huston, John Jordan, Archibald Kenedy, William Kerr, Richard Kilpatrick, John Kinkead, Hugh Laird, Samuel Lamb, Thomas Lockwood, James Long, Daniel Lorraine, Cornelius McAdams, John McBride, John McAllister, James McConnell, Archibald McCurdy, John and John McClure, John McCrea, Charles and John Mahaffy,

John McKinley, John McKnaught, Andrew McIntyre, Samuel McCass, Francis McNichley, Robert McNutt, John, Moses and William Moore, Mathew and Robert Miller, John Mathews, John Mitchell, William Montgomery, John Neely, Richard Nicholson, William Parke-son, Alexander, John and Robert Patterson, William Peterson, John Price, James and James and John and Robert and William Reed, John and Robert Robb, Alexander Roddy, Alexander and George Sanderson, Abram Seaford, John Smith, James, John and William Stuart, Dennis Swansy, George Templeton, Robert Thompson, Joseph Thornton, William Trent, Richard Venable, William Waddel, Oliver Wallace, William Whiteside, James and Daniel Williams, Samuel, Thomas and widow Wilson, James Young. FREEMEN.—William Braidy, George Crisp, John Doumel, Thomas Elmore, Arthur Foster, James Gambel, Francis Hamilton, David, Henry and Jona. Hains, Andrew Holmes, Jonathan and Patrick Kearney, William Kinaird, Hugh Laird, Patrick Loag, Robert Maubiny, Robert Patterson, James Pollock, William Rainiston, James Tait, William Wilson, John Woods.

The amount received from all the taxes on the townships which then constituted the county of Cumberland for the year 1749, was only one hundred and seventeen pounds, seven shillings and eight pence. The amount of excise collected from the county for the year ending June 1st, 1753, was fifty five pounds *

REPRESENTATION.

By the terms on which the county was organized and admitted to representation in the Colonial Assembly, it was entitled to but two representatives. These were elected by the freemen who had resided in the county two years and who were owners of at least fifty acres of land well sealed, or were otherwise worth in real or personal estate, or both jointly, the value of fifty pounds currency. As long as the county was only sparsely settled this arrangement was not objected to, although the city of Philadelphia returned two, and the original counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester were each allowed eight, Lancaster four, York and Cumberland two each, Northampton and Berks one each, making thirty-six in all.† But as the frontier counties became more and more populous, and questions respecting defence became more important, the people began to resent the inequality of this representation.

INTRUDERS ON INDIAN LANDS.

One of the first duties required by the newly appointed Justices was the removal of certain trespassers upon the Indian lands beyond the mountains. As early as 1743 some persons had settled on these lands and after warning had been removed by order of the government. They had, however, returned almost immediately with a number of others. They were repeatedly warned that they must expect

either a removal by the authorities or an attack and a massacre by the Indians; but they had ventured to remain until their number amounted to sixty families. As these intrusions were upon some of the best hunting grounds, the Indians were more than usually exasperated and threatened to drive the trespassers away in a violent manner. At a treaty held at Philadelphia in 1749, complaints were warmly urged and all offers to purchase the lands were declined. They, however, proposed to sell two millions of acres of as good land on the East of the Susquehanna, that the intruders might settle there, and their offer was accepted and the money for it was paid down, but the intruders could not be induced to leave. As this provoked the Indians still more, after public proclamation warning the people against continuing or settling on unpurchased lands, Mr. Richard Peters was directed to go with the Justices of Cumberland county, and not only remove the trespassers but fine and imprison them and destroy their cabins. Accordingly on the 22d of May, 1750, the proprietary party with a number of Indian chiefs were met by Messrs. Dill, Croghan, B. Chambers, Wilson, Finley and Galbraith and the deputy Sheriff of the county, and the whole company proceeded to the Juniata and Sherman's creek region, and found all the trespassers (except one who afterwards yielded when he found that he was not to be imprisoned) ready to submit and leave their cabins and lands. The week after (May 28th) the same proprietary party were met at Shippensburg by Messrs. Samuel Smith, William Maxwell, George Croghan, Benjamin Chambers, Robert Chambers, Wm. Allison, Wm. Trent, John Finley, John Miller, Hermanus Alricks and James Galbraith, Esquires, Justices, with John Potter, Sheriff of the county, and all together went by Path Valley to the Tuscarora Valley, Anghwich, and the Big Cove, where they also found the trespassers after a brief conference, willing to leave. They were therefore not fined nor imprisoned, but bound in a bond of £500 to depart and never to return to any lands not purchased from the Indians. In a few instances in order more deeply to impress the minds of the people and especially of the Indians, the cabins were burned. With these proceedings even the settlers appear to have been satisfied, for they acknowledged that they had no real right to the lands, that they had been fairly warned and dealt with, and that if they must be removed it was better that they should peaceably depart when the season was favorable and they were in no danger from the Indians. The cabins destroyed were those of the least value being such as were erected in a day or two, and the dispossessed families were offered homes either on the two millions of acres lately purchased or on some vacant lands still nearer. The deputies of the Six Nations and of some other tribes who were present and witnessed these proceedings were much gratified and at a conference at Mr. Croghan's (June 7, 1750) presents were freely bestowed and mutual assurances of continued amity were exchanged. At the next meeting of the court at Shippensburg the recognizances of a few who had returned to their lands and so had forfeited their bonds were returned, but all proceedings against the others were dis-

* Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. II, p. 85.

† Proud's History of Pennsylvania, Vol. II, p. 265.

continued.* For the better prevention or detection of those who should henceforth presume to settle on such lands, persons were sent to reside on them at convenient distances and to give notice to the magistrates when they observed any kinds of trespass. Tobias and David Hendricks, Paul Pearce and others were allowed to reside on the Manor of Paxton and other lands belonging to the Proprietaries in Cumberland county, and were licensed to trade among the Indians. Besides these, at different points about this time were licensed thus to trade, James Silvers, of (East Pennsborough), James Crawley, John Gray (Carlisle), James Butler, John Owen, Robert Dunning, Adam Hoops (Antrim), William Blythe, Francis Campbell, (both of Shippenburgh), John Finley (Lurgan), Thomas Ward, Thomas Burney, Thomas Mitchell (beyond the mountains), James Warder, John Lee, James Denny, John Moorhead and Joseph Campbell.† There were, however, many roving adventurers who could not be prevented from living and encroaching upon the Indian lands; but the Indians were now satisfied of the good faith of the government.

LAYING OUT OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

When the first Justices' court was held at Carlisle, July 23, 1751, the place had but just been surveyed and laid out as a town. The letter of instruction before alluded to, given by the Governor to the Surveyor General, Nicholas Scull, as to the laying out of the town, was dated April 1, 1751. In this it is said that he had given an order to Deputy Surveyor Thomas Cookson, Esq., "to purchase such plantations on the Le Tort as would give the most healthy and commodious situation," and that being informed that such purchases had been made, he now directed the Surveyor to proceed to the same place and "assist in finding out the properest place for the site of the town." This implies that the grounds were as yet nearly unoccupied, and indeed we learn that two years after this (May 27, 1753), the number of dwelling houses was only five.‡

FRUITFUL AND UNFRUITFUL SEASONS.

The years 1751-2 were seasons of great abundance and prosperity. The crops of grain were so large and the opportunities for disposing

* Col. Rec., Vol. V., pp 440-52. Rupp's Cumberland Co., pp 374-84. Chambers' Irish and Scotch Settlers in Pa., pp. 24-6.

† Governor Hamilton in writing to Governor Sharpe of Maryland, who had spoken of a Mr. Campbell, an Indian trader in Pennsylvania, who was dangerous as "a Roman Catholic and on that account likely to sympathize with the French," says: "There is one Francis Campbell who was said to have been bred for the church among the Roman Catholics, but he has the character of an honest, inoffensive man and it is not likely that he either conceals himself with the French or can be the person mentioned as being at Aughwick." The Governor on the other hand thinks that the Campbell alluded to was "an old man, one of the lowest sort of traders, who was often with the Indians and had been mentioned under the name of Joseph Campbell, as a respected person for his feelings toward the French by Mr. Croghan at a meeting of Commissioners at Carlisle." He was perhaps the Joseph Campbell in the above list, who had in some way contrived to obtain a license. Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. II., pp. 114-5, also p. 119-14.

‡ Charter and Ordinances of Carlisle with incidents in the early history of the borough, p. 6, 9, and Rupp's history of Cumberland Co., pp. 388-9.

of them so limited, that their owners were utterly careless of securing and using them. It is even said that the wheat was often wantonly wasted, consumed in fattening hogs, or converted into strong drink. A large number of distilleries were erected, and much disorder took place in the newer settlements. These years of plenty were followed by three years (1753-5) of unusual scarcity. The summers were remarkable for long continued drouth, and so great was the consequent deficiency of food for both men and beasts, that many were threatened with starvation.

INDIAN CONFERENCE AT CARLISLE AND TREATY AT ALBANY.

Certain chiefs of the Six Nations and their allies in the West, the Delawares, the Shawanese, the Twightwees and the Wyandots, being on a visit to see the Governor of Virginia at Winchester, sent an intimation to Governor Hamilton that they would be glad to meet him at Carlisle on their way home. This rather unusual request to meet at so distant a point, it was thought wise to comply with in consideration of the unsettled state of Indian affairs; and accordingly Messrs. Richard Peters, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin were commissioned to attend such a meeting in the Governor's name. On the first of October were present these three commissioners, Scarrooyada with ten other sachems of the Six Nations, Shingas, and two other chiefs of the Delawares, fifteen chiefs of the Shawanese and seven of the Twightwees, with James Wright and John Armstrong, Esquires, members of the Assembly, and a number of the magistrates and principal citizens of Cumberland county. Conrad Weiser and Andrew Montour acted as interpreters. The whole company of Indians sat on the floor of the court room, smoking, and testifying their approval or disapproval in their peculiar guttural grunts, while Montour made known the object of the visit. They wished to explain and deny certain rumors respecting the conduct of the Shawanese, to request that the English would forbear settling on lands beyond the Alleghenies, that the number of Indian traders might be reduced, and that restraint might be laid upon the sale of intoxicating liquors. Much valuable information was obtained respecting the movements of the French and Indians, and satisfactory arrangements were made as far as was possible on the grievances complained of. Unusually large presents were given, and a store of goods was deposited with George Croghan to be distributed further on certain conditions. George Croghan and Andrew Montour, by the request of the Indians themselves, were appointed to do the public business of the government with the Indians, and through them all messages were to be sent for their party. During these negotiations it became evident that the French were determined to draw the Indians from all friendship with the English, and that they were entering upon a grand scheme for the possession of a great empire in the North and West. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle effected nothing in relation to America. According to its terms all things were to be restored to the condition before the war, but in this country it was impossible for the parties to agree as to what that condition

was. France claimed and took measures to gain immediate possession of all the region west of the Allegheny Mountains, while the English claimed the whole country to the South Sea (by which was meant in the language of the time the Pacific Ocean). The Indians declared that the French openly expressed the resolution to seize upon every trader of the Ohio Company (an association of British merchants, for operating north of the Ohio), and that they were about to build a chain of forts all along the western waters from Cape Breton to the Mississippi River. Soon after the meeting at Carlisle, Alexander Maginty, an Indian trader, but a citizen of Cumberland county, appeared before Chief Justice Allen, and testified that he and David Hendricks, Jacob Evans, Wm. Powell, Thomas Hyde and James Lowry, of Pennsylvania, and Jabez Evans, of Virginia, were taken prisoners by some Indians and carried to Detroit; that Lowry made his escape; but that most of the others were taken to Montreal, robbed of all they possessed, and finally sent to France, where they were found and delivered by the American consul and sent home at the public expense; and that he heard the Indians under French influence at Montreal say "there should not be a white man of the English nation on the Ohio before the next cold—meaning the winter—for the land was their Fathers'—the French, and no Englishman should remain there." During the conference at Carlisle it appeared that the French had made direct proposals to the different tribes to make common cause with them against the English, but that most of them had for the time declined.* It now became a matter of importance to enlist as many other tribes as possible in favor of neutrality or of an alliance with the English. It was resolved to invite as many tribes as possible to meet the Governors of all the colonies at Albany for the purpose of forming a general alliance of the colonies and of the Indian nations for mutual defence, for settling the question of Indian lands and for fixing upon the best measures for future action. Great efforts were made to secure at this meeting a delegation from every tribe of Indians and every British colony. But when the commissioners came together (July, 1754), a general disappointment was felt when it was found that no representatives of sufficient power to act were present except from the Six Nations. The meeting, however, was important. It was attended by commissioners from nearly every American colony. A treaty was formed with the Six Nations by which not only their neutrality and co operation was pledged in any conflict which might spring up with the French, but a sale was effected of the whole province of Pennsylvania beyond the Kittatinny Mountains. A plan of union was agreed upon, but it proved to be unacceptable to the Colonial Assemblies and to the government of the mother country.

ENGLISH TROOPS AND INDIAN HOSTILITY.

As soon as communications could be had with England, measures were entered upon to meet the coming crisis. The British ministry sent word that as speedily as possible they would despatch two regi-

ments of veteran troops under the command of Major-General Edward Braddock, to act under the counsel and advice of the Governors of the Provinces. Measures were also taken to complete these regiments from five hundred to seven hundred men, and to raise besides them three thousand provincial troops to be placed under the command of the same British General. To meet the expense of these operations it was provided that the transportation by sea and the equipment of the royal troops should be paid for from the royal treasury; but that the charges for recruiting, supplies and transportation by land should "be defrayed by the respective governments wherein the same should happen."*

But the Shawanese and Delaware tribes who had for a long time endured the assumption of authority over them by the Six Nations with much impatience, were now quite as hostile to that confederacy as to the English. The sale of their lands under the Treaty at Albany was looked upon by them as a high-handed and selfish act, the validity of which they could never acknowledge. They demanded that the lands which had been repeatedly promised them by the provincial authorities as hunting grounds should be preserved for their occupation or be adequately paid for into their hands. To these demands the Governor replied that although their claim was by no means recognized as valid, there was no unwillingness on the part of the authorities to afford them a home and what was equivalent to the price of their lands. All attempts, however, to mollify the wounded feelings of the great body, especially of the Shawanese, were unsuccessful. With the exception of some remnants of the Delawares and a few other tribes which continued to reside on the east of the mountains, and who depended on the colonies for subsistence, the entire body of Indians in Pennsylvania went over to the French.

DANGERS OF THE FRONTIER.

Nor was it long before the inhabitants of Cumberland Valley began to feel the effects of this defection. There was no formal declaration of war, either on the part of the French or of the Indians. On the other hand professions of a desire for an accommodation of differences were freely lavished when remonstrances were sent to them. The demand for explanations made by the Governor of Virginia through George Washington (Jan. 16, 1754) on the French commander at Lake Erie and the Indians on the Allegheny, was met with courtesy but with no apparent consciousness that their conduct needed any defence. Subsequently when open resistance was made to their aggressions, a train of forts was formed on Pennsylvania soil, and troops were sent to drive off those which Virginia sent against them. An actual war then commenced without a further pretence of negotiation. The surrender of Fort Necessity early in July, 1754, and the capture and dispersion of the provincial troops, left the enemy elated with success and the whole frontier open to Indian ravages. No military organizations appear to have been in existence there.

* Col. Rec., vol. V., pp. 62-4.

* Pa. Arch., vol. II. pp. 233-7

However inclined the people might be to form companies, they could obtain neither arms nor ammunition, and they were generally too poor to purchase. There was no reliable intelligence respecting the numbers or the movements of the enemy. News soon came of horrible murders, burnings and captures along the Juniata, up the Susquehanna, and in the coves of the Kittatinny mountains, and warnings were circulated that a general raid was contemplated on the more settled parts. Petitions numerously signed and in piteous terms, began to crowd upon the tables of the Governor and the Assembly for a military organization and for arms. Among others one from Cumberland county, uses the following language, viz.: "The address of the subscribers, inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, humbly sheweth: That we are now in the most imminent danger from 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 Honor's protection we would beg your immediate notice. We living upon the frontiers of the province, and our enemies so close upon us, do not doubt that these considerations will affect your Honor, and as you have our welfare at heart that you will defer nothing that may tend to hasten our relief. And we have hereby appointed our most trusty friends Messrs James Burd and Philip Davies our commissioners to deliver this, our petition, to your Honor, and in hopes of your due attention and regard thereto, we are your Honor's devoted servants, and as in duty bound shall ever pray. Cumberland, 15 July, 1754." This petition was signed by seventy-five of the principal residents of the county, viz.: Benjamin Chambers, Robert Chambers, James Carahan, James Masteer, Charles Morrow, John Mitchell, Joseph Armstrong, Alexander Culbertson, James Holiday, Nathanael Wilson, William McCord, James Jack, John Smith, Francis West, James Sharp, John Ervin, Mathew Arthur, James McCormick, Charles Magill, George Finly, John Potter, John Cesna, Joseph Culbertson, Samuel Culbertson, John Reyno'ds, George Hamilton, David Magaw, James Chambers, Hermanus Alricks, Robert Meek, Archibald Machan, Benjamin Blyth, Joseph McKinney, John Thompson, Francis Campbell, Isaac Miller, John Machan, John Miller, John Blair, James Blair, James Moore, John Finly, William White, Wm. Buchanan, John Montgomery, Andrew McFarlane, James Brandon, John Pattison, John Craighead, William McClure, Samuel Stevens, William Brown, Patrick McFarlane, Stephen Foulk, John Armstrong, Stephen Foulk, Jr., William McCoskry, Charles Pattison, William Miller, John Prentice, Arthur Foster, Wm. Blyth, Gideon Griffith, Thomas Henderson, Andrew McIntyre, John McCuer, Robert Guthrie, George Davidson, Robert Miller, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Lockert, Tobias Hendricks. Two other petitions of a similar character were sent up, the one from Donegal and the other from Pextang, Derry and Hanover townships in Lancaster county, alleging that "a great number in those parts were

warm and active for the defence of themselves and their country, but that they were unprovided with arms and unable to purchase them."

MEASURES OF DEFENCE.

Governor Morris who in October (1754) had succeeded Hamilton presented these petitions to the Assembly and urged that body to adopt measures for the defence of the Province, and for the supply of the royal troops. It soon became apparent that Cumberland county had but little to hope for from any of the provincial authorities. Matters could hardly be worse contrived for their relief. The Governor and the Assembly had a quarrel of their own which engrossed all their energies, and if either party spoke of the dangers on the frontier, it was only to effect a private purpose.* The Governor discoursed eloquently on them, in hope that the urgency of the case might induce the Assembly to vote supplies without taxing the Proprietaries' lands; and the Assembly listened incredulously, doubtful whether the dangers were not magnified, and inclined to wait until the Governor should feel pressed to yield the Proprietaries' tax. A committee was finally appointed by the House to negotiate a loan of a meagre five thousand pounds, to be expended in provisions for the King's troops as soon as they should enter the province, but the grant was fettered by conditions which the Governor was not willing to accept.† The committee agreed early next year (Feb. 25,) to purchase and send to the southern part of Cumberland county fourteen thousand bushels of wheat and other supplies as soon as they should be notified of the arrival of the troops, but it was to be expended under the superintendence of the committee with a jealous regard to their peculiar principles. It was expected that these troops would be landed at Philadelphia or Baltimore and that a camp would be formed for them somewhere in the thickly settled parts of the Province where recruits and provisions could be easily obtained. A tolerably good road was open from Philadelphia nearly to the mouth of the Conococheague, where a junction could be effected with the Virginia road to the West.‡

Unfortunately, too, no interested or intelligent persons were at the head of affairs in England. Gen. Braddock, who was sent as the commander of the expedition was, as John Shirley said of him, "most judiciously chosen for being disqualified for the service he was employed in in almost every respect;" for though a brave soldier and honest, he had no fitness for an Indian campaign. He was self-opinionated, full of high notions respecting the regular soldiery, and possessed of a supreme contempt for frontier rangers. Indian allies and provincial officers and troops, and was rude and blustering toward all colonial authorities. The first serious blunder was in landing the troops at Hainton, Virginia (Jan. 14, 1755), where the people were unprepared to receive and supply them, at a distance from any base of oper-

* Col. Rec., vol VI., pp 569-81, 617, 73.

† Col. Rec., vol. VI., p. 295. Pennsylvania Archives, vol. II. pp. 319-25.

‡ Col. Rec., Vol. VI., p. 308.

ations, and making it needful to march the troops, and transport supplies and arms and stores over hundreds of miles in a difficult region. The General was at once met with vexations, disappointments and delays. He and his agents were furious and abusive toward all who came near them. Benjamin Franklin, who was then acting as Post Master General, visited him in order to devise a plan of postal communication between him and the colonial authorities, but found him threatening extreme measures with all the colonies. At the suggestion that matters might have been different if he had landed at a more favorable point, he gave Franklin a commission, at the expense of the crown if no other reliance could be found, to procure one hundred and fifty wagons, with four horses to each wagon, and fifteen hundred saddle or pack horses. The season for action was fast passing, and much depended upon a prompt march before the enemy should be informed, concentrated and prepared to oppose them. With the utmost speed Franklin and his son William hastened to Lancaster and sent forth their agents and advertisements in all the neighboring counties. The following is a copy of the characteristic advertisement which he sent forth :

"To the Inhabitants of the counties of Lancaster, York, and Cumberland.

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN.—Being occasionally at the camp at Frederic, a few days since I found the General and officers of the army extremely exasperated, on account of their not being supplied with horses and carriages, which had been expected from this province as most able to furnish them ; but through the dissensions between the Governor and our Assembly, money had not been provided nor any steps taken for that purpose.

It was proposed to send an armed force immediately into these counties to seize as many of the best carriages and horses as should be wanted, and compel as many persons into the service as would be necessary to drive and take care of them.

I apprehended that the progress of a body of soldiers through these counties on such an occasion, especially considering the temper they are in, and their resentment against us, would be attended with many and great inconveniences to the inhabitants ; and therefore more willingly undertook the trouble of trying first what might be done by fair and equitable means.

The people of these back counties have lately complained to the Assembly that a sufficient currency was wanting ; you have now an opportunity of receiving and dividing among you a very considerable sum, for if the service of this expedition should continue (as it's more than probable it will) for 120 days, the hire of these wagons and horses will amount to upwards of twenty thousand pounds, which will be paid you in silver and gold of the King's money.

The service will be light and easy, for the army will scarce march above twelve miles per day, and the wagons and baggage horses, as they carry those things that are absolutely necessary to the welfare of the army, must march with the army, and no faster, and are for the

army's sake always placed where they can be most secure, whether on a march or in camp.

If you are really, as I believe you are, good and loyal subjects to his Majesty, you may now do a most acceptable service and make it easy to yourselves ; for three or four of such as cannot separately spare from the business of their plantations a wagon and four horses and a driver, may do it together, one furnishing the wagon, another, one or two horses, and another the driver, and divide the pay proportionably between you. But if you do not this service to your King and country voluntarily, when such good pay and reasonable terms are offered you, your loyalty will be strongly suspected ; the King's business must be done ; so many brave troops come so far for your defence must stand idle through your backwardness to do what may be reasonably expected from you ; wagons and horses must be had ; violent measures will probably be used ; and you will be to seek for a recompense where you can find it, and your case, perhaps, be little pitied or regarded.

I have no particular interest in this affair, as (except the satisfaction of endeavoring to do good and prevent mischief) I shall have only my labor for my pains. If this method of obtaining the wagons and horses is not like to succeed, I am obliged to send word to the General in fourteen days, and I suppose Sir John Sinclair, the Hussar, with a body of soldiers, will immediately enter the province for the purpose aforesaid, of which I shall be sorry to hear, because

I am very sincerely and truly your friend and well-wisher,

B. FRANKLIN."

The advertisement was as follows :

LANCASTER, APRIL 26, 1755.

WHEREAS 150 wagons, with 4 horses to each wagon and 1500 saddle or pack horses are wanted for the service of his Majesty's forces, now about to rendezvous at Will's creek ; and his Excellency General Braddock hath been pleased to empower me to contract for the hire of the same ; I hereby give notice that I shall attend for that purpose at Lancaster from this time till next Wednesday evening ; and at York from next Thursday morning till Friday evening ; where I shall be ready to agree for wagons and teams or single horses on the following terms, viz :

1st, That there shall be paid for each wagon with 4 good horses and a driver fifteen shillings per diem ; and for each able horse with a pack saddle or other saddle and furniture two shillings per diem ; and for each able horse without a saddle eighteen pence per diem.

2nd, That the pay commence from the time of their joining the forces at Will's creek (which must be on or before the twentieth of May ensuing), and that a reasonable allowance be made over and above for the time necessary for their travelling to Will's creek and home again after their discharge

3rd, Each wagon and team, and every saddle or pack horse is to be valued by indifferent persons, chosen between me and the owner, and in case of the loss of any wagon-team or other horse in the service, the price according to such valuation is to be allowed and paid.

4th, Seven day's pay is to be advanced and paid in hand by me to the owner of each wagon and team, or horse, at the time of contracting, if required, and the remainder to be paid by General Braddock or by the Paymaster of the army, at the time of their discharge, or from time to time as it shall be demanded.

5th, No drivers or wagons or persons taking care of the hired horses, are on any account to be called upon to do the duty of soldiers, or be otherwise employed than in conducting or taking care of their carriages and horses.

6th, All oats, Indian corn or other forage that wagons or horses bring to the camp more than is necessary for the subsistence of the horses, is to be taken for the use of the army, and a reasonable price paid for it.

Note.—My son William Franklin is empowered to enter into like contracts with any person in Cumberland county.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

At the same time a similar earnestness was shown in enlisting men to complete the regiments. Complete success was attained in both departments. As soon as an efficient hand was put to the work and there was a likelihood of success, the people came forward with great enthusiasm. Two hundred men were enlisted in Cumberland county, and it was not long before all that was asked for was brought together.*

There having been no rain for two or three months and all sorts of grain near perishing, and as the General was beginning his march, the Governor and Council unanimously thought it necessary to appoint a day of fasting and prayer. The proclamation appointing such a day was issued June 6th, 1755. In this proclamation the dependence of nations on divine providence and the duty of every society in all their just undertakings to address themselves to the supreme Lord for aid and direction, was acknowledged, and special reference was made to the present time in which the province was "on the brink of a dangerous war, and the benign influence of the heavens had been long withheld, threatening it with the want of the means of support for the people and for the army;" in consequence of which the nineteenth day of June was recommended as "a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer."†

MILITARY ROAD.

Another enterprise which engaged the attention and the energies of the citizens of Cumberland county during the year 1755 was the making of a road from M'Dowell's mill, near Chambersburg, over the mountains to Raystown (Bedford) by the Forks of the Youghiogheny, to intersect the Virginia road somewhere on the Monongahela. It was supposed that such a road would be indispensable for the supply of the troops while on the route to Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburg) and after their arrival there. A commission was therefore appointed by

the Governor (March 12th,) "to reconnoitre, explore and view the country west and north of the Kittochtinny or Blue Hill, and of the great Virginia road leading from Harris' Ferry through Carlisle and Shippensburg," and "as carefully and as secretly as may be to survey and lay out such roads as shall be most direct and commodious to answer" "as well for the march of troops as for the carriage of provisions," "from the settled parts of the province to a branch of the Monongahela, called Yohiogain, and also to the camp at the mouth of Wills' creek." The persons appointed on this commission were principally from Cumberland county, well acquainted with the western country, and each one specially adapted to some part of the service. The first was George Croghan, a veteran trader among the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, and who now resided near the Manor, which had been reserved for them eight miles westward from Harris' Ferry. He was a shrewd, sagacious man, and was supposed to have a great influence among the Indians and a familiarity with the best routes to the west. He had lately been unfortunate in his financial speculations, for although the owner of a large tract of land on the Conodoguinet, he had been unable to improve it, the French had seized upon the goods he had sent over the mountains, and the Indians had gone west, leaving their debts to him unpaid. In consequence of these losses he had recently become bankrupt, and was not unwilling to enjoy the patronage of the government.* The second on the commission was John Armstrong, about 1748 from Ireland, a well educated and energetic man, and extensively employed as a Deputy Surveyor for the county of Cumberland, and at that time having a commission as a justice of the peace. The third was James Burd, one who had borne a commission as a captain of an associated company, and supposed to be especially skillful in the commissary department. Wm. Buchanan and Adam Hoops were influential citizens, the one in the eastern or central (Carlisle), and the other in the more southern portion of the county (Antrim).†

These commissioners proceeded as soon as possible to lay out their roads. Commencing in the neighborhood of Shippensburg at a gap of the Kittatinny Mountain, they surveyed and laid out a track, generally along an old Indian trail in a direct course to Raystown (Bedford), from which they designed to have a branch road southward to General Braddock's camp at Wills' creek (Cumberland), and to continue the main road to the Three Forks of the Youghiogheny (in Somerset county) and as far beyond as the proximity of the enemy would permit in the direction of Fort Du Quesne. Work was commenced on this track early in May by a small body of men which was soon increased to a hundred and fifty.‡ For the first ten miles the road was constructed thirty feet wide, but further on it was reduced to twenty feet, and in parts which required digging or quarrying to ten feet. For some time the commissioners in a body gave their superintendence to the work,

* Pa. Arch., vol. II., p. 649. Irving's Life of Washington, vol. I., p. 154.

† Col. Rec., vol. VI., pp. 317-8.

‡ Ditto, pp. 331, 356, 451, 402-4.

* Pennsylvania Archives, vol II., pp. 291-6, also p. 309

† Col. Rec., vol. VI., pp. 421-3.

but on May 20th, when they had reached Sugar Cabins, in Aughwick, a little beyond Path Valley. Mr. Armstrong found that his duties as a justice and deputy surveyor required his presence in other parts, and Mr. Buchanan for various reasons could not give his further attention, and their places were supplied by the choice of Mr. William Smith, Francis West and John Byers. The first was a member of the Assembly, who, with his colleague, Joseph Armstrong, had been appointed by that body to superintend the disbursement and application of the funds they had voted for supplies; the second was a justice of the county, and resided at that time in Carlisle; and the last was the owner of a large property in the neighborhood of the same town.* The price of wagons was fixed at twelve shillings, and that of the men's work at two and a-half shillings per day.† Two hundred men were enlisted in the work from Cumberland county, and as many others were employed in public business of one kind or another, it was said that the force of that county was exhausted, and that scarcely a sufficient number was left for cultivating the land.‡ The whole expense of opening the roads was estimated at two thousand pounds, and although the actual cost was subsequently reduced by the narrowing of the roads, the disbursements nearly reached that sum. The principal superintendence of the workmen devolved upon Mr. Burd, whose ready tact and practical energy were much needed among them.¶ By the latter part of June the road was completed to Rays-town, when, in consequence of unpleasant rumors that the Indians were preparing to attack them, the laborers refused to proceed without a military escort. For some time this was refused by the General, but as the workmen began to return home he sent them one hundred men § Nothing was done on the branch road which had been laid out from Raystown to the camp at Wills' creek, and but little on the main route beyond the Forks of Youghiogeny, for the movement of the advance party under General Braddock by the old road, and its speedy defeat rendered further proceedings needless or impracticable.¶

PROVISIONS AND FORAGE.

In the meantime quite as intense activity was put forth in the county in the collection of provisions for the army. The principal depot for the storage and preparation of these was at Shippensburg, where buildings and pasturage were most easily obtained. Mr. Shippen, the principal owner of the land and of a house, offered them for use, large cellars were dug for storing beef and pork, ovens were constructed for baking bread, mills were taken possession of for grinding grain, men were busy in making staves and barrels and all kinds of implements, and the fields were covered with sheep, cattle, and hogs. George Croghan tells us that the ferries and roads were thronged with men

* Pa. Arch., vol. II., pp. 319-20.

† Col. Rec., vol. VI., pp. 379 and 479.

‡ Pa. Arch., vol. II., p. 313.

§ Col. Rec., vol. VI., pp. 401-4.

¶ Col. Rec., vol. VI., pp. 409, 436, 460.

¶ Col. Rec., vol. VI., p. 500.

and cattle and goods to be transported from the eastern counties, and Tobias Hendricks, who lived near the western border of Lowther Manor superintended immense flocks and herds which were turned loose there. Another depot was opened at McDowell's on West Conococheague, near the place at which the new road left the road from Carlisle to the Potomac to pass over the Kittatinny Mountains, and from this supplies were sent both to the South and the West. Fourteen thousand barrels of flour, and a proportionate amount of other provisions and forage, for which Franklin had contracted, were now either sent forward or made subject to order. Late as had been the notice given that such supplies were expected from Pennsylvania, the full quantity required by the Commissary were carried by land to the Potomac before they were needed. The army never wanted provisions until they had been abandoned or destroyed. The work on the road never stopped on account of any failure of supplies, and the road itself (which was intended not for the march of troops, but for the convenience of sending supplies for the troops on their march and after their arrival at their destination), was ready for use as soon as it was really needed. The one hundred and fifty wagons demanded by Sir John Sinclair, were all engaged, equipped and sent on in a few days after the demand, and were at Wills' creek before the army were ready to march.* These things show how groundless was the charge, that "if Pennsylvania had opened the proper roads, raised men and provided carriages and necessary provisions for the troops, we might have been in the peaceable possession of Fort Du Quesne." For this result no part of the Province deserved higher honor than Cumberland county.

CHAPTER SIXTH.—THE INDIAN WAR.

EXPOSURE OF THE FRONTIER.

The defeat of General Braddock was one of the most disastrous which the British arms ever received on this continent. It was due not to the lack of bravery in the troops or the officers, nor to the want of numbers or supplies, nor probably to the tardiness or the hindrances of the march, but to the failure of gaining intelligence of the enemy and the want of adaptation to the mode of Indian warfare. But even the defeat was not as disastrous to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania as the ill-judged retreat of the army after the battle. In face of an enemy who was still much inferior in numbers and discipline, and at a season eminently favorable for action, it was decided immediately to retreat beyond the mountains. None were more surprised at this than the enemy themselves. It has since been learned that the French commander before the battle was thinking of a surrender,

* Col. Rec., vol. VI., pp. 500, 517, 635.

and that the Indians even after the battle did not think themselves able to resist the force sent against them, and were preparing to move westward with their rich booty. On beholding our forces in retreat they became jubilant, and were quite amazed when the whole frontier was left open to their inroads. It is true that the portion of troops in the action was the pick of the army, and that the reserve was encumbered with many sick and wounded, but ample time was given for their recovery and reorganization, and they were even then double the number of their enemies. But instead of a forward movement, after several weeks, the order was given to retire, and a request was sent to Gov. Morris to prepare winter quarters for the troops either in Cumberland county or in Philadelphia. For a time a hope was indulged that the former of these localities would be selected, and so that some protection would be given to the back settlements; and this was apparently the expectation of Col. Dunbar, who now commanded the troops. But as a portion of the provincial contingent at Fort Cumberland belonged to New York, and as the principal attention was now to be given to the attacks on Frontignac and Niagara, on the possession of which the attainment of Fort Du Quesne itself would mainly depend, it was concluded by Major-General Shirley, who now had the control of the American forces, that the troops in Pennsylvania should be sent north and that Pennsylvania must take care of itself. Cruel and ungrateful as such a decision seemed, after all that had been done in this region, there was no appeal from it, and even Gov. Morris, wearied with his wranglings with the Assembly and almost willing to have some extremity to bring that body to his terms, finally gave his assent to the plan.*

CONSTERNATION.

It was with the dreariest feelings and the saddest forebodings that the inhabitants saw all the troops, arms and ammunition passing through the valley. The provisions and stores which had been accumulated at Fort Cumberland and along the western route, not wanted for immediate use had been destroyed, but fortunately large quantities had been collected at Carlisle, Shippensburg and McDowells beyond the present necessities of the retreating army. The workmen on the road either deserted or were at once discharged, and all labor west of the mountains was given up. News of contemplated attacks upon the settlements along the frontier from the Delaware to the Maryland and Virginia line came upon the people in quick succession, and some actual massacres, burnings and captivities were reported from the South, West and North. Even before Braddock's defeat, and when that General with his army had gone only thirty miles from Fort Cumberland, a party of one hundred Indians under the notorious Shingas, came to the Big Cove and to the Conoloways (creeks on the border of Maryland in what is now Fulton county) and killed and took prisoners about thirty people and drove the remainder from their homes.†

The fugitives mingled with the population of the more eastern part and joined their accounts with the news of the defeat. Warnings were given that an attack had been planned against Sherman's Valley and the settlements here. John Potter, the Sheriff of Cumberland county, who resided in the vicinity which had been ravaged, gathered some companies to resist the assailants, but it was only to witness the burning buildings, bury the dead and form a gathering of the fugitives; the nimble foe was always at a distance on some other depredations before the pursuers reached any point where they had been. James Smith, (a brother-in-law of William Smith, the Justice and Commissioner on the road), a youth of eighteen had been captured with several others while engaged in conveying provisions along the road, and a still larger number up the river Susquehanna was slain and driven in. Twenty-seven plantations were reported as utterly desolated in the south-western part of this valley and vicinity, and no prospect seemed to be before the people, but that of being given up to the will of savages.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

Governor Morris came to Carlisle (July 10, 1755) for the purpose of sending on supplies to General Braddock and to encourage the people in the midst of their panic, and was there when he received the first news of the disastrous battle. Instead of carrying out the plans which he and the unfortunate General had concerted in the prospect of having in possession Fort Du Quesne, he was now to do his best in preparing the people here for the melancholy result. The wagoners from the road, who brought the first definite accounts in their flight, did not spare abundant exaggerations of the danger. The Governor at once issued writs to summon the Assembly to meet on the twenty-third of July, at Philadelphia, to devise means to defend the frontier and provide for the expense. At the earnest request of the people he laid out the ground for wooden forts at Carlisle and Shippensburg, and gave orders to have them built, and supplied with arms and ammunition. He encouraged the inhabitants to form associations for their own defence. Four companies of militia were formed, to which he distributed a quantity of powder and lead, and afterwards sent a larger supply. John Armstrong and William Buchanan, of Carlisle, Justice Wm. Maxwell, of Peters, Alexander Culbertson, of Lurgan, and Joseph Armstrong, of Hamilton townships, received supplies to distribute among the inhabitants. The upper end of the valley was especially open to depredation, but in every part the people knew that the danger was common to them all. One of the companies sent to the Governor (Aug. 9th,) the following petition: "The humble petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of Lurgan township, in Cumberland county, amicably united as a company under the good care and command of Mr. Alexander Culbertson, sheweth:

That inasmuch as we dwell upon the frontier, our case at present is lamentably dangerous, we being in such imminent peril of being inhumanly butchered by our savage neighbors whose tender mercies are cruelty; and if they should come upon us now we are naked and

* Col. Rec., vol. VI., pp. 349-50, 359-61.

† Pennsylvania Archives., Vol. II. p. 373.

defenceless, being in a great measure destitute of arms and ammunition, what would be the event? And now it is only the kind providence of God that restrains them. And in these sad and lamentable circumstances we betake ourselves to your Honor's compassion: as to a kind and careful Father of whose tender concern for us we are well assured. May it therefore please your Honor in your great wisdom and goodness to commiserate our unhappy case and strengthen our hands with such a quantity of arms and ammunition and upon such terms as your Honor sees fit; and your dependent petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray, August 1, 1755." Similar petitions were forwarded from Rev. John Steel, Captain of a company at Conococheague in the pay of the province, from a number of the inhabitants of Lurgan and Hopewell Townships and from the inhabitants of Shippensburg and adjacent townships, setting forth their miserable condition, and the latter offering to finish a fort already begun by the late governor if they might be allowed men and ammunition to defend it. Joseph Armstrong, a member of the Assembly, and Adam Hoops, a Commissary of provisions for the supply of the forces in Cumberland county, with young Cox who had just made his escape from Kittanning, "were examined before the Council, Sept. 6, 1756, as to the truth of the several matters mentioned in these petitions, and they confirmed the same saying further that "a year ago there were three thousand men fit to bear arms, live in that county, and now exclusive of the provincial forces they were certain they did not amount to a hundred; that there never was in the memory of man a more abundant harvest, but that after the burning of Fort Granville by the Indians, the farmers had abandoned their plantations and had left what corn was not then stacked or carried into barns to perish on the ground; and that it was their opinion if more force was not sent into these frontiers, or if Col. Armstrong should miscarry, the West side of the Susquehanna would be entirely abandoned." A meeting of citizens was called by John Potter, the Sheriff, at the residence of Mr. Shippen, in Shippensburg, Oct. 30, 1755, at which about eighteen persons were present, of whom it was resolved to build five forts, one at Carlisle, one at Shippensburg, one at Benjamin Chambers', one at Steel's meeting house and one at Wm. Allison's. The fort at Carlisle had been in existence in a rude state from 1753, whose western gate was in High street between Hanover and Pitt streets opposite lot No. 100. But it was incomplete and had been allowed to fall into decay. It was called Fort Louthier, after an English nobleman, a relative of the Penns. There had probably been a fort for some time also, in Shippensburg, called Fort Franklin, and tradition reports that it stood on a steep rocky bluff near the west end of the town, sometimes called the "Bull's Eye," from a large round opening in the gable. The remains of the wall stood there until 1830, and a school house has since been erected on the site. The fort commenced at Shippensburg in 1755 was called Fort Morris after the Governor of that name, was finished in 1756-7, under the direction of Col. Burd, and was

* Col. Rec., Vol. VII, pp. 241-2.

probably near the north-eastern end of the borough on land owned by the late Wm. McConnel, and known as "The Fort," where a well dug for the use of the garrison still exists.* Each of the other forts were built at the expense and by the efforts of the inhabitants of the vicinity, but under the superintendence of a General Committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens. It does not appear that the petitions of the people had any effect upon the majority in the Assembly. They distrusted the accounts, attributed them to the excessive panic of the inhabitants, and in their sympathy with the Indians they hesitated and temporized about sending relief. The main difficulty, however, was with the Governor, from whom they were anxious to obtain advantages on the question of taxing the proprietaries. In Nov. 1755, however, an Act was passed which gave some form of authority to those military associations which had for some years been tolerated. It is a curious specimen of the way by which Franklin and others saved the scruples of the Friends and yet secured something like a military law. Though it was limited in its application to the year of its enactment, it was the model on which companies were formed even down to the Revolutionary period, and hence we give the essential parts of the Bill:

"An act for the better ordering and regulating such as are willing and desirous to be united for military purposes within the Province.

Whereas this province was settled by (and a majority of the Assemblies have ever since been of) the people called Quakers, who, though they do not as this world is now circumstanced, condemn the use of arms in others, yet are principled against bearing arms themselves; And to make any law to compel them thereto against their consciences, would not only be to violate a fundamental in our Constitution, and be a direct breach of our charter of privileges, but would also in effect be to commence persecution against all that part of the inhabitants of the Province; and for them by any law to compel others to bear arms and exempt themselves, would be inconsistent and partial; Yet forasmuch as by the general toleration and equity of our laws, great numbers of people of other religious denominations are come among us who are under no such restraint, some of whom have been disciplined in the art of war, and conscientiously think it their duty to fight in defence of their country their wives their families and estates, and such have an equal right to liberty of conscience with others; And whereas a great number of petitions have been presented to this house, setting forth that the petitioners are willing to defend themselves and their country, and desirous of being formed into regular bodies for that purpose, instructed and disciplined under proper officers with suitable and legal authority, representing withal that unless measures of this kind are taken so as to unite them together, subject them to due command and thereby give them confidence in each other, they cannot assemble to oppose the enemy without the utmost danger of exposing themselves to confusion

* Kennedy's Hist. Sketches in the American Volunteer of 1871. Other authorities make these forts in Shippensburg exchange places, and put Franklin on the north-eastern part, and Morris on the western part of the borough.

and destruction; And whereas the voluntary assembling of great bodies of armed men from different parts of the province on any occasional alarm whether true or false, as of late hath happened without call or authority from the government and without due orders and directions among themselves, may be attended with danger to our neighboring Indian friends and allies as well as to the internal peace of the province; And whereas the Governor hath frequently recommended it to the Assembly that in preparing and passing a law for such purposes they should have a due regard to scrupulous and tender consciences which cannot be done where compulsive means are used to force men into military service; Therefore, as we represent all the people of the province, and are composed of members of different religious persuasions, we do not think it reasonable that any should through a want of legal powers be in the least restrained from doing what they judge it their duty to do for their own security and public good; We in compliance with the said petition and recommendations do offer to the Governor to be enacted, and be it enacted by the Hon. Robert Hunter Morris, Esq., with the King's royal approbation, Lieut. Governor under the Hon. Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, by and with the advice and consent of the representatives of the freemen of the said province in General Assembly met and by the authority of the same: That from and after the publication of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the freemen of this province to form themselves into companies as heretofore they have used in time of war without law, and for each company by a majority of votes in the way of ballot to choose its own officers, to wit: a Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign and present them to the Governor or commander in chief for the time being for his approbation, and the said companies being divided into regiments by the Governor or commander in chief, it shall and may be lawful for the officers so chosen and commissioned for the several companies of each regiment to meet together and by a majority of votes in the way of ballot to choose a Colonel, Lieut. Colonel and Major for the regiment and present them to the Governor or commander in chief for his approbation, which officers so chosen if approved and commissioned by him shall be the Colonel, Lieut. Colonel and Major of the regiment according to their commissions during the continuance of this Act." The act then proceeds to provide for the rules and regulations necessary for the conduct and government of such associations, makes provisos that nothing shall be permitted inconsistent with the military laws of Great Britain, that no authority shall be given to constrain into service or make rules for, such as are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, that no persons under twenty-one years of age or indentured apprentices should be permitted to enrol themselves, and that no regiment or company or party of volunteers should be compelled to go more than three days march beyond the inhabited parts of the province nor be detained longer than three weeks in any garrison without an express engagement for that purpose voluntarily entered into and subscribed by every man so to march or remain in garrison.

Finally the law was limited in its continuance to a period of a little less than one year. The Act received the Governor's assent (Nov. 25, 1755,) although he took strong exceptions against particular parts as inconsistent and the whole as impracticable, and many companies of rangers and militia were formed in accordance with its provisions until the commencement of the revolutionary war.

MODE OF INDIAN WARFARE.

It was some time before the Indians and their allies discovered the helpless condition of the frontier after the defeat of General Braddock. By their numerous marauding parties and some of their treacherous kindred they were kept aware of every movement of our shattered army. No sooner did they see our troops retiring, and the entire absence of all preparation for defence, above all when they saw 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 inhabitants. It is easy for those who have had no experience in such affairs to speak of what might have been done, and to disparage the courage and dexterity of these settlers. Such have probably very little conception of the difficulties of their position or of the horrors of Indian warfare. The people of this region were no cowards, nor were they unskilled in such expedients as were suited to their condition. But they were taken by surprise; they had shared somewhat in the confidence with which it had been expected that the well-appointed and distinguished regulars of the British army would carry all before them. They were now entirely without concert, organization and intelligence respecting their foes; without officers, and almost wholly without arms and ammunition, and scattered over a range of nearly seventy miles of thinly settled country. Then the foe they had to expect was by no means to be despised. Even these simple savages who had but little knowledge or skill in the affairs of common life, had no small skill and experience with respect to their own mode of warfare. They were unlike any other foe. The knowledge of all common military art was of scarcely any use, in some respects it was misleading, in opposition to them. Braddock's bravery and discipline only made him a steady mark for those who would not face him, but fired upon him from every bush and tree, and the more numerous his brilliant regiments were, the more multiplied the victims. But among the scattered settlements, though every cabin had been a well-supplied fort, nothing but numbers sufficient for any emergency and a sleepless guard at every point, could give security.

A writer of that period (1757) describes the method which the Indians usually pursued when they came to attack a settlement thus: "They come within a little way of that part they intend to strike, and encamp in the most remote place they can find to be quite free from discovery; the next day they send one, or sometimes two, of their nimble young fellows down to different places to view the situation of the town, the number of people at each house, the places the people most frequent, and to observe at each house whether there are

most men or women. These will lie about a house some days and nights watching like a wolf. As soon as these spies return, they march in the night in small parties of two, three, four or five, each party having a house for attack, and each being more than sufficient for the purpose intended. They arrive at their different destinations long before day, and make their attack about day-break, and seldom fail to kill or make prisoners of the whole family. As the people know nothing of the matter until they are thus labyrinthed, it is agreed that the moment each party has executed its part they shall retreat with their prisoners and scalps to the remote place of rendezvous which they left the night before. As soon as they are thus assembled they march all that day (and perhaps the next night, in a body if apprehensive of being pursued) directly for the Ohio. Perhaps at some of these houses thus attacked some of the people may be fortunate enough to escape; these as soon as the Indians are gone alarm the forts and the country around, when a detachment, if possible, proposes to pursue the enemy. But as the whole or the chief part of the day is spent in assembling, taking counsel and setting out on the expedition; the Indians having eight or ten hours the start cannot be overtaken, and they return much fatigued and obliged to put up with their loss. Upon this the chief part of the inhabitants adjacent to the place fly, leaving their habitations and all they have, while perhaps a few determine to stay, choosing rather to take the chance of dying by the enemy than to starve by leaving their all. These must be constantly on the watch, and cannot apply themselves to any industry, but live as long as they can upon what they have got. The Indians avoid coming nigh that place for some time, and will make their next attack at a considerable distance, where the people are not thinking of danger. By and by the people who had fled from the first place, hearing of no encroachments in that quarter, are obliged, through necessity, to return to their habitations again and live in their former security. Then in due time the Indians will give them a second stroke with as much success as at the first."

It was difficult to devise a kind of warfare which could be effective against such an enemy. Even their own mode of action had the settlers been capable of carrying it out, would have been on unequal terms. While they knew our country well, we knew but little of theirs; our settlements were permanent and near each other; our people were ill-adapted by habit or nature to the hardy and cunning arts which would have been needful, and even an attack on their villages and strong holds was not likely to be successful more than once after they had gotten upon their guard. It was only after years of experience that a class of rangers was raised up which was more than a match for the Indians on their own ground. But in these early periods of which we are now treating the fortitude and skill of the settlers was put to an extreme test. The bravest householder knew not what to expect. Is it any wonder that men and women who knew too well what such things were, should have been disposed to flee when they heard that their neighbors had fallen victims, and that the terrible foe might hourly be looked for?

ASSEMBLY'S PROVISION FOR EXPENSES.

It seems almost incredible that under such circumstances the Governor and the Assembly should have spent months in wrangling upon the old matter of proprietary taxing. The Governor offered to compromise by granting portions of the unsold land, by proposing loans on the credit of the future excise or proprietaries' rents, or by giving even as much as was expected in the way of proprietary gift; no, the principle of taxation was important and must be contended for to the last. The special session of the Assembly which had been called in July passed, and the regular session was nearly closed, before a bill was carried through which the Governor was willing to sign. Even then he declared that he gave his assent mainly to disappoint those who were expecting his refusal.* In order to purchase guns, ammunition and provisions for the association, to build a line of forts and to supply them, and to carry out the militia act which had been passed, money was absolutely indispensable. Fifty-five thousand pounds were finally granted (November 26th, 1755), but every expression which could imply the use of the fund for military purposes was carefully avoided. It was given "for supplying friendly Indians, holding of treaties, relieving distressed settlers who have been driven from their lands and other purposes for the King's use." Under this last phrase we have some reference to some contingency of a military nature, and perhaps it was made so general with the design of giving such a liberty. At any rate the Governor gave it such a construction, and was never called to an account for it. The debt thus contracted was made to be sunk in four years by a tax of six pence per pound on all estates real and personal, and every item of its expenditure required the assent of commissioners appointed by the Assembly. Before the passage of the act it was also ascertained that the Proprietaries had made a free donation of five thousand pounds towards the defence of the province,† and the Assembly are careful to add that the Proprietaries' estates were exempted from taxation in consideration of this gift and in lieu thereof.

ENLISTMENT OF INDENTURED SERVANTS.

There was no serious difficulty in getting enlistments for these associated companies. Fettered by impracticable conditions as the law was, a sense of danger impelled the people to unite together in the best manner they could, with the hope of government sanction and aid. Unfortunately many of those who enlisted most freely were indentured apprentices, whose masters were thus deprived of their labor when this was of the highest importance, and were without redress for the money which had been advanced in their indentures. It was in reliance on this kind of labor that a large number of these masters had been willing to enter the associations. Remonstrances therefore poured in upon the Assembly signed by a large portion of the inhabitants. One from Cumberland county was numerously signed

* Pa. Arch., vol. II., pp. 531, 561.

† Pa. Arch., vol. II., pp. 513, 530.

and decisive in its tone. It contended that money invested in such contracts for servants was as much belonging to the owners as it would have been had it remained in the pockets of the people, and that to take from them this kind of service would be an invasion of their private rights of property. Appeals were therefore made to General Shirley, the commander in chief, that such enlistments should be withdrawn. After some hesitation the latter yielded so far as to allow that every indentured servant should be given up on his own consent, and provided a freeman was brought to take his place; and orders were given that if the regiments could be filled by free enlistments no servants should thereafter be received. This was by no means satisfactory, and legal proceedings were entered upon, which resulted in the withdrawal of the obnoxious regiments. As Cumberland county was entirely an agricultural district, and labor was in great demand there, many such apprentices had been obtained, and their enlistment was a serious offence.

CHAIN OF FORTS.

No sooner was the Governor possessed of the funds which had been voted him, than he made his way as speedily as possible to the western frontier, and began, with the co-operation of the commissioners, Franklin, Fox and Hamilton, who had been appointed by the Assembly to superintend the expenditure of the sixty thousand pounds to raise troops, and with the advice of John Armstrong, of Carlisle, to lay out and erect a line of forts extending back of the Blue Hills from the Delaware to the Potomac. Twenty five companies of militia, consisting in all of 1400 men, were raised and equipped for the defence of the frontier. The first battalion of these were stationed on the east and the second on the west of the Susquehanna. The second consisted of seven hundred men, under the command of Col. Armstrong, and under him Captains Hans Hamilton, John Potter, Hugh Mercer, Geo. Armstrong, Edward Ward, Joseph Armstrong and Robert Callender; Lieutenants, Wm. Thompson, James Hayes, James Hogg, Wm. Armstrong and James Holliday; and Ensigns, James Potter, John Prentice, Thomas Smallman, Wm. Lyon and Nat. Cartland. On the east of the Susquehanna it was determined to construct two forts and on the west of it four. The most southern of these was Fort Littleton, at Sugar Cabins, within sixteen miles of a fort in Maryland, and about twenty miles from the settlements on the new military road. It was built in a regular form so that it could in a little time and at a small expense be made strong enough to resist cannon. About twenty miles north of it, at a place called Aughwich, the residence of George Croghan, was erected a somewhat larger fort which was called Fort Shirley, (where Shirleysburg now is) near the great path used by the Indians and Indian traders to and from the Ohio, and consequently in the way of parties making inroads upon the settlements. Fifteen miles further northeastwardly, close by the confluence of the Juniata with the Kishicoquillas (near the present Lewistown), was the third called Fort Granville, commanding a narrow pass where the Juniata falls

through the mountains. This pass is very narrow, and for six miles the rocks on either side are high, so that a few men could maintain it against a much greater number. Fifteen miles from Fort Granville and about twelve from Fort Augusta (Sunbury), on the Susquehanna, on the Mahantango creek, was erected another fort called Pomfret Castle, which commands a large district, and was intended to prevent the Indians from reaching the settlements from that quarter. In each of these forts when they were completed were stationed seventy-five men, exclusive of their officers, detached parties of whom ranged the woods each way every day to intercept marauders from the north-west.* In command of Fort Littleton was Capt. Hans Hamilton, who had before been at York and had come over with some troops to defend the people near McDowell's, in the upper end of the valley. The command at Fort Shirley was at first given to George Croghan, who had received a Captain's commission and had raised a company of rangers for manning the fort; but on his resignation of his commission on account of his displeasure at the commissioners, Captain Hugh Mercer was assigned to the post. Colonel James Burd was directed to take command at Fort Granville, and Col. James Patterson at Pomfret Castle. For a time this line of forts was useful, especially in gaining intelligence of Indian movements and as rallying points and places of refuge for friendly Indians and settlers in the neighborhood, but it was soon found that small parties of hostile Indians could easily pass and repass them without much danger of being seen. The burthen too of erecting them and sustaining such a number of men (800 in all) for the whole period of the war was felt to be unexpectedly heavy, and soon exhausted the amount which had been granted by the Assembly. In a petition to the Governor from the inhabitants of York county (August 27, 1756), disappointment is expressed that these forts had been found ineffectual, and John Armstrong advised that as they were too remote to afford protection, another line should be constructed along the entire length of the Cumberland Valley. The first of these was at Carlisle, a rebuilding probably of a former stockade of peculiar construction in the centre of the town. [See the township history of Carlisle] Either then or soon afterwards it received the name of Fort Louthier. Here was stationed a varying number of soldiers, mostly volunteers from the vicinity, frequently going into the country and over the mountains, under the command of John Armstrong, now appointed a Lieut. Colonel, with a general charge of all troops west of the Susquehanna. The next was at Shippensburg (we read in 1756 of Fort Morris and in 1756 of Fort Franklin). As early as November 2nd, 1755, James Burd writes from Shippensburg: "We have one hundred men working at Fort Morris with heart and hand every day. The town is full of people; five or six families in a house; in great want of arms and ammunition, but with what we have we are determined to give the enemy as warm a reception as we can. Some of our people have been taken prisoners, but have made their escape and came in to us

* Pa. Arch., vol. II., p. 567.

this morning." An important fort was erected this year near M'Dowell's mill, where had been during Braddock's expedition a large depot for provisions and other stores. It was not far from Bridgeport, on the West Branch of the Conococheague, where Braddock's road left the valley by a pass through the mountains a little to the south of the present village of Loudon. It was an important point, being much exposed to danger and on the route for all Indian incursions from the west. Geo. Morris wrote to Gen. Braddock (July 3, 1755) that he was about to form a magazine there and put some stockades around it to protect it and the people who should have the care of it. It was made by setting logs about ten feet long in the ground so as to enclose the store houses, with two swivel guns in two of the opposite bastions. This fort was in the early periods of the war frequently used as a place of refuge for the settlers. In the Autumn of 1756 Col. Armstrong commenced the erection of Fort Loudon, about two miles south-west of Parnell's Knob, on the west branch of the Conococheague, where Mathew Patton lived. Patton's house had lately been destroyed by the Indians, and the new house he had erected was purchased as the site of the fort. It was named in honor of Lord Loudon, who had arrived the preceeding July to take command of the forces in America. The village of Loudon is situated about a mile west of the site of the old fort. Then there was a fort by the base of the Kittatinny mountains, a few miles north-west of Loudon, near Bossart's mill. This was generally known by the name of M'Cord's, and was the one which had been attacked by the Indians soon after its erection in 1756, when Capt. Alexander Culbertson pursued them with fifty men, and had a desperate engagement with them. There was also a private fort erected by Philip Davies in 1756, near what is now known as Davies' Knob, nine miles south of Loudon, near the Maryland line, and at the northern termination of one of the Kittatinny ranges. It was occasionally garrisoned by companies of rangers. There were also several places of rendezvous along the base of the North Mountains, at Dickey's, about ten miles from the Susquehanna; at Fergusons, near the present site of Carlisle Springs; at M'Combs, near Doubling Gap; at M'Callister's where the Conodoguinet cuts through the mountain; at M'Connell's and at Armstrong's lying between M'Cord's fort and Fort Loudon. Most of these were soon abandoned, for it was found to be wiser to have fewer forts but built and manned with more strength. A number of men were for a while stationed at each fort and sent each morning in both directions as far as the next fort to return again in the evening. In this way the whole length of the valley was traversed each day, and small covering detachments were detailed at the request of working parties in the fields. These forts, however, could be only a poor protection. They were garrisoned by only a few men, and could give security only while the people were lodged within them. They were so far apart that the Indians could easily avoid them, and the patrols of soldiers being at regular times, were shunned without difficulty.

CONFERENCE WITH THE INDIANS AND DECLARATION OF WAR.

Early in the ensuing year another effort was made to conciliate the Indians, or at least to ascertain the extent of the disaffection among them. Messengers were sent through George Croghan to all their principal towns on the Ohio and the Allegheny to invite them to conference at Carlisle, June 15-22, 1756. At this conference were present Governor Morris, James Hamilton, Richard Peters and Wm. Logan, together with Joseph Fox, a commissioner from the Assembly, and George Croghan, interpreter; but the utmost efforts had failed to secure the presence of more than seven Indians, including one chief from the Six Nations and one or two from a portion of the Delawares. The results of the council, however, were considered important, notwithstanding the smallness of its numbers, for during its progress it became evident that the hostility was confined to the Delaware and Shawanese tribes, and that a considerable minority even of them was opposed to the war. It was decided also that all who were thus friendly should be collected together and reside at Conestoga, until a fort should be erected at Shamokin, where they expressed a strong preference to live. Valuable information was also secured with respect to the disposition of many tribes. From the knowledge thus gained the Governor, after a long consultation with his Council, came to the conclusion that it would be wise to issue in a formal manner a declaration of war against the Delawares. Some hopes were still entertained that the Shawanese might be brought back to their former homes, and hence they were not included in this declaration. Accordingly on the 14th of April a proclamation was published against "the Delaware tribe of Indians and all who were in confederacy with them;" exception being made in behalf of some who had come within our borders and were living peaceably with our people. In this declaration by the advice of the Assembly's commissioners it was provided that "for every male Indian enemy above twelve years old who shall be taken prisoner and be delivered at any fort garrisoned by the troops in the pry of this province, or at any of the county towns, to the keepers of the common jails, there shall be paid the sum of one hundred and fifty Spanish Dollars or pieces of eight; for the scalp of every male Indian enemy above the age of twelve years, produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of one hundred and thirty pieces of eight; for every female Indian taken prisoner and brought in as aforesaid, and for every male Indian prisoner under the age of twelve years, taken and brought in as aforesaid, one hundred and thirty pieces of eight; for the scalp of every Indian woman, produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of fifty pieces of eight, and for every English subject that has been taken and carried from this province into captivity that shall be recovered and brought in and delivered at the city of Philadelphia to the Governor of this province the sum of one hundred and fifty pieces of eight, but nothing for their scalps."* This offering of rewards, though it was sustained by the

* Col. Rec., vol. VII, pp. 78, 82-92.

great majority of the public men both in England and in the province, very justly gave great offence, but so extreme was the exasperation of the people and the imminency of the peril that the hearts of even good men were hardened against its shocking nature. The rewards were claimed in but few instances, and probably no Indian was ever killed for the sake of the bounty.

This declaration of war was soon followed by another proclaiming war against France. As an actual war had been carried on by the French in every part of North America, unbroken by the formal peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, such a declaration made but little difference in the relations of this province. The hostile Indians had unquestionably received their supplies and encouragement from French emissaries and officers; the forts on Lake Erie and the Ohio were claimed and held by French troops, and the whole territory west of the Alleghenies the French looked upon as their own.

INDIAN CRUELITIES IN 1756.

Early in January, 1756, Rev. Thomas Barton, the Episcopal minister at Lancaster, York and Carlisle, describes the murder or capture of seventeen persons on the Juniata and Sherman's creek, and tells us that within ten miles of Carlisle, a little beyond what was called Stephens' Gap, nine persons were killed and scalped belonging to the families of Sheridan, a Quaker, William Hamilton and a Mr. French.* Wm. Trent writes from Carlisle, Feb. 15, 1755, that several murders or captures and house burnings had taken place under Parnell's Knob, and that all the people between Carlisle and the North Mountain had fled from their homes and came to town or were gathered into the little forts, that the people in Shippensburg were moving their families and effects, and that everybody was preparing to fly.† The accounts from the upper end of the county for the next two years were of the most sickening character. Under the conduct of the notorious Shingas, one of the most cruel of savage leaders, the Indians butchered men, women and children, for whose scalps they were liberally paid by the French. They boasted that they killed fifty white people for every Indian slain by the English. Every few days some new horror was reported and kept every part of the valley in terror. In November Benjamin Chambers wrote that some of the inhabitants of the Great Cove came over the hills and reported that before they left they had seen their own houses in flames, several men dead, and heard the murder-shout and the firing of guns. John Potter, the former Sheriff, saw Mathew Patton's house and James Mesach's house and barn burning. "Last night," he wrote, "I had a family of upwards of one hundred women and children who fled to us for succor." Adam Hoops said that the cries of widows and fatherless children were heart-rending, while those who escaped with their lives, had neither a mouthful to eat nor a bed to lie on, nor clothes to cover their nakedness or keep them warm, all they had being consumed in

their burning dwellings. Fifty persons were killed or taken prisoners. One woman, over ninety years of age was found lying dead with her breasts torn off and a stake driven through her body. The infuriated savages caught up little children, and dashed their brains out against the door posts in presence of their shrieking mothers, or cut off their heads and drank their warm blood. Wives and mothers were tied to trees, that they might witness the tortures and death of their husbands and children, and then were carried into a captivity from which few ever returned. Twenty-seven houses were burned, a great number of cattle were killed or driven off, and out of ninety-three families settled in the two coves and by the Conolloways, members of forty seven families were either killed or captured, and the remainder fled, so that these settlements were entirely broken up.

As may readily be imagined, news of this massacre spread rapidly into every part of this county and produced universal consternation. Col. James Burd wrote from Shippensburg, that they were working hard every day, even on Sunday, on the fort there, and that they were determined to give the enemy as warm a reception as possible, but that the country people were all moving in with their families, so that five or six families were in some cases in a house. Col. Armstrong wrote from Carlisle that messengers were sent in every direction to gather in the people, and in a little time Hans Hamilton, Sheriff of York county, with 200 men from York and 200 from this part of the valley marched to McDowell's mill, a few miles from the scene of slaughter, but the Indians had disappeared.* The "Old White Church," of upper West Conococheague, to which Rev. John Steel, ministered, was in 1755 surrounded by a stockade, and the pastor organized a company, (of which he was a commissioned Captain, 1755) principally of his own parishioners, to defend it and their families. They were in the habit of meeting on the Sabbath and at other times with their arms and ammunition prepared by their side for a sudden attack, but in a short time the meeting house was burned and the people so dispersed that the congregation was broken up and the pastor removed to Carlisle, 1758. Hans Hamilton writes April 4th, 1756, that two days before that time the Indians had taken and burnt McCord's fort and taken many captives, and that Capt. Alexander Culbertson having gathered a company of about 40 men had pursued after them, and had overtaken them near Sideling Hill (beyond Bedford), where a severe engagement ensued, in which about twenty were killed on each side. Among the killed were Capt. Culbertson himself, John Reynolds, ensign of Capt. Chambers' company, William Kerr, James Blair, John Leason, William Denny, Francis Scott, William Boyd, Jacob Paynter, Jacob Jones, Robert Kerr and William Chambers. Among the wounded were Francis Campbell, Abraham Jones, Wm. Reynolds, John Barnet, Benjamin Blyth, John M'Donald and Isaac Miller. Another party under ensign Jamison, from Fort Granville, under Capt. Hamilton, pursued after the same Indians with a similar result, and of those killed under him were Daniel McCoy, James Rob-

* Pa. Arch., vol. II., p. 868.

† Pa. Arch., vol. II., p. 575.

* From Hist. Sketches of the settlement of the Cumberland Valley by W. Keedy, Esq., editor of the American Volunteer, May and June, 1871.

inson, James Peace, John Blair, Henry Jones, John McCarty and John Kelly; wounded, Ensign Jamison, James Robinson, William Hunter, Matthias Ganshorn, Wm. Swails and James Louder, (afterwards died). Most of these if not all were of Cumberland county, and belonged to its oldest and most respectable families. Francis Campbell and Benjamin Blyth, of Shippensburg, gave an account of this bloody encounter, and they declare that when our men came up with and attacked the Indians, they were at once surrounded, fought two hours and a-half, and then seeing a reinforcement from Shingas' party, they broke through the circle of enemies and a few of them escaped. Blyth was shot through the arm but made his way home. Capt. James Young writes again from Carlisle July 22d, 1756, that Mr. Steel's men had been attacked at McDowell's, that Jacob Peebles near the Big Spring, about ten miles from Carlisle had been visited by eight Indians and killed one woman and carried off two children and one old man. He says also that Armstrong had just come from a scout as far as the mountains up the Susquehanna and found that seven persons were missing on this side of the mountains. He speaks of a large fort at Carlisle which he had tried to put into a defensible condition. Fort Granville was attacked by the Indians, July 30th, and at a time when Capt. Ward, with most of the men were absent to guard some reapers in Sherman's Valley. About a hundred Indians and French assailed it and under cover of the river bank and a deep ravine came within a few yards of the fort and set it on fire. Lieutenant Edward Armstrong, who had command in the absence of the Captain and one of the men, were killed and three were wounded, while endeavoring to extinguish the fire. One of the men now opened the gate on being offered quarter by the Indians, when the whole party (twenty-two in all) with some women and children were taken prisoners. The Fort was burnt, and the prisoners were loaded with burdens and driven to Kittanning. There some of them were tortured and put to death with the most terrible cruelties.

On hearing of the destruction of the Great Cove, the inhabitants of Sherman's Valley took refuge in a stockade which Robinson had formed around his own house. A man named Woolcomber refused to leave his home relying on his peace principles and alleging that the Indians would do no one any harm. One day while he was at dinner a party of Indians entered and on being invited to eat replied that they had not come for food but for scalps. A young son alarmed at this sprung from the house, but looking back saw an Indian strike a tomahawk into his father's head, soon heard the screams of his mother and sisters and brother, and ran as soon as possible to Carlisle. A party of forty men went over the mountain, found and buried the murdered family, but saw nothing of the Indians. In February, 1756, the two sons of widow Cox, and John Craig were captured by nine Delaware Indians, two miles from McDowell's mill, and carried to Kittanning. On their way they met Shingas with thirty and Jacobs with fifteen men going to destroy the settlements on the Conococheague. Both parties they afterwards saw return, the one with

nine scalps and ten prisoners and the other with several scalps and prisoners. Shortly after they saw another party come in with seventeen scalps on a pole. All these scalps were taken to Fort Du Quesne and paid for by the French. The two parties of Indians which had been seen by the Cox family went to their deadly work with fatal precision. The one under Jacobs carried off all that remained in the Coves. Among others they captured Hugh McSwiney, who being in the care of a renegade, named Jackson, and an Indian, managed to kill both his conductors and escape to Winchester, where he was liberally rewarded for his scalps, and received from Col. Washington a Lieutenant's commission. Soon after, he pursued with some Cherokee allies a company which had come to the valley to plunder. Once being separated from his companions he was pursued by three Indians, he turned and shot the one nearest, then ran while loading his rifle, and turning again shot the second, when the third giving a yell took to flight. McSwiney lived to take part in many dangerous enterprises and finally fell in a battle at Ligonier. The other party under Shingas fell upon the settlements on the Conococheague. They killed and captured a whole company of reapers on the farm of Wm. Mitchell, and took and murdered a number of laborers in the fields*. A company was mustered and pursued them to Sideling Hill, where they were defeated and dispersed, but as they rallied and attacked the whites a second time they succeeded in making their escape. Some of the prisoners who escaped gave a shocking account of the treatment received by those taken in this raid. Peter Williamson relates that twenty scalps and three prisoners were brought in from the Conococheague. John Lewis with his wife and three small children, Jacob Miller with his wife and six in the family, and George Foulke with his wife and nine children were all killed and scalped and their buildings burned. Nor were these terrible atrocities altogether confined to the upper part of the valley or to the settlements beyond the mountains. Samuel Bell whom we have noticed among the original settlers, at Stoney Ridge, five miles East of Carlisle, being out two or three days on a hunt for deer beyond the mountain in Sherman's Valley, met one morning with three Indians. They all fired, he was unhurt, but his shot took effect on one of the Indians. A description of the engagement which followed has been given by a cotemporary and is worth extracting. "Several shots were fired on both sides, for each took a tree, he took out his tomahawk and stuck it into the tree behind which he stood, so that should they approach he might be prepared. The tree was grazed with the Indians' balls, and he had thoughts of making his escape by flight, but on reflection had doubts of his being able to outrun them. After some time the two Indians took the wounded one and put him over a fence, and one took one course and the other another, taking a compass so that Bell could no longer secure himself by the tree; but by trying to ensnare him they had to expose themselves. By this means he had the good fortune to shoot

* Loudon's Narratives, Vol. II., pp. 190-3. Kennedy's Hist. Sketches, No. 16, in the Volunteer of June 1871.

one of them dead. The other ran and took the dead Indian on his back. By this time Bell's gun was again loaded, and he ran after the Indian until he came within about four yards from him, when he fired and shot through the dead Indian and lodged his ball in the other, who dropped the dead man and ran off. In his return past the fence where the wounded Indian was he despatched him, but did not know he had killed the third Indian until his bones were found afterwards."* After the murder of seven persons on Sherman's creek, a party of Indians passed through Croghan's (Sterrett's) Gap, and wounded a man, killed a horse and captured Mrs. Boyd, her two sons and a daughter who lived on the Conodoguinet. It would be tedious and revolting to recite all that has come down to us of the cruelties inflicted on these settlers. The largest part of these never have been and never could have been reported. Sherman's Valley was especially the scene of depredation. The capture of Robinson's Fort and of the Robinson families was attended with special horrors. The Indians even ventured in the neighborhood of the South Mountain and within a few miles of Carlisle. In the midst of the harvest of 1756, Armstrong complains that he was so much taken up with protecting laboring parties in the fields that he had had no time to finish the forts at Carlisle and Shippensburg, and he urges their completion for the sake of discipline among the soldiers as well as for the safety of the inhabitants.

EXPEDITION TO KITTANNING.

It was now evident that something more decisive was indispensable in dealing with the hostile Indians. The Governor had been induced by the request of Sir William Johnson, the General Agent for Indian affairs, and by the earnest entreaties of certain Friends in Philadelphia, to suspend warlike proceedings against a portion of the Delaware tribe in order to give opportunity for some parties to try their mediation for peace, but they had thus far been unsuccessful. Petitions now began again to pour into the Governor's and Assembly's halls from all the back counties, but especially from Cumberland, that they might have a portion of the royal troops which were coming under Lord Loudon into America for their protection while they were saving their summer crops. A large petition from the upper part of the county and another from East Pennsborough were signed by the most distinguished citizens, and in most affecting language. Evidently treaties had no binding force except for a portion of the tribe which needed no such restraint. It was equally apparent that no line of forts however manned and stored could intercept those small parties of cruel marauders which really did all the mischief. Shortly before his retirement from office and in consultation with Col. Armstrong, Governor Morris came to the conclusion that the only effectual method would be to attack the Indians in their own strong holds. On a river-flat of the Allegheny River, about twenty miles above Fort Du

Quesne, was situated the Indian village of Kittanning. Here the hostile Delaware and Shawanese tribes had formed a settlement, and it was the home of their two noted leaders, Shingas and Jacobs, who had so often led them against the frontier settlements. It was an immense depot of provisions and military stores which had been gathered by plunder and the aid of French allies. From this centre were fitted out the parties which went forth on the two great paths from the Ohio to Pennsylvania; one southward by Braddock's road, through Raystown (Bedford), sixty-five miles from Shippensburg; and the other through Franks Town, on the Juniata, where the rivers afforded easy access to the whole northern and eastern settlements. At Kittanning too were gathered a large number of prisoners, men women and children who had been spared from immediate death only to experience more cruel tortures or to be adopted in place of lost relatives. Captain Jacobs was of almost monstrous size and fond of daring exploits. He scoffed at palisaded forts, boasting that he could evade their vigilance and that he could take any fort that would catch fire.

Against this place a party of two hundred and eighty volunteers was organized under the command of Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong,² in seven companies. The Captains of these companies were Hans Hamilton, whom we have lately known as the Captain of a company from York and at one of the western forts; Dr. Hugh Mercer, once a surgeon in the army of Charles Edward the Pretender at the battle of Culloden, the companion of Washington in Braddock's expedition, and now a resident of Cumberland county near the Maryland line; Edward Ward, also a commander at one of the forts; Joseph Armstrong and John Potter of what is now Franklin county; and Rev. John Steel, now left by the depredations of the savages without a parochial charge and equally efficient as a military or spiritual leader. As it was indispensable that the expedition should be conducted with as much celerity and secrecy as possible that the enemy might be taken by surprise, and might not waylay the party on the long march, the officers and men were to be mustered at Fort Shirley, and thence proceed by a forced march to Frankstown. On the twenty-first of August the southern portion started from McDowell's, and the northern portion under Armstrong himself from Carlisle by Sherman's Valley, and reached Fort Shirley on the thirteenth. In two days they came within fifty miles of their destination, when Thomas Burke and James Chalmers, old Indian traders, were sent forward to spy the town. On their return they reported that the road was clear and

* A selection of some of the most interesting narratives of outrages committed by the Indians in their wars with the white people, by Archibald Loudon, vol. II., pp. 182-3.

² Of him Rev. Samuel Davies says in his fast day sermon Jan. 1, 1757 (Works, vol. III., p. 196): "I know that in this world which is now under an indiscriminate providence, success is not peculiar to the pius; but victory and defeats happen promiscuously to the good and bad. And yet I cannot but look upon it as very remarkable, that amidst so many disappointments and defeats, one of the most hazardous expeditions, conducted by one that fears God and depends upon his strength should be successful. Such is Col. Armstrong, a Christian as well as a soldier. I have known him seeking after Jesus as a broken-hearted penitent, with cries and tears, for some years. Had we many officers thus prepared to serve their country we might expect more service from them. Faith made heroes in ancient times; and I am persuaded religion is the best source of courage still. But, alas! how few Christian heroes have we to boast!"

that the enemy were unaware of their approach. They were not discovered until they came in sight of the town, and found the Indians engaged in a war dance preparatory to some important enterprise. The revels were not interrupted until the moon had set and the day was breaking. The attack was then made. Jacobs gave his war-whoop, and as the prisoners afterwards said cried out that the white men were come and they should now have scalps enough. The women and children were then sent to the woods and a brave resistance was made. After several returns of their volleys the nearest houses were set on fire, but the warriors refused to surrender, and all of them were either killed or burned. Their fire was well aimed and deadly. The Colonel himself received a wound from a large musket ball in his shoulder. To every summons to surrender they replied that they were men and would never be prisoners, but would kill a few more of their enemies before they died. "During the burning of the houses, which were near thirty in number," Col. Armstrong writes: "we were agreeably entertained with a quick succession of charged guns gradually firing off as reached by the fire, but more so, with the vast explosion of sundry bags and large kegs of gunpowder wherewith almost every house abounded; the prisoners afterwards informing that the Indians had frequently said they had a sufficient stock of ammunition for a ten years' war with the English. A great quantity of goods was burnt which they had received as a present ten days before from the French. The prisoners who had come to us in the morning informed me that that very day two batteaux of Frenchmen, with a large party of Delaware and French Indians, were to join Captain Jacobs at Kittanning, to set out early the next morning to take Fort Shirley; and that twenty-four warriors who had lately come to the town had set out the evening before, for what purpose they did not know, whether to prepare meat, to spy the fort, or to make an attack on some of our back inhabitants. Lieutenant Hogg had been left the day before with twelve men to watch what was supposed to be a small company of Indians who had been seen around a fire, but which it was not thought best to attack for fear of an alarm, and now anxiety was felt lest the company he was watching might prove to be this party, and be too strong for him. The wounded were therefore collected, and the whole party made their way back as soon as possible." It was found that Lieut. Hogg had, in fact, been surprised to find that the company he was observing was much larger than had been suspected. Near the dawn of day one of the Indians had risen and come towards him, when one of his party fired and twenty or thirty warriors sprang to their feet. An engagement ensued in which Hogg was wounded and his party with himself finally fled. Meeting with some Indians again he was shot once more, and fell from his horse dead. The body and the bodies of some of his comrades were found by the returning troops the next day and buried, when the expedition started home by rapid marches, and reached Fort Lyttleton on the 12th of Sept. Capt. Mercer, who had been wounded and removed in the early part of the attack on the Fort, was informed by some of those around him that the attack was hopeless, and that all of the

party would certainly be slain. He was persuaded to leave with some of them by a by-path towards the place of rendezvous, but unfortunately fell in with the Indians who had defeated Lieut. Hogg, when that officer and several of his party were killed. Mercer himself, with Thomas Burke and ensign Scott, made their way off on the road, but becoming faint from loss of blood he was obliged to dismount and have his wound dressed. Seeing an Indian approaching, his companions fled and left him alone. The Indian followed them, and he concealed himself behind a log and a thick growth of weeds. For several weeks he subsisted on wild plums and other berries, and a rattle-snake which he ate raw. Wandering over the mountains he met with one of his late companions, but both were so much famished that they could scarcely walk. Leaving his companion to die he went a few miles further, when he, too, laid down to die, but he was discovered by some friendly Cherokee Indians, and he and his late companion were brought to Fort Lyttleton. In this second retreat, alone and wounded and famished through this same wilderness (for he had been left in like manner after Braddock's defeat), a life had been preserved which was afterwards very dear to his fellow-countrymen.

Col. Armstrong on his return gave to Gov Denny the following list of killed, wounded and missing: "From his own company," KILLED, Thomas Power and John McCormick; WOUNDED, Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, James Carolthers, James Strickland and Thomas Foster; from Capt. Hamilton's company, KILLED, John Kelly; from Capt. Mercer's company, KILLED, John Baker, John McCartney, Patrick Mullen, Cornelius McGinnis, Theophilus Thompson, Dennis Kilpatrick, Bryan Croghan; WOUNDED, Richard Fitzgibbons; MISSING, Capt. Hugh Mercer, Ensign John Scott, Emanuel Meniskey, John Taylor, John Francis Philips, Robert Morrow, Thomas Burke, Philip Pendergrass; Capt. Armstrong's company, KILLED, Lieut. James Hogg, James Anderson, Holdcraft Stringer, Edward O'Brian, James Higgins, John Leeson; WOUNDED, Wm. Fridley, Robert Robinson, John Ferrol, Thomas Camplin, Charles O'Neill; MISSING, John Lewis, Wm. Hunter, Wm. Baker, George Appleby, Anthony Grissy, Thomas Swan; Capt. Ward's company, KILLED, Wm. Welsh; WOUNDED, Ephraim Brattan; MISSING, Patrick Myers, Laurence Donnahan, Samuel Chambers; Capt. Potter's company, WOUNDED, Ensign James Potter, Andrew Douglass; Capt. Steel's company, MISSING, Terrence Cannabery. Total killed, 17; wounded, 13; missing, 19. Total, 49. Seven captives were recovered and a number of Indians were taken prisoners. Not less than 30 or 40 warriors were slain, among whom were Capt. Jacobs and his gigantic nephew (said to have been seven feet high).*

* Fingas was absent at the time of the attack with a party preparing for a raid. He was a small but very active and strong man; and was probably at the head of most of the parties which infested Cumberland county. Heckewelder says: "Were his war exploits all on record they would form an interesting, though a shocking, account." At this time his home was at Kittanning, and a reward of seven hundred dollars had been offered for his, as well as for Capt. Jacobs' head. The latter when his house was on fire refused with scorn all offers of mercy, saying that he could eat fire and would have the lives of two or three more white men. Accordingly, when the heat became too intense he came out of the burning building with his men in fighting order, his wife brandishing a tomahawk, and all were killed together. See the report of Col. Armstrong in Col. Rec., vol. VII., pp. 231-2, 237-63, and Robinson's Narrative in Loudon's Narratives, vol. II., pp. 171-7.

The object of the expedition was accomplished, the strong hold of the enemy was demolished, and the Indians were taught that their merciless policy could be turned against themselves. It was the almost solitary success of the British arms that year, and was therefore the subject of unbounded gratulation. The common council of Philadelphia, in order to give a public testimony of its regard and esteem for Col. John Armstrong and the other officers concerned in the expedition and for the courage and conduct shown by them on that occasion, and also to contribute to the relief of the widows and children of those who had lost their lives in that expedition," gave "the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to be paid out in pieces of plate, swords or other things suitable for presents to the said officers and towards the relief of the said widows and children." On one side of the medal sent to Col. Armstrong was the device of an officer, followed by two soldiers; the officer pointing to a soldier shooting from behind a tree, and an Indian prostrate before him; in the background Indian houses in flames, with the legend: "Kittanning destroyed by Colonel Armstrong, September, 1756." On the other side was the device; the arms of the corporation of Philadelphia; consisting of four devices; on the right hand a ship under full sail; on the left a pair of scales equally balanced, in the right scale above the ship a wheat sheaf, and in the left two hands locked, with the legend "The gift of the corporation of the city of Philadelphia." This medal was accompanied by the following letter:

To COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG. SIR:—The corporation of the city of Philadelphia greatly approve of your conduct and public spirit in the late expedition against the town of Kittanning, and are highly pleased with the signal proofs of courage and personal bravery given by you and the officers under your command, in demolishing that place. I am therefore ordered to return you and them the thanks of the Board for the eminent service you have thereby done your country. I am also ordered by the corporation to present you, out of their small public stock, with a piece of plate and silver medal, and each of your officers with a medal and a small sum of money to be disposed of in the manner most agreeable to them; which the Board desire you will accept as a testimony of the regard they have for your merit.

Signed by order,

ATTWOOD SHUTE, Mayor.

January 5, 1757.

To which was sent the following reply:

To THE MAYOR, RECORDER, ALDERMEN AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 5th instant, together with the medals and other genteel presents made to the officers of my battalion by the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, I had the pleasure to receive by Capt. Geo. Armstrong.

The officers employed in the Kittanning expedition have been made acquainted with the distinguished honor you have done them, and desire to join with me in acknowledging it in the most public manner. The kind acceptance of our past services by the Corporation, gives us the highest pleasure, and furnishes a fresh motive for exerting our-

selves on every future occasion for the benefit of his Majesty's service in general, and in defence of this province in particular. In behalf of the officers of my battalion,

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and obliged humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Carlisle, Jan. 24th, 1757.

The effect of this expedition, though powerful was not altogether decisive. The hostile Indians now saw that they were not safe against the heavy blows of the English, and they determined, not to sue for peace, but to remove so far westward that the French fort should be between them and their foes. Those especially who had been dislodged at Kittanning now sought settlements on the Muskingum and on lands in the interior of Ohio. They were somewhat humbled and disconcerted but by no means subdued. The war party among the Shawanese had been the greatest sufferers at Kittanning since most of their leaders and warriors had there been slain, and they were obliged to follow as their captain, a Delaware chief called "The Pipe," whose fame was soon after extended over the continent. For a brief period their hostile incursions became less frequent, but these were not given up or less cruel. Gradually as they found the settlers as much exposed and as helpless under their depredations as ever they became bolder and more numerous. The years 1755 and 1756 were peculiarly calamitous but the ensuing 1757 was nevertheless one fatal to many families in our county.

INDIAN CONFERENCES.

While these active measures were prosecuted in the field, there was a party equally earnest and persevering in negotiations for peace. The Six Nations had been conciliated by Sir Wm. Johnson, and they had sent Teedyuscung an eloquent and skillful chief, to be the King of the Delawares and to persuade if possible, or if this were impracticable, to require on peril of displeasure and war, the Delawares and Shawanese to give up their hostilities. This active agent was induced to unite his efforts with certain Friends in Philadelphia; and with the consent of Gov. Morris, a Council was held at Easton, July 28th-31st, 1756, at which Teedyuscung and fourteen other chiefs were present. The Governor and his council were also in the Assembly, but the management of the business was left almost entirely to the Friends. Messengers were despatched to those Indians who were disaffected, and another conference was held at Lancaster May 10th-19th, 1757, at which were present Gov. Denny, (who had now taken the place of Gov. Morris), six members of the Council, the Speaker and five members of the Assembly, Col. Stanwix, and deputies from the Six Nations, the Nanticokes and the Delawares. At this conference a full discussion was had of all alleged grievances, and explanations were given which seemed to give satisfaction, but the Governor having received from England some criticisms of the policy of allowing private persons to interfere with government in its dealings with a belligerent nation declined any responsibility for the proceedings. Sixty

Cherokee Indians also visited Carlisle about this time to congratulate Col. Armstrong for having inflicted so heavy a blow upon their old enemies, and to offer their services in any future military operations. In a letter to the Governor Col. Armstrong entreats that these offers should be accepted and that all "tampering with a few abject Delawares and Shawanese by Indian interpreters and corrupt peace makers" might be broken off. "East of the Susquehanna," he said, "peace-makers may be requisite, but west of it warriors are most needed, and these in the end will make the best peace."* The efforts of the peace party were, however, by no means without a good effect. In connection with the severer policy of the army, their proposals found a favorable hearing, and next year after the occupation of Fort Du Quesne and the second conference at Easton, October, 1758, all differences were amicably adjusted. The expense and labor of getting up these conferences were cheerfully sustained by the Friends, and though their policy may have been narrow and controlled by a warmer sympathy for the Indians than for their suffering fellow countrymen, it was unquestionably sincere and disinterested, and it preserved the respect and gained a favorable hearing at all times from the most hostile tribes.

DEPREDACTIONS IN 1757.

There was, however, a party beyond the Allegheny river which would listen to no proposals for peace. They kept up a perpetual aggression upon the frontiers, roaming over the country in small parties, sometimes attacking even the forts, but usually contenting themselves with plundering farm houses and fields, and inflicting their savage cruelties upon the scattered families. Many of these are related with respect to the region now occupied by the northern counties on the Susquehanna and the southern counties west and south of us, but of them we are not called to speak further than to notice the alarm and flight which they occasioned in our county. So numerous especially were the murders and conflagrations in the southern part, now Franklin county, by Indians and French coming in by the Southern road, that a continual expectation was kept up of an irruption in this direction. This was in fact not long delayed. Two men (Wm. Walker and another man) were killed (May 13th,) near a private fort called McCormick's, on the Conodoguinet, in East Pennsborough; and two men were killed and five taken prisoners (June 6th,) near Shippensburg. As the harvest season advanced the people were warned against venturing into the fields except in large parties under the cover of a party of soldiers. A number of farmers were exhorted to combine together and proceed from field to field until the harvest of all might be secured. But as this required a concert which could not always be attained at the right time, some persons became impatient and would venture into their fields in small companies or without waiting for the details of soldiers. Col. Stanwix, with two companies of Scotch Highlanders from the British regulars, had now been stationed at Carlisle, and had commenced erecting a fort in the imme-

diately vicinity of the town. In Sept. Col. Haldeman, commanding the "Royal Americans," halted at Carlisle, inspected the camp there and reported that he found no ammunition and other needful things. The Governor also complained to the Council that Commissioners of the Assembly had made choice of ground for barracks, dug the foundation and entered into contracts with the workmen, had agreed upon a plan, had then changed their minds, had chosen another place and another plan, had purchased ground and employed many hands without consulting him upon any one article—that on his accidental coming to the knowledge of these things he had written to the Commissioners to suspend operations until he could examine the plan and the health of the location, &c., but that they had persisted in their work. These barracks were the entrenchments of Col. Stanwix near the site of the present town. Col. Armstrong also had two companies of volunteers under his command, a part of which were at Carlisle and a part at Shippensburg. These soldiers, both Colonels, were liberal in sending out in every direction where danger was anticipated. On the twenty-fifth of July, Col. Stanwix writes that he was sending out two Captain's pickets each day with six of Armstrong's men who were familiar with the country, one scouring the country as far as Shippensburg, and the other as far down as the Susquehanna. Col. Armstrong, however, tells us that on the 19th of July, certain persons ventured presumptuously into the harvest field of Joseph Steenson near Shippensburg, when they were surprised by a party of Indians, and Joseph Mitchell, James Mitchell, William Mitchell, John Finlay, Robert Steenson, Andrew Enslow, John Wiley, Allen Henderson, William Gibson and one Indian were killed, and Jane McCommon, Mary Minor, Janet Harper and a son of John Finlay were carried off or were missing. On the next day nineteen men are said to have been killed or taken while reaping in a field near the same place. Four men were killed (July 11th) near Tobias Hendricks (who lived on and had charge of, the manor of Lowther in East Pennsborough, about six miles from the river), and on the eighth of September two men went out near the same place to hunt horses and were supposed to have been killed or carried off, as they were not heard of afterwards.*

RESIGNATION OF JUSTICES.

A difficulty occurred about this time among the Justices of the county. On the twenty-second of June "Mr. William West delivered to the Governor in Council, a letter from the Justices of Cumberland county, in which they inform his Honor, that they are not willing to act any longer" in that capacity. The reasons for this resignation are not given, nor even the names of the parties. From other sources, however, we learn that among them were Francis West, William Smith, William Duchanan, Benjamin Chambers, Matthew Miller and Thomas Wilson. Armstrong tells the Governor that one of them (Wilson) resigned on account of his private affairs, that

* Col. Rec., vol. VII., p. 505.

* Loudon's Narratives, vol. II., pp. 206-9. Rupp's Cumberland Co., pp. 118-33-397-400.

Miller had not acted as a Justice for any time during the preceding two years, and still others had never met with the Board since they received their commissions. He, however, intimates, that the principal ground of their displeasure was the action of the Chief Justice and the State authorities with respect to one of their number, Benjamin Chambers. He had surrounded his house at the mouth of the Falling Spring with water and a stockade, and armed it with two four-pound cannon, and other guns, (which had been presented to him by the British Government), and with a leaden roof. As these guns were feebly manned, and with the lead were objects of great desire to the Indians, fears were entertained lest they should fall into the hands of a hostile party and be turned against the forts at Carlisle and Shippensburg. Orders were therefore given to the Sheriff of the county to seize upon and remove the cannon. When he and his neighbors resisted the execution of such an order, a writ was issued by Chief Justice Allen for his arrest and for his appearance at Philadelphia before the court. Col. Chambers held on to his guns and having given bonds for his appearance for trial, the whole affair was quietly dropped. It was while the excitement thus created was at its height that these justices, most of whom resided in the Conococheague settlement, sent in their resignations. The Council after noticing their letter and recording their judgment that the conduct of the resigning Justices had been "weak for some time past," and "that they were unfit to be continued in so important a trust," accepted of their resignations (July 13th), and new commissions were given to the following persons, some of whom had been on the former Board, viz: Francis West, John Smith, William Smith, David Wilson, John Armstrong, Hugh Mercer, John Byers and Hermanus Alricks. Some of these belonged to the lower part of the county, and all of them were among the most patriotic and public-spirited of the citizens.

THE POST AND CONVEYANCE OF LETTERS.

It is not easy for us to imagine the condition of things when there were no regular posts, and no post offices. And yet before the period which we have now reached nothing of the kind was known in this region. Even in the eastern cities letters were conveyed on horseback and at infrequent intervals. The scheme of a post office establishment for British America was first devised by John Hamilton, of New Jersey, the son of Governor Andrew Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, who obtained a patent for his invention and sold it to the crown, but did not get it into operation until 1710. Jonathan Dickinson says in December, 1717, that a regular post had just been established between Virginia and the northern colonies, once a month in the summer and once in two months in winter. There was no post office in Philadelphia till 1700, and in 1754 Benjamin Franklin, who had been appointed Post Master General for the colonies the year before, set in operation a weekly mail between Philadelphia and New York. The letters for all the neighboring counties lay in Philadelphia until they were sent for by some private hand. In 1750 the stage began to

run between New York and Philadelphia, occupying three days on the route. When General Braddock was in the western part, a regular system of postal communication was kept up between him and the authorities at the East, but for the whole colonial period letters had to be conveyed from Philadelphia to all the frontier counties by private hands. Newspapers even on the great routes were not considered a part of the mail, and were conveyed only by the courtesy of the rider; but when they had become a burden to him, they were charged (1758) nine pence a year for fifty miles, and one shilling and six pence for a hundred miles. Finally in 1757 a weekly post was established between Philadelphia and Carlisle in order to maintain a direct communication with the troops, and it is probable that this was continued for general use from that time onward but on horseback and with a high rate of postage.*

TROOPS AND FORTS.

The Fort, called Fort Lowther, at Carlisle, was urged to its completion by the regular troops under Col. Stanwix, but it progressed slowly. The two companies of Highlanders under him had been stationed during the French war in the West Indies until it had been much reduced by disease, both in numbers and in physical energy. The "associated militia," was a very uncertain kind of soldiers, ready and alert when the danger was immediate, but independent, difficult to hold together, or to constrain by any rigid military rule, and sustained by no very clear legal powers. John Armstrong, who was not long confined by his wound, was appointed a Colonel, with eight hundred men nominally under his command. He had the control of all companies and forts West of the Susquehanna. Under him two companies were stationed at Fort Lyttleton (Forts Granville and Shirley had been given up as untenable), two on the Conococheague, two at Fort Morris and two in Carlisle. Arms and ammunition were freely distributed to him at the expense of the province. The opposition to military appropriations in the Assembly from the Friends had now pretty much ceased, since a number of members "understanding that the Ministry had requested the Quakers to suffer their seats during the difficult situation of the affairs of the colonies to be filled by members of other denominations in such manner as to prepare without any scruples such laws as may be necessary to be enacted for the defence of the province," had requested "to be excused or suffered to withdraw themselves and vacate their seats in such manner as might be attended with the least trouble and be most satisfactory to the House." This was accepted as a resignation and new members were elected in their places.† After that the same wranglings had been enacted as before between the Governor restrained by the Proprietaries' instructions against the taxation of their estates and the House jealous of popular rights, but from this time onward the efforts of Friends against the war were confined to private and associated remonstran-

* Watson's Annals of Philad., vol. II., pp. 391-4. Appleton's Cyclopaedia, Art. Post.
† Col. Rec., vol VII., pp. 391-3.

ces and to earnest and sometimes expensive and self-denying missions of peace. But no regular militia law was in operation, for the law of 1755, such as it was had expired by its own limitation, and though its forms were observed with respect to many "military associations," it had no real authority. There were also several companies of "Rangers," without a legal recognition, especially in the upper part of the Valley, but their value was so highly appreciated that they were supplied with arms and ammunition by the Governor. They were a kind of "minute men" united together entirely by their own free will and for the protection of their own neighborhood, often going on expeditions of a greater or less distance as occasion or inclination called for them, and bearing all expenses except for ammunition. They were usually mounted on horses of their own, and equipped in the simplest style. They were men who had been reared from childhood in border life, who scarcely knew fear, who could live and sleep in the woods, dressed in hunters' frocks and leggings, knew all the arts and stratagems of Indian warfare and could in some respects improve upon them, could follow trails and the most disguised tracks, and seldom missed their aim at a shot. Such men were James Smith, whose early captivity while making the road for Braddock's army has been noticed, but who afterwards returned to be the terror of the Indians in all the West; Samuel Brady the "partisan leader," Alexander Lowery, of Lancaster, "Captain Joel," and Captain Jack, "the Black Rifle." Never perhaps has this class of "Border Troopers" been exceeded in dauntless courage and personal prowess. The period of which we are now speaking was the one in which a few of them were just beginning to make their appearance, and so fascinating became the kind of life which they followed that many gave themselves up to it with all its perils and privations after the necessity of it had passed away.*

NEW VIGOR IN THE ENGLISH PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

The elevation of William Pitt to the head of affairs in England was soon felt in the remotest frontier of the empire. The enlistment of men for a short period and on small pay, the difficulty of sustaining and moving forces directed to any general enterprise, and the incompetency of those personal favorites whom the ministry had sent as leaders, had rendered most of the efforts hitherto abortive. Word was now sent over that a considerable veteran force under an experienced General would soon be sent to America; that each province would be expected to contribute a certain quota of troops to fill up and cooperate with the royal regiments, and to be enlisted for three years or during the war; and that the expence of recruiting and arming these would be sustained by the royal treasury, but that the provisioning and the transporting of all troops were to be attended to by the colonies themselves with the promise of a speedy reimbursement at the close of the war. Three expeditions were planned and provided

for against prominent points in the enemy's possessions, the most southern of which was in Pennsylvania against Fort Du Quesne. For this latter purpose a battalion of infantry, composed of well-armed English regulars under the Scottish General Forbes, whose reputation was such as to have gained him the epithet of the "Iron-headed," soon after landed in Philadelphia. Colonel Henry Bouquet with a regiment calling itself the "Royal Americans," were sent to Raystown (Beiford) where he arrived in the middle of summer, 1758. This was the place of rendezvous for all the Pennsylvania troops, being on the old road which had been cut for Gen. Braddock. Gen. Forbes reached Carlisle in June, but so prostrated in health that he was detained there for several weeks. Recruiting went forward in Cumberland county with the utmost activity under such men as Captains Mercer, Byers, Steel and McKnight, five pounds being offered as a bounty to every private on enlistment and the daily pay of eighteen pence with rations, and twenty shillings to every officer who obtained an enlistment. Fourteen hundred men with a troop of rangers were mustered principally from this county, Lancaster and York, and were speedily sent onward to Raystown. Some further delays were produced by the opening and repairing of the road beyond that point toward Fort Du Quesne. The disaster of the 21st of September when a reconnoitering party under Major Grant, imprudently drew forth an attack under the walls of the Fort, made the officers better inclined to listen to the suggestions of some provincial traders and scouts like Alexander Lowrey, whose boldness and skill more than once extricated the troops from threatening danger. So late, however, was the season when they reached the neighborhood of the Fort that a retirement till the next year was about to be made. Confined as the General was to a litter he would never agree to this, and he swore that he would sleep in the Fort the next night. That evening a great explosion was heard, the news soon reached them that the Fort was blown up by the French themselves, and the English barely caught sight of the last boat of the garrison as it sped down the river. No Indians were found in the neighborhood. They had just been visited by Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary who had been sent by the "Friends of Peace" to present to them the results of the late Conference at Easton, and they were so tired of the war and so suspicious of the French, that they had withdrawn and were inclined to overtures from the Governor. Even now, however, they were shy toward our people, no access could be gained to their leading men, and our people retired once more beyond the mountains. Fort Pitt was built on the ruins of Fort Du Quesne, and Captain Mercer was left with his men to fortify and guard it. It does not appear whether the men from this county were in the advanced party in this campaign or not; Col. Armstrong was at least as far as Raystown, superintending and organizing the companies, and his brother George was the Captain of a company opening the road. Col. Stanwix had been ordered North the year before and was then operating on the Mohawk river, but he was soon (March 1759) returned and stationed at Fort Pitt where he spent at least two years in building and completing the fortifications.

* "Our Western Border, One hundred years ago," by Charles Knight. A volume filled with remarkable lives and adventures among the Indians.

Under his command were, among the Pennsylvania troops, a hundred and fifty men from this county. Another company from this valley we hear of in the attack upon Fort Ligonier, when Lieut Blaine was sent with a small party towards Raystown. Great efforts had to be put forth to supply these western forts with provisions. General Stanwix (he had now been made a Brigadier) was obliged to call on each county for wagons and teams, but so slow was the response, especially in 1759, that he not only offered high prices but threatened to impress them. At the close of that year the Assembly passed an act for the disbanding of nearly all the troops of the province under the impression that the war was at an end.

CHAPTER SEVENTH.—A BRIEF PEACE

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

The messengers sent to the Indians to explain and enforce the conclusions of the recent conferences at Lancaster and Easton were so far successful that there was no more cooperation between the French and the Indians. The explanations which had convinced the Indian deputies at these conferences that the provincial authorities had really dealt fairly and in good faith, were effectual to some extent with the hostile parties. These were the more willing to listen, from the fact that they were now satisfied that the power of the French was virtually at an end in the province. On the advance of the army under General Forbes no Indians were found, and it was soon discovered that they had retired beyond the precincts of Pennsylvania and were contemplating an emigration still further westward. A few desperate and straggling parties continued to commit depredations on the frontier over the North Mountain and in the northern counties, but the Delaware and Shawanese chiefs disavowed all knowledge or responsibility for their actions. The seven years war between France and England (1756-63) had no direct bearing upon these tribes; and the frontiers may be said for five years to have enjoyed a considerable degree of peace. Efforts were made to induce the Assembly to continue the levies or to make new levies of troops, with the view of another expedition against the Indians, especially to enforce the tardy return of prisoners; but for various reasons these were postponed until one season after another was passed. Farmers resumed their occupations, former occupants of land returned, and new settlers came in with something like the earlier abundance. Carlisle received large accessions to its population so that in 1763 the original plot according to which it was laid out was nearly taken up and most of its lots were built upon. Sixty-four only of its lots remained in the hands of the Proprietaries. A court house of no great pretensions with respect to materials or size was

suffered to remain on the southwest corner of the public square, a jail had been erected in 1754, though it remained for some years unfinished, and a pillory and stocks were prominent objects, and it appears from the records of the courts were of frequent use. Shippensburg and Newtville were also built up and much extended in their plans. We read of the building of several new churches in different parts of the county to accommodate the different religious views of the immigrants. An Episcopal congregation was established in Carlisle before July 5th, 1753, when a letter from that place speaks of Rev. Wm. Thompson "rector of the Episcopal church," and its building for worship had been used in an unfinished state before 1765.* A German Reformed minister named Frankensfeld was installed at Shippensburg May 4th, 1753.† It is probable that a Presbyterian church of what was called the "New Side," was established in Carlisle about this time, as it was found in existence with a house of worship in 1758, and a minister of that class was sent to establish congregations in this valley as early as in 1757. It is not improbable also that another congregation of the German Reformed faith was organized near this time, called the "Friedenskirche," on the Trindle Spring road, about four miles from the Susquehanna. The Rev. John Conrad Bucher, a native of Switzerland, came to this country about 1755, was engaged in the Indian war on the frontier, enlisted as a private soldier, and preached extensively in this vicinity. Although the Manor of Lowther was not yet opened for sale there were a few Germans and Swiss who, about 1760, began to settle in the eastern part of Cumberland county and on the Conococheague. In different parts of the valley we read of a number of "Settlements" which went by the name of some principal inhabitant, whose store or tavern was a place of resort; but none of them became large enough to receive names as villages or towns.

COURTS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

The several courts appear to have been held in Carlisle with regularity, notwithstanding the confusion of the Indian depredations. Samuel Smith, Esq., continued to preside at these courts twice a year until 1757. A number of persons were indicted by "George Ross, prosecutor for the crown," for "settling on lands not purchased from the Indians and without warrant," and others for "carrying spirituous liquors to the Indians and keeping an inn without license." In 1757 (Jan. 31,) Francis West began to preside, with Wm. Smith, John Byers, David Wilson and James Carothers, Esquires, Justices. In 1760 John Armstrong began to preside, though in some of the courts Wm. Smith and Francis West acted as presidents, with Harmanus Alricks, John M'Knight and others as side judges. The sheriffs at different times were John Potter (1749), Ezekiel Dunning (1750), John Potter (1753), William Parker 1756-9, Ezekiel Smith 1759-62 and Ezekiel Dunning 1762-4. As specimens of the juries, we select for Jan. 31, 1757, John Smith, James Young, Wm. Chesney, John Miller,

* *American Volunteer* of June 1, 1871.

† *Ibid.* Discourse by Rev. D. W. Farley, Jan. 14 1877, p. 56.

John Montgomery, Jonathan Holmes, David Wilson, Wm. Armstrong, Ezekiel Smith, Robert Callender, John Gregg, John Davis, William White, John Lusk, Daniel M'Callister, Wm. Ferguson, John Dunning and Patrick M'Clean; and for April 1, 1759, Tobias Hendricks, James Weakley, John Craighead, Hugh M'Cool, John Trindle, David Crutchlow, Adam Hays, Roger Walton, Wm. Armstrong, Robert Robb, Francis Irwin, Samuel Thompson, Francis M'Guire, James Moore and Rowland M'Donald. In July, 1760, were arraigned before Francis West and his associates Curtis Smith and Thomas Nugent for stealing, and on being convicted they were sentenced to restore the goods or the value thereof, to pay expenses, and a fine amounting to fifty pounds, to be whipped at the public post fifteen lashes, and to be imprisoned until the whole was complied with. This hard sentence was on account of special aggravations of crime. During the French war a great trade was carried on through Chambersburg by packhorses into the western part of the province. Those engaged in it became licentious, carried arms and ammunition to the Indians and refused to submit to the restrictions imposed upon the trade by law. Several towns became infested by bands of horse thieves and counterfeiters. A line was formed from Bucks through Chester and Cumberland counties into Virginia. The long and narrow valleys and the secluded coves of the Blue Mountains afforded these desperadoes a convenient route and secure retreats. Among these were prominent the Doanes of Bucks county, the Fritzes of Chester and the Nugents of Cumberland. They defied all attempts to bring them to justice. They were seen in the finest clothes, on the best horses, and decked off with costly jewelry, and though every one suspected, none dared to speak of, or could prove the source of, their wealth. In one or two instances their crimes came to light, and as in the case just recited, they became the subjects of punishment. At the next court Smith and Nugent confessed their inability to pay their fine and costs, and requested that they might be sold out of prison for servants. Their request was granted, and the court ordered Oct. 21, 1760, that Smith should be sold for five and Nugent for seven years by the Sheriff, and that the monies be used for satisfying the fine and fees, and if any remained that it should be paid to the government. The Nugents, however, were not reclaimed, but we soon find them more daring than before. Some years afterwards (the precise period not being known) two of them met a man on the road near Chambersburgh with a bottle which they supposed to contain whiskey, and they demanded it from him. He gave it up without remark, and on tasting it they found it to be yeast. They broke it over his head and otherwise abused him. This led to their arrest and imprisonment in Carlisle, when other crimes were charged against them. They were convicted of counterfeiting, then a capital offence, and they were sentenced to be hung. When the day of execution arrived they refused to leave "the dark cell" in the old jail, when a brimstone fire was kindled at the door, and the smoke compelled them to yield, one of them remarking to the other, that "hell could be no worse than that." They were then hung in the presence of a large number of people.

The county was entitled to two representatives in the provincial assembly, but we know only of Harmanus Alricks, of Carlisle, who took his seat on the first organization of the county (1750), John Smith, of Middleton (1755-6), William Allen (who was elected in 1756 for both Northampton and Cumberland counties, but chose to represent Cumberland,) and Joseph Armstrong (1756), of Hamilton township, now Franklin county.

TAXABLES FOR 1762.

We have lists of the taxables for the years 1750, 1753, 1758, 1759, 1761 and 1762; they are useful for showing who were residents in the county, the townships in which they resided, and the dates at which individual persons in whom we are interested were alive. To give them all would take up much space and would necessitate many repetitions. We, however, have concluded to give the list for a single year; and in deciding which would be most desirable we have chosen that of 1762, because it is nearest to the Revolutionary period, in which we feel most interest, and because it contains not only the names of the persons taxed, but the number of acres of land owned by each, and distinguishes whether the land is warranted, unwarranted or patented, and the amount assessed upon each person. In the following list, u, stands for unwarranted, w, for warranted, and p, for patented land; r, for rents and the last figure or figures standing alone always are for taxes. The first is land which has not been surveyed, and to which the owners have no written title; the second is surveyed land on which a payment of five pounds or more has been made, and which therefore has a written warrant; and the last is land for which a full patent has been given by the Proprietaries. The pounds, shillings and pence are the amount assessed upon each one.

EAST PENNSBOROUGH.

James Armstrong, 150, acres, w, 4 r, £5; Andrew Armstrong, 50 w, £7; Samuel Anderson, 150 w, £5; James Armstrong, 100 w, 3 r, 4, £4; Samuel Adams, 180 p, £4; Samuel Bell, 100 u, 2; Wm. Brians, 1; William Beard, 200 p, 4; John Beard, 150 p, 5; Walter Buchanan, 100 u, 4, 10; William Bell, 50 u, 4; David Bell, 50 u, 4; John Buchanan, 100 p, 5; John Biggar, £1; James Carothers, Esq., 100 u, 8; William Chestnut, 500 p, 32; Thomas Clark, 200 u, 30 r, 31; William Carothers, 160 p, 10; Thomas Culvert, 125 w, 7; Samuel Chambers, 1; John Clendining, 100 u, 3; Adam Colhoon, 100 u, 3; Samuel Colhoon, 100 u, 3; Robert Carothers, 100 w, 3; Carothers, 100 w, 3; John Crosier, 150 w, 3 r, 5; John Chambers, 150 p, 4; William Culbertson, 200 u, 12; William Cronicle, 100 w, 4; John Carson, 650 p, 200; Thomas Donallson, 90 w, 2; Robert Denny, 100 u, 2, 10; William Douglas, 100 u, 4; John Dickey, 100 u, 4; James Dickey, 100 u, 6; Andrew Ervin, 100 u, 4; William Ervin, 100 u, 4; James Ervin, 1; John Ervin, 1; John Edwards, 1; John Fulton, 1; James Galbreath, 500 p, 33; James Gattis, 60 u, 3, 10; John German, 100 u, 2; William Gray, 50 u, 2; Samuel Gaily, 1; Samuel Huston, 200 p, 9; Tobias Hendricks, 300 u, 30; John

Hickson, 1; William Harris, 1; Patrick Holmes, 150 w, 4; John Hamilton, 100 u, 4; widow Henderson, 100 u, 2; Clement Horril, 100 u, 6, 10; Jonathan Hogg, 155 p, 9; David Hogg, 155 p, 8; Jos. Junkin, 100 w, 5; Robert Jones, 300 p, 10 r, 12; James Kerr, 4; James Kile, 2; widcw Keny, 100 w, 3; Brian Kelly, 1; Matthew Loudon, 100 w, 3; Alexander Laverty, 300 p, 7; widow M'Clure, 300 p, 12; William Martial, 3 r, 5; Edward Morton, 200 p, 18; John Morton, 1; Robert M'Kinly, 100 w, 4; James M'Conall, 200 w, 10; Samuel M'Cormick, 100 w, 3; John M'Cormick, 200 p, 12; Francis Maguire, 100 p, 9; James M'Cormick, 150 p, 6; Thomas M'Cormick, 150 p, 5; Matthew M'Caske, 2; James M'Kinstry, 100 u, 3; William Mateer, 100 w, 4; William Millar, 120, free; Edward Morton, 200 p, 4; Andrew Milligan, 50 w, 3; John M'Teer, 1; Thomas Murray, 2; Shedrick Muchmore, 100 u, 3, 10; James McConnell, Jr., 70 w, 2; Brian M'Colgan, 1; James Nealer, 100 u, 5; Nathanael Nilson, 130 p, 6; Nathanael Nilson, 2; William Noble, 100 w, 3; John Orr, 90 p, 6; William Orr, 160 p, 9; William Oliver, 1; William Parkison, 1; James Purdy, 2; William Plunket, 443 p, 14; John Quigley, 200 w, 6; David Rees, 155 p, 3 r, 6; Wm. Ross, 150 w, 8; James Reed, 100 w, 3, 10; Nathaniel Reaves, 2; Archibald Steuart, 200 w, 6 r, 7; Robert Steel, 120 w, 3 r, 4; John Semple, 120 p, 6, 10; Francis Silvers, 2; David Semple, 128 p, free; Robert Samuels, 2; John Shaw, 1; Mr. Seely, 2; William Speedy, 1; Thomas Spray, 3; Henry Taylor, 1; Henry Thornton, 1; John Trindle, 100 w, 10; Benjamin Vernor, 1; John Williams, 1; William Walker, 100 w, 6, 10; George Wood, 100 w, 7; John Wood, 168 w, 6; John Waugh, 100 w, 8; James Waugh, 100 w, 5; John Willey, 100 w, 6; Henry Warton, 100 w, 6; Samuel Williamson, 100 w, 3. Total, 126 taxables, 4023 w, 2820 u, 6445 p, 65 r. Tax, £862.

CARLISLE, 1762.

The first figure is for the number of lots owned; the others for the £, s, d. John Armstrong, Esq., 2 lots, £30; Samuel Allen, 1 lot, £1; Harmanus Alricks, 2 lots, £20; Nicolas Albert, 1 lot, 3; William Armstrong, 1 lot, 6; Thomas Armstrong, 1, 2; John Anderson, 1, 3 r; John Andrew, 1, free; widow Andrews, 1, 3; Mary Buchanan, 1, 2; widow Buchanan, 1, 2; Thomas Bell, 1 lot, free; William Blyth, 1, 4, 10 r; James Bell, 2, free; William Bennet, 1 lot, 3 r, 4; William Blair, 1, 6; James Barclay, 1, 5; William Brown, 1, 7; Thomas Blair, 1, 2; Joseph Boyd, 1, 4; Charles Boyle, 1, 4; Isaac Burns, 1, 2; James Brandon, 2, 20 r, 25; John Chapman (waggoner), £1, 10; John Crawford, 1, 2 r; Henry Creighton, 1, 2; Wm. Crockett, 1, 1; Robert Crunkelton, 1, 8 r, 8; Roger Connor, 1, 2; William Caldwell, 1, 4; George Crockett, 1, free; Samuel Coulter, 1, 2, 3; Andrew Colhoon, 1, 3; James Crockett, 1, 1; Simon Collins, 1, 1; Robert Callender, 4, 24; William Christy, 1, 3; John Chapman, 1; William Clark, 1, 4 r, 5; John Craig, 1; Thomas Copling, 1, free, 10 r; Jacob Carl, 1, 8 r, 10; Thomas Christy, 1, 3; widow Colhoon, 1, 13, 10 r; Michael Dill, 1; George Davidson, 1, 1; James Duncan, 1,

6 r, 8; Samuel Davidson (not of age); Thomas Duncan, 1, 9, 10 r, 11, 10; Ezekiel Dunning, 1, 1; Thomas Donallan, 1, 16, 10 r, 20, 10; William Devinport, 1, 4; William Denny, 1, 6; widow Dunning, 1, 10, 10 r; Adam Duglass, 1, 2; Stephen Duncan, 1, 8 r, 11; Denis Dougherty, 1, 2; Rev. George Duffield, 2, 5; James Eckles, 1, 1 r, 2; James Earl, 1, 4 r, 5; David Franks, 1, 1; Stephen Foulk, 1, 10; John Fortner, 1, 2 r, 3; James Ferguson, 1, 1; James Fleming, 1, 2; Thomas Fleming, 2; Mary Gallahan, 1, 1; William Gray, 1, 4; Joseph Galbreath, 1, 1; James Gregg, 1, free; William Gorman, 1, 1; John Gamble, 1, 7; Daniel Gorman, 1, 7; Robert Goral, 1; Robert Gibson, 2, 15; Robert Guthrie, 3, 5; Abraham Holmes, 1, 9; Adam Hoops, Esq., 1, 16; Barnabas Hughes, 1, 2; Joseph Hunter, 1, 9; Jacob Hewick, 1, 4; Jacob Houseman, 1, 6; John Hastings, 1, 6; George Hook, 2, 13; John Huston, 1, 4 r, 4; John Hunter, 1, 4; Joseph Jeffreys, 1, 8, 10 r, 10, 10; Thomas Jeffreys, 1, 10, 10 r, 12, 10; John Kennedy, 1, 5; John Kelly, 1, free, 6, 10 r; Benjamin Kid, 1, 2; Andrew Kinkaid, 1, 2 r, 3; John Kerr, 1, 11; John Kinkaid, 5; John Kearsley, 1, 6; Robert Little, 1, 1; Agnes Leeth, 1, 1; William Lyon, 2, 14; William McCurdy, 1, 1; William Main, 1, 2; David McCurdy, 1, 1; John McCurdy, 1, 5; widow McIntyre, 2, 15; Robert Miller, 3, 30; James McCurdy, free; John Montgomery, Esq., 4, 20 r, 40; Hugh McCormick, 1, 1; Wm. McCoskry, 1, 18; James McGill, 1, 2; John Mordough, 1, 1; widow Miller, 1, 2; John McKnight, Esq., 1, 2; Hans Morrison, 1, 4 r, 6; Patrick McWade, 1, 2; William Murphy, 1, 3 r, 4; John Mather, 2; widow Miller, 1, 5 r; John McCay, 1, 4 r, 6; Hugh McCurd, 1, 2; William Miller, 1, 12; Robert McWhiney, 1, 13; Andrew Murphy, 1; Philip Nutart, 1, 1; Joseph Nilson, 1, 4 r; Culbert Nickelson, 1; John Orr, 1, 1; Thomas Parker, 1, 5; William Parker, 2, 3; Philip Pendergrass, 1; John Pattison, 1, 6; Charles Pattison, 1, 9; William Plunkit, 2, 6, 10 r, 9, 10; William Patterson, 1, 13, 10 r, 17, 10; James Taylor Pollock, 1, 3; James Parker, 1, 15; James Pollock, 1, 20; Thomas Patton, 1, 8 r, 9; John Pollock, 1, 5; William Reany, 1, 3; William Roseberry, 1, 1; William Rusk, 1, 4; Mary Rogers, 1, 3 r; John Rolison, 1, free, 7 r; Robert Robb, 1, 7; James Robb, 1, 6; William Rodeman, 1, 3; widow Ross, 1, 5; Henry Smith, 1; Ezekiel Smith, 1, 1; John Scott, 1, 3 r, 4, 10; Robert Smith, 1, 4; William Sharp, 1, 1; widow Stoveson, 1, 1; Charles Smith, 2; widow Sulavan, 4 r; James Stakepole, 2, 10; John Starret, 2, 1; John Steel, 1, 10 r, 13; John Smith, 1, 1; William Spear, 3, 32; Timothy Shaw, 2, 4; Peter Smith, 1, 6; Rev. John Steel, 1, 5; Joseph Smith, 1, 3 r, 4; Rowland Smith, 1, 4 r, 5; William Spear for Court House, 1 r; James Thompson, 1, 3; Samuel Thompson, 1, 3; Wilson Thompson, 1, 4; James Thomas, 1, 2; James Templeton, 2; Wm. White, 1, 2; William Ward, 1, 1; Roger Walton, 1, 1; Samuel, 1 lot free; William Watson, 1, 1 r, 2; William Wadle, 1, 8 r, 10; Edward Ward, 1, 20 r, 23; Francis West, 2, 21; William Whiteside, 1, 2; widow Welch, 1, 1; Thomas Walker, 1, 3 r, 5; Abraham Wood, 2; William Wallace, 1, 6; John Welch, 2, 13; James Woods, 1, 1; Nathanael Wallace, 2, 1 r, 3; widow Vahan, 2, 6, 10 r, 7, 10; John

Van Lear, 1, 10; James Young, 1, 2. Total, 190 taxables, 201 lots, 351 r. Taxes. £888.

ALLEN, 1762.

John Anderson, tax, £1; James Atkison, 1; George Armstrong, 100 w, £4; Alex. Armstrong, 50 lots, w, £3, 10; Wm. Abernathy, 300 p lots, £4; George Armstrong, 50 w, 2; James Brown, 100 w, 2, 3; William Boyls, 100 u, 2; James Beatty, 100 p, 5; Robert Bryson, 40 u, 1; Wm. Boyd, 100 p, 2; Wm. Crocket, 50 w, 2, 10; George Crocket, 50 w, 2, 10; John Clark, 300 p, 11; Roger Cook, 100 p, 6; James Crawford, 100 p, 10; Rowland Chambers, 100 u, 5; Samuel Cunningham, 100 w, 4; Philip Cuff, 150 w, 2; James Crocket, 100 u, 4; Wm. Crosby, 1; Thos. Davis, 1; Wm. Dickey, 1; John Dunlap, 100, free; Wm. Elliott, 1; widow Frazer, 100 p, 6; Henry Free, 500, 9; John Glass, 1; Walter Gregory, 2; John Grindle, 100 w, 3; Richard Gilson, 100 p, 4, 10; John Gilkison, 50 w; James Gregory, 200 w, 8; John Gibson, 200 w, 3, 5; John Giles, 100 w, 5; Wm. Hamersly, 200 w, free; Robert Hannah, 50, free; Thomas Hamersly, 2; Isaac Hendricks, 200 u, 10; Charles Inhuff, 50 w, 1; Nicolas King, 50 w, 2; James Long, 50 w, 3, 10; Henry Longstaff, 100 w, 2; Hugh Laird, 100 p, 5; James McTeer, 200 p, 10; John McTeer, 100 p, 2; Wm. McCormick, 100 w, 3; Wm. Martin, 100 w, 3; John McMain, 100 w, 4; Rowland McDonald, 50 w, 7; widow McCurdy, 50 w, 2; Anthony McCue, 100 p, 8; Hugh McHool, 100 w, 7; Andrew Miller, 249 p, 17; John McNail, 100 w, 1; Samuel Martin, 100 w, 16; Thos. McGee, 1; John Nailer, 100 u, 6; Richard Peters, 500 p, 7; Richard Peters, Esq., 100 p, 2; Henry Quigley, 100 w, 12; Richard Rankin, 100 w, 6; Thomas Rankin, 100 w, 5; John Rullidge, 1; Robert Rosebary, 200 w, 16; Isaac Rutledge, 50 w, 2; John Sands, 400 p, 20 r, 23; widow Steel, 100 w, 4, 10; Thomas Stewart, 100 free; James Semple, 1; Charles Shoaltz, 1; Moses Starr, 100 w, 8; Peter Tittle, 100 w, 2; Wm. Trindle, 100 w, 40 p, 8; Alex. Trindle, 70 w, 30 p, 3; David Willson, 400 p, 14; John Willson, weaver, 1; John Willson, 130 u, 5; Alex. Work, 150 w, 10; Ralph Whiteside, 50 w, 10; George Wingler, 50 w, 1. Total, 81 taxables, 4000 w, 770 u, 3919 p, 25 r, £390 taxes.

WEST PENNSBOROUGH, 1762.

John Armstrong, Esq., 270 w, 21; Jacob Arthur, 50 u, 1; Peter Anle, 1; Lawrence Allport, 1; John Byers, 270 p, 21; Robert Bevard, 100 w, 4; Geo. Brown, 150 u, 5; Thos. Butler, 200 w, 9, 10; James Brown, 200 u, 5; widow Bratton, 50 u, 1; Wm. Blackstock, 60 u, 1; James Bevard, 50 u, free; Wm. Bevard, 100 w, free; John Buras, 100 w, 3, 4; Wm. Carothers, 200 w, 6; James Carothers, 100 w, 6; Wm. Clark, 300 p, 15; John Campbell, 50 u, 2; widow Crutchlow, 100 w, 4; David Cronister, 1; Matthew Cralley, 1; John Denny, 150 w, 7; Ezekiel Dunning, 150 w, 7; Wm. Dunbar, 200 w, 8; Wm. Dunlap, 100 w, 8; John Dunlap, 100 w, free; John Dunbar, 100 w, free; James Dunning, 300 w, 5; John Dunning, 300 w, 10; George Davidson, 200 w, 7; John Dunning, 200 w, 4; Wm. Dillwood, 1;

Rob. Erwin, 8, 10 r, 14; Wm. Eakin, 50 u, 2; Thomas Eakin, 50 u, 2; Thos. Evans, 200 w, 6; Wm. Ervin, 100 u, 2; John Ervin, 100 w, 6, 10 r, 9, 10; Alex. Erwin, 100 w, 5; Wm. Ewing at 3 Springs, 290 w, 8; Thos. Ewing, 1; Wm. Ewing, 1; Andrew Forbes, 190 w, 6; Alex. Fullerton, 100 u, 2, 3; Andrew Giffin, 100 u, 7; James Graham, 200 p, 9; Rob. Guthrie, 100 u, 4; James Gordon, 200 u, 9; Wm. Gattis, 100 u, 4, 10; Thomas Gray, 200 w, 9; Sam'l Henry, 100 u, 2; John Hodge, 400 u, 2; Adam Hays, 300 w, 18; Wm. Harkness, 200 u, 10; James Hunter, 200 u, 6; Joseph Hasteen, 50 u, 3; Thos. Holmes, 300 u, 8; Barney Hanley, 1; David Hall, 1; Henry Hanwort, 1; Joseph Kilgore, 1; John Kerr, 1; Matthew Kerr, 1; Chs. Kilgore, 200 w, 15; Samuel Kilgore, 70 u, 4; Jno. Kenner, 150 w, 4; Wm. Lemmon, 100 w, 3; Wm. Laughlin, 100 u, 25; Allen Leeper, 200 w, 15; Wm. Leviston, 100 u, 3; Wm. Logan, 200 u, 6; Geo. Little, 150 u, 3; Geo. Leavelan, 50 u, 1; Wm. Little, 100 w, 6; Sam'l Lindsay, 100 u, 5; John Lusk, 200 w, 9; Wm. Leech, 100 p, free; John McClung, 100 w, 5; Robert Meek, 1; James McFarlane, 150 w, 12; Wm. McFarlane, 2; Rob. McFarlane, 150 w, free; John McFarlane, 150 w, 1, 3; Andrew McFarlane, 100 w, 7, 10; David McNair, 200 w, 5; John McClure, 200 p, 15; Edward McMurray, 100 w, 7; John McGeary, 100 w, 4; Patrick McClure, 100 w, 4; Robert McClure, 100 w, 5; John McCune, 200 w, 7; Robt. McQuiston, 200 w, 9; James McQuiston, 200 w, free; James McCay, 100 w, 4; Thomas McCay, 100 u, 4; Daniel McAllister, 150 w, 7; Archibald McAllister, 200 w, 20; James McNaught, 200 w, 9; Alexander McBride, 200 w, 4; Samuel McCullough, 200 u, 2; David McAllister, 300 w, 6; John Miller, 400 p, 20; Rob. McCullough, 30 w, 2; Jno. McIntyre, 2; John McNair, 150 p, 10 r, 14; David McNair, 100 p, 2, 10 r, 2, 10; Alex. McCormick, 100 w, 2; Wm. McMahan, 100 w, 4; Daniel Morrison, 200 p, 6 r, 8; Matthew McCleary, 1; James McAllister, 200 w, 2; Francis Newell, 50 w, 2; John Newell, 3 r, 4; Herman Newman, 1; Alex. Officer, 100 w, 4; Richard Peters, Esq., 200 w, 3; Wm. Parsons, dec'd, 300 p, 10; Proprietaries' Manor, 700 p, 20; Wm. Dutton, 200 w, 9; Paul Pears, 200 w, 20; Richard Parker, 100 w, 7; Wm. Parker, 200 w, 15; widow Parker, 100 w, 4; Joseph Peoples, 100 u, 3; Jacob Peoples, 100 u, 2; Michael Pears, 2; John Patton, 100 free; Thomas Parker, 1; Wm. Quiry, 100 u, 4; David Ralston, 100 u, 6; Matthew Russell, 300 w, 7, 10 r, 9, 10; Robert Rogers, 2; Wm. Robison, 200 w, 7; Archibald Robison, 1; John Robison, 200 u, 8; Samuel Reagh, 50 u, 3; Patrick Robison, 200 w, 4; Singleton's Place, 400 w, 4; Rob. Stuart, 100 u, 2; John Scroggs, 100 u, 7; Allen Scroggs, 100 u, 8; John Smily, 50 w, 1; James Sea, 200 w, 5; Robert Swaney, 200 w, 3; John Swaney, 100 w, 6; David Stevenson, 200 w, 5; Thomas Stewart, 3 r, 5; Robert Stewart, 1; Wm. Scarlet, 1; Wm. Stewart, 1; James Smith, Attorney, 100 w, 2; Anthony White, 100 u, 4; widow Willson, 200 u, 6 r, 7; Samuel Willson, Jr., 200 w, 6; Samuel Wilson, 100 w, 2; James Weakley, 400 p, 20; Robert Walker, 500 p, 15; Wm. Woods, 500 w, 15; James

White, 1; Robert Welsh, 1; Alex. Young, 1. Total, 164 taxables, 12220 w, 4390 u, 2920 p, 56 r, £862.

MIDDLETON, 1762.

Nathan Andrew, 150 p, 4 r, 6—Wm. Armstrong, 100 u, 17—James Alcorn, 138 w, 3, 10—Adam Armwick, 270 w, 4 r, 5—John Beatty, 100 w, 2 r, 3—John Bigham, 150 u, 9—Wm. Beatty, 200 w, 3 r, 4—Wm. Brown, 200 u, 6—John Beard, 200 p, 6, 10 r, 9, 10—Wm. Buchanan, 1 lot, 1—John Brownlee, 100 u, 2—James Blair, 1—James Blain, 50 w, 30 r, 32—Richard Coulter, 150 p, 9—Widow Clark, 150 w, 9—Wm. Campbell, 150 u, 3—John Crennar, 100 u, 2—Robert Caldwell, 100 w, 3 r, 4—Charles Caldwell, 100 w, 3 r, 4—John Craighead, w, 10—James Chambers, 1—John Davis, 250 p, 17—Geo. Douglass, 100 u, free—John Dinsmore, 100 u, 3—David Drennan, 100 u, 4—Wm. Dunbar, 100 w, 2r, 3—John Dickey, 200 p, 5—Walter Denny, 200 w, 8—David Dunbar, 1—James Dunlap, 1—Widow Davies, 6 r, 7—William Davison, 200 w, 2—Wm. Davison, Jr., 200 w, 4—James Eliot, freeman, 100 w—Robert Eliot, Jr., 100 w, 4—John Elder, 150 w, 6—Disputed land, 150 w, 3—James Eliot, Jr., 150 w, 6 r, 9—Andrew Eliot, 150 w, 2—Wm. Forgison, 200 u, 10—Wm. Fleming, 200 u, 12—Joseph Fleming, 150 w, free—Ann Fleming, 150 w, 4—Arthur Foster, 200 p, 8—John Forgy, 150 w, 6—Thomas Freeman, 200 w, 10 r, 12—John Gregg, 50 w, 3—Samuel Guay, 200 u, 3—Widow Guilford, 100 w, 2—Andrew Gregg, 250 w, 8—Robert Gibson, 200 w, 11—Lodwick Ginger, 2—Joseph Gaily, 200 w, 6—Joseph Goudin, 1—Thomas Gibson, 1 r, 2—Nicholas Hughs, 1—Samuel Harper, 200 u, 6—Wm. Henderson, 100 w, free—Thomas Holt, 1—Wm. Hood, 1—Jonathan Holmes, 400 w, 29—Humphrey's land, 300 w, 6—Hamilton's land, 200 w, 2—Patrick Hason, 200 w, 4—Andrew Holmes, 150 p, 12—Thomas Johnston, 100 w, 4, 10 r, 7, 16—John Johnston, 100 w, 1 r, 1—Archd. Kennedy, 50 w, 3—James Keny, 200 w, 13—Mathew Kenny, 100 w, free—John Kincaid, 150 w, 5—Geo. Kinkaid, 2—James Kinkaid, 1—Richard Kilpatrick, 150 w, 4 r, 5—Wm. Keer, 150 w, 3 r, 5—Robt. Little, 200 w, 6 r, 9—John Little, 1—Geo. Leslie, 2—Saml. Lamb, 200 w, 5, 10—David McClure, 1 r—Wm. McKnitt, 200 u, free—Andrew M'Bath, 250 w, freeman—Wm. McClellan, 190 p, 4—Hugh M'Bride, 300 w, 3, 10 r, 4, 10—John M'Crea, free—David M'Bride, 2—Meeting House land, 130 p, 5—Hugh M'Cormick, 136 w, 7—James M'Cullough, 2—Matthew Miller, 200 w, 12—James Matthews, 100 w, 5—James M'Allister, 5 r, 7—Francis M'Nickle, 140 w, 13—John M'Knight, Esq., 200 p, 17—James Moore, 100 w, 34—Wm. Moore, 100 w, free—James M'Manus, 6 r, 7—Guain M'Haffy, 100 w, 3—John M'Haffy, 150 u, 6—Thomas M'Haffy, 50 w, 2, 10—Samuel M'Crackin, 1—John Mitchell, 200 w, 12—Widow M'Intyre, 5 r—John Neely, 50 u, 2—Matthew Neely, 1—John Patton, 100 u, 4—Wm. Parkison, 150 p, 15—James Pollock, 6 r—Rob. Patterson, 2—Wm. Patterson, 200 w, 5—Richard Peters' land, 400 p, 10—John Patterson, 200 w, free—Wm. Riddle, 100 w, 3—Archd. Ross, 200

w, 6—James Robison, 1—John Reed, 1—Robt. Reed, 200 w, 6—Wm. Reed, 170 w, 6—John Reed, Jr., 200 u, 6—John Robb, 1—Adam Ritchy, 100 w, 1—David Reed, 100 p, 4—James Reel 100 w, 5—Wm. Riggs, 150 p, 3 r, 6—Geo. Riggs, 150 p, 3 r, 5—Jacob Stanford, 50 w, 2 r, 4—Abraham Stanford, 100 w free, 20 r—John Stuart, weaver, 50 u, 2—James Stuart, 100 u, 3—Wm. Smith, 100 w, 4—John Stinson, 100 u, 1—Geo. Sanderson, Sr, 10—Rob. Sanderson, 100 w, 2, 10—Jean Sanderson, 250 w, 7—Geo. Sanderson, Jr., 200 u, 4, 10, James Sharon, 150 w, 3—John Smith, 16 w, 1—Alex. Sanderson, 100 u, 3—Andrew Simison, 200 p, 5—Randles Slack, 1—Wm. Shaw, 100 w, 8 r, 9—James Smith, 200 w, 7 r, 8, 10—Wm. Stewart, 1, 10 r, 2, 10—Rob. Stinson, 200 w, 10 r, 12—Ezekiel Smith, 150 w, 13 r, 19—John Stewart, 100 u, 3—James Smith, 200 w, 2—Widow Templeton, 100 u, 3—Robt. Urie, 100 w, 7—Patrick Vance, 1—Solomon Walker, 100 w, 2 r, 3—Daniel Williams, 300 p, 17—Saml. Willson, 3—John Waddel, 150 w, free—Widow Williamson, 250 p, 7—Francis West, 16 w, 1—John Welsh, 200 u, 10—Thomas Wilson, Esq., 250 p, 24—Saml. White, 1—Thomas Woods, 2—James Young, 200 p, 20. Total, 159 taxables, 11979 w, 4250 u, 3970 p, 192 r. Taxes, £861.

HOPEWELL, 1760.

For some reason the list of Taxables for 1762 is not given among the other townships. We therefore give that of 1760.

John Anderson, 100 u, 1; Thomas Alexander, 100 u, 3; widow Andrews, 100 p, 4; Hugh Brady, 100 u, 3; widow Brice, poor; Benj. Blyth, 400 w, 18; Wm. Bryson, 50 w, 1; Joseph Brady, 80 w, 4; John Brown, 100 u, 1; Wm. Crunkelton, 1; John Cough, 1; James Chambers, 60 p, 27; James Chambers, 50 w, at the Big Spring, 1; Wm. Caranhan, 100 w, 3; Geo. Clark, 100 w, 4; James Caranhan, 100 u, 8; Geo. Cuningham, 150 w, 6; Robert Chambers, 200 w, 10; Francis Campbell, 15; Wm. Duncan, 100 w, 7; Thomas Duncan, 150 w, 8; Daniel Duncan 6; John Dysert, 100 u, 2; James Dysert 100 w, 3, 10; Moses Donald, 100 u, 3; Thomas Donald 100 u, 6; John Egnew, 100 u, 4; Joseph Eager, 100 u, 2; John Eliot, 100 u, 4; Saml. Eliot, tailor, 50 u, 1; John Eager, 100 u, 3, 10; Robt. Fryor, 100 u, 1; Wm. Gibson, 100 u, 5; Andrew Gibson, 200 w, 2; Thomas Guat, 100 w, 2; Sam'l Gibson, 100 u, 3; Robert Gibb, 50 u, 2; Wm. Gamble, 150 u, 7; John Hannah, 150 u, 4. Josiah Hannah, 140 u, 2; Sam'l Hindman, 2; Philip Hutchison, 1; John Hunter, 100 u, 2; John Hamilton, 2; Wm. Hodge, 100 u, 3; John Hamilton, weaver, 50 u, 1; James Hamilton, 100 u, 3; Geo. Hamilton, 150 u, 7; David Heron, 180 u, 10; John Jack, 80 w, 3; Joseph Irvine, 1; James Jack, 100 w, 7; Benj. Kilgore, 1; James Kilgore, 100 w, 7; James Long, 100 p, 37 r, 45; Edward Lice, 5; John Laughlan, Jr., 100 u, 2, 10; Sam'l Laughlan, 150 u, 3; James Little, 1; Andrew Lucky, 150 u, 5; John Laughlin, Sr., 100 u, 1; Josiah Marton, 100 u, 5; Daniel M'Donald, 100 u, 2; James M'Farland, 150 u, 4; John M'Farland, 100 u, 1; John M'Clintock, 100 u, 4; James M'Guffog, 100 u, 3, 10; Andrew M'Ilvaine, 100 u, 3; Robert

M'Dowell, 2; Sam'l Morrow, 100 u, 2; Patrick M'Gee, 100 u, 3; Robt. M'Comb, 100 w, 5; Sam'l Montgomery, 100 w, 4; James Mahan, 1; John Morehead, 100 u, 6; Sam'l M'Cormick, 200 w, 8; Geo. M'Cormick, joiner, 1; John Montgomery, 100 u, 4; James Montgomery, 140 u, 6; June M'Cune, 100 w, 7, 10; John M'Cune, Sr., 80 u, 3; Robert M'Cune, 50 u, 3; John M'Clean, wagoner, 100 u, 5; Geo M'Cormick, weaver, 100 u, 1; Daniel Mickey, 100 u, 1; Robert Mickey, 200 u, 10; John Miller, 80 w, 3; Sam'l Montgomery, Inn-keeper, 6; David Magaw, 19; Philip Miller, 1; Isaac Miller, smith, 2; James M'Nay, 1; Arch'd M'Carty, poor; John Miller, Sr., 1; Sam'l M'Call, carpenter, 5; John Meason, 100 u, 2; Neal M'Clain, 100 u, 1; Geo. M'Cully, 1; John M'Intyre, 100 u, 1; Sam'l Moore, 100 u, 2; John Murrain, 100 u, 2; Patrick M'Farlane, 100 u, 4; Wm. M'Guffog, 50 u, 1; widow Myers, 80 u, 4; Wm. Moorhead, 100 w, 1; Robert Meek, 1; Gideon Miller, 1; Samuel Mitchell, 100 u, 5; James M'Hvaine, for Cat's Cabin, 300 w, 5; Thomas Meason, freeman, 100 u, 1; Thomas Montgomery, 100 u, 3; James M'Dowell, 100 u, 2; Samuel Neavs, 300 w, 15; John Nisbet, tailor, 200 w, 7; Wm. Newell, 2; David Newell, 100 u, 1; Richard Nickelson, 200 u, 8; Wm. Nickelson, 50 u, 1; John Nisbet, 100 u, 3; Allen Nisbet, 100 w, 1; Samuel Nisbet, 3; Wm. Powell, 1; Richard Peters, Esq., 150 w, 2, also 200 w, at the Big Spring, 2; Wm. Plumstead, 260 w, 16; Wm. Piper, 5; Samuel Perry, 6; Robert Peoples, smith, 2; Nathanael Peoples, 150 u, 4; James Po'lock, 100 u, 2; James Quigley, 100 u, 4; John Quigley, 50 u, 1; John Robison, 50 u, 1; Wm. Ranalds, 250 p, 20; John Redick, 1; Samuel Smith, 3; Geo Sheets, 1; Samuel Stuart, 100 u, 6; David Seinerel, 100 u, 6; Wm. Stitt Simerel 1; Robert Simonton, 100 u, 4; David Scott, 100 w, 2; Edward Shippen, at Big Spring, 300 p, 12; Edward Shippen, 1,100 p, 50; Alexander Scroggs, 250 w, 15; Samuel Sellar, 3; John Stevenson, 50 u, 4; Nat. Scruchfield, 1; John Smith 50 u, 2; Hugh Torrence, 100 u, 5; widow Thompson, 100 u, 2; John Thompson, 100 u, 4; William Thompson, 140 p, 10; John Trimble, 100 u, 2; widow Trimble, 100 u, 7; Jos. Thompson, 1; Hugh Thompson, 150 u, 7; John Thompson, mon. 100u, 1; Jos. Woods, 100 w, 3; Jno. Wooden, 100 u, 1; Wm. Walker, Jr., 50 u, 3, 10; Robert Walker, 50 u, 3; Samuel Walker, 1; James Williamson, 100 u, 3, 10; James Whitehill, 500 w, 9; Samuel Wier, 100 u, 5; Samuel Williamson, 200 w, 4, 10; James Work, 100 u, 2; Wm. Walker, 150, u, 7; James Walker, 50 u, 2; James Wallace, 100 u, 3; West and Smith, 100 u, 5; James Williamson, jockey, 100 u, 4; James Young, 150 w, 5. Total, 176 Taxables, 5,600 w, 9,270 u, 2,050 p, £37 r, £778, 10 tax.

According to this list there were in 1762 (reckoning in Hopewell for 1760), 896 taxables, 37,820 acres of warranted land, 21,500 acres of unwarranted land, 19,304 acres of patented land, 201 town lots, £220 rents, and £4,041, 10 taxes. The Proprietaries were the owners of land estimated at 5,167 acres in Middleton township, near Carlisle, and 7,000 in East Pennsborough, of which 1,000 had been given up to Peter Chartier, (and now in the hands of his assigns) and Tobias Hendricks, who took care of the whole manor. They also

were the owners of 64 lots in Carlisle, 8 of which were rated at one hundred pounds, and the remainder at fifteen pounds each. The manor lands were valued for taxes, 3000 of those in Middleton at one hundred pounds per hundred, and those in East Pennsborough at seventy-five pounds per hundred, on which they paid a tax of six shillings on the pound. Before 1755 the proprietary estates had not been included in any general land tax bill, but on that year the Proprietaries had yielded the point and consented to be taxed on all really taxable property (that is, appropriated lands, all real estate except unsurveyed waste land, lots in town, and rents of all kinds) and on equal terms with the other owners. There was, however, so much dispute on various points connected with this matter, that no collections were made on the proprietaries; but in consideration of the dangers of the province they had made a donation of five thousand pounds. In 1759, therefore, when the tax was levied it was made retrospective for the five years (1755-9) inclusive which had been in dispute, allowing them credit for the five thousand pounds which had been given. As this dispute had reference principally to the lands and property of the Proprietaries in Cumberland county, this entire controversy belongs especially to our history.*

DOCTOR JOHN'S MURDER.

There were still some remnants of the Shawanese Indians who lingered around their old home on the Conodoguinet. In spite of the effort to induce them to remain in a body at Conestoga, or at some place at the East where they were more free from hostile influences and from suspicion, there were at times some who yielded to their roving nature, and had temporary residences among the frontier settlements. There when stimulated by passion or under the excitement of strong drink, they would use boastful and unguarded language and commit deeds which provoked retaliation. Even the most friendly citizens were sensitive to such things when there was so much ground for general alarm. At some time near the beginning of 1760 a worthless Indian, familiarly called Doctor John, of the Delaware tribe, removed from Lancaster county and dwelt in a cabin near the Conodoguinet not far from Carlisle. For two years he lived there with his family in peace, obtaining subsistence principally by hunting, as game was still plentiful, especially on the proprietaries' lands and on the neighboring mountains. In the early part of the year 1760, his conduct and language became more insolent, and on one occasion he spoke contemptuously of the provincial soldiers at Carlisle, boasting that he and two or three more could drive the whole of them, and that though they had killed Capt. Jacobs there was another Capt. Jacobs, a bigger and stronger man than him that was killed, that he had himself killed sixty white people and captured six, and that if war should break out he would do the same again. About a month after this (near the 21st of February), Francis West, a Justice of Carlisle, wrote to the Governor that this Indian and his family, a wife

* Col. Rec. Vol. VIII. pp. 472-7 529, 532-7, 564-5.

and two children, had been inhumanly and barbarously murdered, by some persons unknown, and that it was considered certain that the chiefs of his tribe would demand reparation. "So many cruelties," he says "have been practiced upon the whites by the Indians, that even innocent Indians were not secure from their revenge." An inquest was held over the victims, at which Capt. Robert Callender was one of the jury, and being soon after in Philadelphia was examined before the Council and reported the facts in detail. The excitement both in Cumberland county and in Philadelphia was intense for the effect upon the Indians was much dreaded. A reward of a hundred pounds for each person concerned in the murder was offered, and every exertion was made by the authorities and the people of the county to discover and apprehend the perpetrators. It afterwards appeared on the testimony of John Loughry, of York county, that John Mason, of Cumberland county, had applied to him (early in February) to be one of a party to murder some Indians to the number of four or thereabouts, residing in cabins on the Conodoguinet; and that some time after that, a certain gentleman of Paxton, in Lancaster county, had informed him that James Foster, Wm. George and some young men, all belonging to Cumberland county had actually perpetrated the murder of these Indians by forcibly entering their cabins by night with axes, &c., and killed and scalped the Indians; and that some time near the beginning of March, being at Pittsburgh (when the Governor's proclamation was known), this James Foster told him that he was afraid the murder would be found out upon him and his accomplices. In transmitting this deposition to the Governor, Justices West and Alricks wrote that they had apprehended Wm. George and the young men mentioned in the affidavit, and were about to send to Pittsburgh an order for Mason's and Foster's apprehension. It appeared afterwards that Mason and Foster had fled northwards, and were never found; and that nothing could be done against the others "on mere hearsay." At a Conference held with some Indians who were relatives of the murdered family, at Philadelphia, May 6th, 1762, the subject was formally considered, and the Governor, after reciting what had been done to bring the criminals to justice, declared that on hearing of the affair he had "instantly despatched messengers, with an account of it to the Indians on the Ohio and the Susquehanna to condole with them and to bear the presents usual on such occasions; that while there are wicked men in the world such accidents will happen both among white people and Indians; that some white people had been killed by Indians in several parts of the province since the peace, as well as a few Indians by white people and that without any fault in those who conduct public affairs on either side; and that these ought not to interrupt the peace and friendship that have been so happily restored between the English and Indians."*

* Col. Rec. Vol. VIII., pp. 455, 712. Archives Vol. III., pp. 705, 707, 730. Rupp's Cumb. Co. pp. 155-61.

CHAPTER EIGHTH.—PONTIAC'S WAR.

CONSPIRACY OF INDIAN TRIBES.

The peace concluded with the Indians was of but brief duration. The inhabitants of Cumberland Valley had just time to indulge in fond hopes, to dismiss their military organizations, dismantle their forts, and resume their usual occupations, when an Indian war of more terrific proportions and deadly purpose than any which the American colonies ever knew before or since, broke in sudden fury upon them. There was no indication of its coming. The western Indians had even somewhat of the building of such strong forts as those of Fort Pitt, Le Beuf, and other places in Western Pennsylvania, and some restless spirits were yet unsatisfied and believed that they had been unfairly dealt with in the purchase of their lands; but when they had been assured that the forts were designed not for the occupation of the land but simply for security against the French and lawless persons, and that every reasonable demand should be complied with, the hope had been indulged that peace would remain unbroken. But a sagacious and powerful chief had risen up in the northwest who foresaw that if ever the Indians were to contend for their possession of this country, it must be done at once. This was Pontiac, one of the ablest and noblest of their chieftains. He belonged probably to the Ottawa tribe and he spent many months in visiting and haranguing all the western and southern Indians with the view of forming a grand confederacy for the entire extermination of the English west of the mountains. He succeeded in enlisting all the Indian tribes in a scheme to attack on a given day every fort and settlement, and to leave not a single person connected with the English of any age or sex. With consummate craft and secrecy, by every stratagem known to Indian tactics, their victims were to be beguiled until the fatal hour agreed upon, when every officer and soldier in the forts, every trader, and every settler in the country and every traveller, whoever he might be, was to be slain without mercy. On the day agreed upon (near the last of May, 1763) nine forts were captured, and those of Fort Pitt, Ligonier and Bedford in this state alone escaped, after a desperate attack upon each. News of the attack flew rapidly with some fugitives over the mountains and came upon the inhabitants like a loud clap of thunder in a clear sky. In quick succession accounts followed each other, that one settlement after another had been overrun by scalping parties who had left nothing which could be carried off or destroyed. A letter dated Carlisle, July 5th, says: "On the morning of yesterday horsemen were seen rapidly passing through town. One man rather fatigued, who stopped to get some water, hastily replied to the question, What news? Bad enough, Presque Isle, Le Beuf and Venango have been captured, their garrisons massacred with the exception of one officer and seven men who fortunately made their escape from Le Beuf, and Fort Pitt has been briskly attacked on the 22d

of June, but had succeeded in repelling the assailants." The terrible Shingas with his murdering parties was once more heard of, now at Fort Pitt, and then flying with the speed of a wolf from one part of the frontier to another. Out of a hundred and twenty Indian traders along the frontier only two or three escaped. The settlers beyond the Alleghenies were nearly all killed and their cabins burned. The Valley was soon filled with the terrified fugitives, and houses and stables were crowded with women and children, who had nothing to eat. The people were in the midst of harvest, but the fields of grain were deserted, and the roads to Carlisle and Shippensburg were thronged with families destitute of all the necessaries of life.

HAVOC IN THIS VICINITY.

It was at first hoped that the war was intended to be confined to an assault upon the forts and main communications with the west, but it was not long before it became evident that all the settlements were to be cut off. One of the first attacks in this region was upon two families on the Juniata (July 10th), about thirty miles from Carlisle, in which about a dozen persons were killed. On hearing of this, several parties were formed, two from the upper part of Sherman's Valley, and another under Col. Armstrong and Thomas Wilson, Esq., to reconnoitre and bury the dead. One of the former about twelve in number passed through the Tuscarora Valley, where they saw houses burnt or in flames, shocks of grain and wheat unreaped in the fields consumed, dead bodies mutilated and torn by beasts, and they were themselves fired upon by a party of Indians and obliged to fly, and two of their number at least (Wm. Robinson and John Graham) were killed. On hearing the report of this company another party of about thirty, under Sheriff Ezekiel Dumming and Wm. Lyon, went in quest of the enemy, whom they found about fifteen in number rifling the house of Alexander Logan, having murdered him and five of his family and neighbors. They attacked the Indians and drove them some distance, but reported that not less than fifty-four persons were known to have been murdered. They mentioned that on their return they had found two men named Pomeroy and Johnson living, lately residing near Shippensburg, who, with their wives had been surprised and left for dead. As one of the women on their arrival showed some signs of life they had brought her to Shippensburg, but she was so mangled that she soon died. The party which had gone out under Col. Armstrong on its return reported that they had found a number of dead bodies which they had buried; that since the preceding Sunday they had heard of not less than twenty five killed and four or five wounded, and that the Indians were traveling from place to place along the valley, burning farm buildings and destroying all the people they could find. A number of Indian parties had come over the mountains and murdered several families near the foot of the mountains, and it was said that the inhabitants of Sherman's and Tuscarora Valley had all come over, and the people of this Valley near the mountain were beginning to move in, so that in a few days it was expected that there would be scarcely a house inhabited north of Car-

lisle. In a letter from Rev. Wm. Thompson, Francis West and Thos. Donellan, dated Carlisle, August 24th, 1763, it is said that upon strict inquiry it had been found that seven hundred and fifty families had abandoned their plantations, the greatest number of which had lost their crops and some their stock and furniture; that there were two hundred women and children coming there from Fort Pitt, and that already there were in Carlisle and neighborhood upwards of two hundred families, many of them in the greatest indigence; the small-pox and flux raging among them. In Shippensburg it was estimated that thirteen hundred and eighty-four people had taken refuge from the neighboring country. Large numbers went over the South Mountain and sought a more secure shelter in Lancaster and York counties, and some of them were attacked by disease and died on the roads and in the woods. The miserable condition of the people at this time so touched the hearts of their more favored eastern neighbors that large contributions were sent for their relief. Six hundred and sixty-two pounds were sent for distribution to the vestry of the Episcopal church of Carlisle by the members of Christ's and St. Peter's congregations of Philadelphia; and one hundred and thirty from the First Presbyterian church of the same city, (Feb. 1st, 1763) and one hundred and fifty by the hands of Francis Allison, D. D., (July 10th, 1763) probably from the same congregation, were sent to Rev. John Steel by the hands of John Montgomery, at that time a member of the Assembly in Philadelphia. The money they contributed was expended in the purchase of flour, rice, medicine; and to enable those who chose to defend themselves and to return to their plantations, arms and ammunition were bought and distributed under the care of the committee.

EFFORTS AT DEFENCE.

Besides the hasty expeditions which have just been mentioned there were, as soon as possible, more permanent organizations formed for repelling the foe. After the first panic had passed over the brave scouts and rangers of former times succeeded in forming companies who went in every direction to encourage the people, relieve distress and meet the enemy. It was soon discovered that the number of Indians was not large, and that the main difficulty was in finding them. At the Great Cove David Scott paid for and maintained a scouting party of twenty-seven men for three months, during which time the Indians were repulsed, and the inhabitants succeeded in harvesting their grain. His neighbors united in a petition to the Assembly, setting forth that they were obliged to take into pay those who were accustomed to hunt and endure hardships, who were acquainted with the country and versed in Indian warfare, under the command of one who had been for several years a captive among the Indians; that unless they had done so they would have been obliged to leave their houses; and that while they were grateful for the proposal to send them other troops, they found themselves unable to rely upon strangers who knew nothing of the country and the modes of savage warfare, and hence they were compelled to continue the company they

had formed; and that having already advanced out of their poverty more than they could well bear for the support of these men, they would need help in continuing the organization under such regulations as might be judged wise. In response to the petition, the company thus formed was recognized and supported and taken into the pay of the government, and it was resolved (July 6, 1763) that seven hundred men should be at once enlisted principally "among the back inhabitants, exclusive of those already in the service, to be employed in protecting the inhabitants within the purchased parts of the province during the time of harvest." These were to be under the command of the Governor as Colonel, of which the second battalion was to be under the command of Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong. They were to be enlisted for not less than a year or during the war. Stations for enlistment were at once opened in Cumberland county, and seven companies were formed under the command of Captains Laughlin, Patterson, Hamilton, Crawford, Sharpe and others. About three hundred of these men were soon got together under Armstrong and these Captains, to attack some Indians whose centre of operations appeared to be on the Upper Susquehanna, near what was called the Great Island (Lock Haven). In pursuance of the policy which had been found so effectual at Kittanning of striking a blow at the strong holds, this little army started about the last of September, by way of Fort Shirely, from which place they went up the river as quickly and as secretly as possible, that they might surprise the Indians at the Island just as they were preparing to make a descent upon the peaceful settlements. On reaching the place, however, they found that their foes had received notice of their coming, and had left some days before. They pursued after the fugitives about twenty miles up the western branch of the river, where these wily foes once more eluded their grasp, leaving their food untouched upon the tables. Very probably this expedition was of great benefit, as at least one detachment of the Indians believed to be hostile was cut off, and the main body were prevented from coming down to massacre the inhabitants.

BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION TO FORT PITT.

Nothing had for some time been heard from Capt. Mercer at Fort Pitt or Lieut. Blaine at Ligonier. From some traders it had been ascertained that both forts were closely beset, and there was reason to fear that they might be taken or reduced by famine. Col. Bouquet, who had been in Forbes' expedition, and had shown himself a resolute and skillful officer, was despatched during the summer (1763) with two regiments of the Royal Troops for the relief of those fortresses. The only companies which could be spared him were such as had lately been worn out and broken by sickness at the siege of Havana, in the West Indies. They set out from Philadelphia, a large part of them carried in wagons as invalids, and when they arrived at Carlisle they were able to do little more than help one another. Here it had been expected that they would find provisions and wagons for the remainder of the expedition, and that a sufficient number of recruits would be mustered to fill up their companies and form addi-

tional companies of two hundred provincials. Instead of this he found the inhabitants centering all their hopes upon him, not only without provisions or recruits for him, but begging for food and medicines and protection from him. He was obliged therefore to wait eighteen days at Carlisle while he sent eastward for supplies. By the time these were obtained the people had so far recovered themselves that they were able to defend themselves and form companies for the expeditions up the Susquehanna and over the mountains. But when they remembered the ferocity and number of the enemy, the former defeats of a much better and more numerous body of troops, and beheld the small number and sickly condition of the regulars employed in this expedition, they were without hope of success, and instead of enlisting in the service they turned their whole attention to the organization of companies for home defence. In these circumstances the prospects of the Colonel and his little army were discouraging. Unintimidated, however, with about five hundred regulars and a like number of provincial troops, mostly from York and Lancaster counties, he pressed forward, leaving sixty of the feebler ones who had to be carried in wagons over the mountains, to garrison the smaller posts on the communication. The first object to which he directed his efforts was the relief of Fort Ligonier, which he had himself established the year before, and which was important on account of its large military stores. There for some time Lieut. Blaine, of Cumberland county, had obstinately held the post, though often assailed by superior and determined foes. The stockade was very bad and the garrison extremely weak, and when thirty men were sent forward by forced marches for its relief, it was found in a desperate condition. These came in sight of the fort without being perceived, and after receiving a few running shot, threw themselves into it, when the enemy abandoned the siege. The brave commander was thus saved for a more signal service in another field. On arriving there with the main body of his army Colonel Bouquet left his wagons and all incumbrances in the fort and pressed on to Fort Pitt. The Indians had spies upon all his movements, and when he was near Bushy Run, in a dangerous defile along Turtle Creek, several miles in length, commanded by high hills, they drew off their whole force from Fort Pitt and attacked him with great outcries and fury. Often repulsed they as often returned to the assault, and for thirty-six hours (August 5th and 6th,) maintained a perpetual fire upon the English. By an artful stratagem the Colonel finally drew them into an ambush, by which they were surrounded and completely routed. They lost about sixty men, some of whom were their chief warriors, and many more were wounded and fell in the pursuit. It was a severe blow, from which they did not entirely recover. They not only renounced all designs against Fort Pitt, but forsook their former towns and the whole western part of the province, not thinking themselves safe until they had settled on the head waters of the Muskingum. Our army now entered Fort Pitt (August 10), but as at least fifty of their number had been killed and about sixty had been wounded, the pursuit of the enemy was deferred to another year. The garrisons at Fort Pitt, Ligo-

nier and Bedford were strengthened, and three companies were stationed at Carlisle for the winter.* As no act of submission had been made by which it could be known that the hostile Indians were peacefully inclined, active operations were continued with the view of marching another army into Ohio during the ensuing summer.

THE "PAXTON BOYS."

All along the frontier counties there were strong suspicions that the Indians who were sustained by the Government at Lancaster and who professed to be friendly, were, in fact, in correspondence with the hostile party. There was abundant evidence that some of these Indians passed back and forth between their residence and the western towns, two or three of them of a low character had been seen in the company of hostile Indians, and when drunk or much provoked they had boasted of what they had done or would do. Some settlers whose relatives had been murdered professed to recognize the murderers among the pensioners at Conestoga. It was also generally believed that the expedition to Great Island had been rendered abortive by information given to the enemy by parties from Lancaster, who were seen fighting with the enemy at Muncy Hill, and yet afterwards applied for support among those professing to be friends. Murmurs became loud and general that the government was sustaining a body of men who were really at war with it, and that at least this body of Indians ought to be removed to the eastward where they would not be so dangerous. Not merely warnings were sent to the Governor that if such a removal was not effected the Indians would be murdered, but threats were sent that an organization had been formed for their extermination and that this was in actual preparation. Five hundred men were said to be in readiness to march from Cumberland and Lancaster counties to Philadelphia and enforce their demands by violence. Some time in December a scout reported to Matthew Smith, of Paxton, that an Indian well-known to be a murderer in his neighborhood had been traced to Conestoga. Mr. Smith, with five of his neighbors, went down to that place to reconnoitre. "He saw or fancied that he saw armed Indians in the cabins of the professedly friendly party. The next day (December 14) about fifty men went to Conestoga and killed six of the Indians, the man who shot the first Indian exclaiming: "He is the one that killed my mother!" The other fourteen (for there were only twenty of them in all, remnants of several tribes, and several of them old and feeble,) were put into the jail for safe keeping. It was believed that one of these had murdered the relatives of one of the borderers. On the 27th some fifty men under the leadership of Lazarus Stewart dashed into Lancaster, broke open the jail, killed the fourteen Indians and were gone in ten minutes.

Such, in brief, was the murder of the Indians of Conestoga by the "Paxton Boys." It cannot be justified on any principles of law or

* "An Hist. Account of the expedition against the Ohio Indians in the year 1764, under the command of Henry Bouquet, Esq., with an Introd. account of the preceding campaign and Battle at Bushy Run, by a lover of his country, Philadelphia, 1765."

order. It was not excused by the ministers of that day, though it was participated in by men who stood high in their congregations. The magistrates of Lancaster and Cumberland counties protested against it, reported it as soon as possible, and exerted themselves to bring the offenders to justice. It was, however, of no avail. Public sentiment was almost universally with the rioters. In spite of public offers of high rewards for their apprehension they made no concealment of what they had done and attempted no evasion of the officers. None of them were ever arrested but Stewart, and he was so poorly guarded that he soon walked away.

The Moravian Indians at Wyalusing to the number of one hundred and fifty were threatened with a similar fate, and were soon afterwards removed for safety to Philadelphia. In terror lest the Paxton men should march to that city and put them to death they were sent to New York, where Gov. Colden refused to receive them and the Governor of New Jersey ordered them out of his province. On being brought back to Philadelphia towards the end of January, 1764, a body of frontiersmen, amounting to five hundred or a thousand men, actually marched into that city with no acts of violence, proceeding at their leisure, favored by the people all along their route, and joined by many as they went. The Governor and Council now determined to try negotiation. Dr. Franklin and three others met the Paxton men at Germantown where it was agreed that commissioners should be appointed and should receive a respectful hearing. Matthew Smith and James Gibson being appointed on the part of the Paxton men drew up a Declaration and Remonstrance in which they professed to speak in behalf not only of those acting with them but of "the inhabitants of the frontier counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks and Northampton." Nine grievances were set forth in their remonstrance in substance as follows: That the five counties they represented had but ten members of the Assembly, while the three counties and city of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks had twenty six, thus throwing the majority into the hands of men who were opposed to any active means of defence; that a Bill was before the House to have the actors in the recent disturbances tried for their alleged offence, not in the counties where they resided, but in one of the three eastern counties; that so little was done for the protection of the frontiers while so much was done under the pretence of philanthropy for some who were in communication with their enemies; that any Indians should be allowed to live near the frontiers while we were engaged in war with others and some of the same tribes; that no provision was made for such as had been wounded in defence of the province; that no rewards had been offered as in former wars, for Indian scalps; that no efforts had been made to recover those who had been carried into captivity; that a certain society of people were allowed to treat with the Indians in their own private capacity and to give large presents to them in time of war; and that the principal fort on the North neither protected the inhabitants nor made any aggressive movement on the enemy. This remonstrance was signed by the commissioners "by the appointment

of a great number of the frontier inhabitants," and was accompanied by a memorial having fifteen hundred signatures.'

The details of this affair have here been given, although no part of it took place within the limits of this county, and although Col. Armstrong reported to the Governor "that not one person of the county so far as he could learn had been consulted or concerned" in it, and Rev. John Elder the pastor of the Paxton church said that "it was an ebullition of wrath caused by momentary excitement and that there was not one person of judgment or prudence that had been in any wise concerned in it." It was nevertheless a movement which had the sympathies of very nearly the whole population of this county, it explains some things in connection with the murder of Doctor John, as well as some which will soon be noticed, it refers not merely to matters of private and temporary grievance but to deep seated and long established political wrongs, and well illustrates the spirit of the time among the entire Scotch-Irish population. Although considerate persons felt bound to speak of it as illegal and disorderly, some of the most judicious and pious people in this country and in Ireland and Scotland, regarded it as an outbreak of popular wrath called forth by evils for which ordinary laws afforded no remedy.

The memorals were sent by the Assembly to a Committee which recommended a conference, in which they invited the Governor to participate. The Governor (John Penn, a grandson of William Penn, and a man of impartiality and judgment), declined to take any part in such a conference, on the ground that it did not become a magistrate to hold intercourse with men for whose apprehension he had offered rewards, but he afterwards declared that he was convinced of the perfidy of the Indians who had been killed, and that they had been concerned in the murder of the back settlers. An investigation was had before Justice Shippen, at Lancaster, in which the evidence was so damaging to the Indians that it was suppressed and destroyed. All proceedings against the Paxton men were stopped, the Assembly took no further action on the papers before them, and although many violent pamphlets were published, nothing effectual was done on either side. The Rev. Mr. Elder, said of Lazarus Stewart and his friends that they were "still threatened by the Philadelphia party, and talked of leaving. If they do, the province will lose some of its best friends, and that by the fault of others not their own; for if any cruelty was practised on the Indians at Conestoga or at Lancaster, it was not by their hands. There is reason to believe that great injustice has been done to all concerned. In the contrariness of accounts we must infer that much rests for support on the imagination or interest of the witnesses. The characters of Stewart and his friends were well established. Ruffians and brutal, they were not, but humane, liberal, moral nay religious." Benjamin Franklin who wrote a violent pamphlet against what he called the rioters, afterwards acknowledged that his object was political, but he conceded that the policy of the proprietary government toward the Indians had been provoking and unwise.

CLOSE OF THE INDIAN WAR.

The Indians remained quiet during the winter, but in the Spring of 1764, having been again supplied by French traders with ammunition, and imagining themselves beyond the reach of our troops, they began to ravage the frontiers with their usual barbarity. On the two main routes by the Juniata and Great Cove, they showed themselves in small companies and quick movements, not deeming it safe to leave their towns without defence. One party (July 6th) murdered a whole school, (with the exception of one small boy left for dead), in Antrim township, consisting of a teacher named Brown, and ten small children. Indians were seen almost every day in the settlements on the Conococheague, and one young woman, a daughter of James Dysart, going home from public worship at Big Spring, ten or twelve miles from Carlisle, was killed and scalped on the road. These occurrences alarmed the people again, and it was feared that a general flight might once more take place.

It was now determined to carry out the plan which had been left incomplete the preceding year. Two armies were to be sent into the Indian country, one under Col. Bradstreet, along the northern lakes to Sandusky, and another under Col. Bouquet, by the old military road through Pennsylvania, by Fort Pitt to the Muskingum. An extraordinary energy was displayed by the Assembly and by the whole people. A thousand men were raised for the expedition under Bouquet, besides two hundred and fifty who were taken into pay for the defence of the frontiers. Seven companies which last year had been distributed among the forts beyond the mountains, were called in and stationed, three at Carlisle, and the remainder at Shippensburg, Fort Loudon and Bedford. As most of them had been enlisted only for the previous year, they were reenlisted or their places were supplied until the full quota was made up. We notice that an allowance was made of "three shillings per month to every soldier who would bring with him a strong dog, to be employed in discovering and pursuing the savages;" and it was recommended that "as many such dogs should be procured as possible not exceeding ten per company, each to be kept tied and led by his master." We also notice that rewards were again offered for Indian scalps, when it could be proved that they were taken from enemies.

Two regiments of royal troops, with a thousand provincials, assembled at Carlisle early in August. Gov. John Penn accompanied the troops to that place, and addressed them with encouraging words before they set out. Eight companies, making a battalion of 380 men exclusive of officers, were under the command of Lieut. Col. John Armstrong, and Captains William Armstrong, Samuel Lindsey, James Piper, Joseph Armstrong, John Brady, Wm. Piper, Christopher Line, and Timothy Green, with a few more under Lieut. Finley. The other 250 men who were to be retained on this side of the mountains, were raised immediately after the departure of the western expedition, and were victualled by the crown under the direction of Commissary James Young, and Dep. Commissary Robert Callender.

On reaching Fort Loudon (Aug. 13th), the provincial troops had

become reduced by desertions to 700 men, and they were obliged to recruit again until the complement of 1000 men was reached. So active, however, was the zeal of the people that this was accomplished within a week, and the entire army reached Fort Pitt on the seventeenth of September. With 1500 men the Colonel pressed forward as soon as possible to the Muskingum, where the chiefs of the hostile Indians met him, humbly suing for peace. After severe reproofs to them for their treachery on several recent occasions, this was finally granted, on condition that without any unnecessary delay they should deliver at Fort Pitt all the captives and negroes that were in their hands, give such hostages as he should name as a pledge for the delivery of those who could not be produced at once, and for the maintenance of peace in future toward all his Majesty's subjects. The least appearance of delay or reluctance on the part of any of the Indians was treated with rough severity, and so thoroughly were they awed and terrified, that every requisition was at once complied with. Within an almost incredibly brief time the captives were all brought in, even those who had married Indians, and their children, however anxious such might be to remain. The scene was described by an eye witness in affecting terms. Fathers and mothers who had come from the settlements in hopes to meet with their children, recognized and clasped their long lost ones, husbands found wives who had for years been sufferers of inconceivable horrors, sisters and brothers who could scarcely speak the same language or know each other after a long separation, at last caught some token of recognition and flew into each other's arms; and others wandered about eagerly inquiring for relatives, trembling to receive answers to their questions, and smitten with disappointment when compelled to give up hope. The Indians themselves were not seldom the most pitiable of the actors in these scenes, sometimes delivering up their captives with extreme grief, shedding many tears, commending them to the kind care of the officers, accompanying them a long way toward the settlements, and one persisting to follow one whom he called his wife until he reached Virginia regardless of danger from former enemies.

Such scenes were renewed all along the route homewards. Leaving the regular soldiers at Fort Pitt and at other fortified places in the western part of the province, the provincial troops with the restored captives reached their homes early in December. On his arrival at Carlisle Col. Bouquet advertised for those who had lost friends to come and look for them. Many did so, and several weeks elapsed before all the captives found their homes. Not less than three hundred are said to have been recovered from captivity during this expedition. The Indians were subsequently found to have been faithful to their promises.

A few captives who could not be found at first, were brought in next Spring and delivered to George Croghan, at Aughwich (May 9th, 1765), and deputies from all their tribes were sent according to agreement, to conclude a formal treaty with Sir Wm. Johnson, on the Mohawk. In June Sir William wrote that he had "finished his congress greatly to his satisfaction and even beyond his expectations." In January (1765) Col. Bouquet arrived at Philadelphia where marks

of gratitude from all classes of people were showered upon him. On the eve of his departure for England, the Assembly voted him an address, in which they speak of his superior skill and intrepidity as well as of the bravery of his officers and soldiers.* The whole second battalion of provincial troops, composed almost exclusively of citizens of Cumberland county, was immediately paid off and mustered out of service, and the arms were delivered to the authorities. The long chapter of sufferings from the Indians, so far as this county is concerned may here be considered as closed—a chapter full of painful repetitions, and yet presenting in strong light the sacrifices and prominent characteristics of our fathers.

CHAPTER NINTH.—INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

ASSAULT UPON INDIAN TRADERS.

In the arrangements with the Indians it had been agreed that a trade should as soon as possible be opened with them, but before the Governor's proclamation permitting it, and before proper regulations had been agreed upon and published, a considerable quantity of goods was collected at Henry Pollen's on the Conococheague for transportation. Many of the inhabitants of that region, who had long suffered from the depredations of the Indians were alarmed at this, for they had reason to believe that powder, lead and tomahawks, with other military articles constituted a part of the stock, and they were not yet satisfied of the sincerity of the Indians. They therefore requested that the goods should be kept in store until further orders were obtained respecting them. Capt. Robert Callender, the proprietor of a large flouring establishment near Carlisle, who was in part the owner of the goods, and the agent for a firm in Philadelphia to which the remainder belonged, declined this suggestion, and on the sixth of March the train of eighty-one pack horses set out on their journey. A company of fifty armed persons under the command of Wm. Duffield, a respectable citizen of that neighborhood met them at a place where Mercersburg now stands and entreated them to proceed no further at present. They still persevered and were met again over the mountain in a small valley called the Great Cove where Duffield and his party expostulated with them and urged the danger the back people would be exposed to if the Indians should now get a supply of military stores. They, however, made light of all his arguments, and he returned. On seeing this, James Smith, one of the rangers who had been out in all the expeditions under Braddock, Forbes, and Bouquet, collected ten of his warriors who blacked and painted themselves, and following after the traders way-laid them near Sideling Hill, about

* Hist. account of Bouquet's expedition, pp. 1-35.

twelve miles beyond the last place of meeting, killed many of their horses and compelled them to halt. They then ordered the traders to unload their goods, to take their private property and immediately retire. When they were gone, Smith and his party burned sixty-three loads, consisting principally of blankets, shirts, vermilion, lead, beads, wampum, tomahawks, scalping knives, &c. The traders went back to Fort Loudon, where Lieut. Grant, the commander, at once sent a sergeant with twelve men who saved the remaining loads consisting chiefly of liquors, made some of the rioters prisoners, and took eight rifles. In a day or two, on learning that the prisoners were to be taken to Carlisle, Smith collected another company of three hundred riflemen and encamped on a hill in sight of Fort Loudon, where he soon captured a considerable number of British soldiers, and exchanged them for the prisoners in the guard house. As the rifles were still kept by Lieut. Grant, with the view of proving by them who were engaged in the riot, James Smith again collected a company of a hundred and fifty men, took Grant prisoner as he was riding out, detained him until he gave up the guns, and destroyed the large quantity of gunpowder which the traders had stored up. Three of the Justices of the upper part of the county were censured for giving some countenance to these proceedings. One of these was William Smith, a brother-in-law of James Smith the leader of the party; and as his participation in the disorders was open and clearly proved, he was superseded from his office by the Governor. Legal proceedings were commenced at Carlisle against some of the more active ones, but the jury sympathizing perhaps with them, found no cause of action. In his narrative James Smith acknowledges that "both parties in these transactions" had got entirely beyond the bounds of the civil law, and many unjustifiable things were done on both sides. "This convinced me" he says, "more than ever I had been before, of the absolute necessity of the civil law, in order to govern mankind."*

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

The cessation of the Indian war which had for nine years kept the inhabitants of the county in almost perpetual alarm was accompanied by circumstances fitted to inspire confidence. The Indians were thoroughly subdued and removed to a great distance, and guarantees were given which seemed sufficient. The people who had left their possessions to find safety in the eastern counties now returned, accompanied by a large number of immigrants of an excellent character. Carlisle was re-surveyed and laid out anew (1765), and out of the three hundred and forty lots laid down in its plan, two hundred and four were now owned by actual residents, and at least two and perhaps three new churches were built about this time. For many years the county had a reputation for social refinement and intelligence which gave it a high distinction throughout the province. Its ministers, lawyers and physicians commanded respect not only in provincial but in national assemblies. Out of a hundred and forty-one thou-

sand acres of land, seventy-two thousand were returned in 1762 as patented and warranted by the inhabitants. A few Germans took up their residence near the river about 1761-2, and one or two Lutheran and Reformed congregations in the central part of the county must have been organized about this time. As the Shawanese had shown themselves decidedly averse to a residence on Paxton (or as it now began to be called Lowther) Manor, and as they had received from the Proprietaries an equivalent for it, a re-survey of the land was made (Dec. 26th, 1764) with the intention of opening it for settlement. By a return made by John Armstrong, Deputy Surveyor, May 10, 1765, the quantity of land owned by the Proprietaries in East Pennsborough was found to be seven thousand five hundred and fifty one acres. Two years afterwards it was again surveyed by John Lukens, the Surveyor General, and divided into twenty-eight lots or parcels, each containing from one hundred and fifty to five hundred acres; and when these lots were exposed for sale they were purchased principally by the Scotch-Irish from Lancaster and Cumberland counties, but also by many Germans from the more eastern parts. Among the former were Isaac Hendricks, Capt. John Stewart, John Boggs, John Armstrong, James Wilson, Robert Whitehill, (who is said to have erected the first stone house on the manor), Moses Wallace, John Wilson, Samuel Wallace, James M'Curdy, David Moore, Rev. Wm. Thompson, (the Episcopal minister at Carlisle), Alexander Young and Jonas Seely. Among the latter were John Mish, Conrad Renninger, Caspar Weaver, Christopher Gramlich, Philip Kimmel and Andrew Kreutzer. The names of many others of both classes who had residences a little afterwards in the eastern part, are in our possession, but they will be given more appropriately in the township histories.

Among the more prominent individuals who about this time made improvements and took up residences in different parts of the county, were Ephraim Blaine who erected a mill (1764) on the Conodoguinet about a mile north of Carlisle, Robert Callender, who built another near the confluence of Letort Spring with the same stream, (Middlesex), Wm. Thompson, a captain in the Indian war and a general in the Revolutionary war, Wm. Lyon, a Justice and a Judge and a military officer, John Holmes, (elected Sheriff Oct. 5th, 1765), William M'Coskry, (Coroner in 1764), Stephen Duncan, Rev. George Duffield, (as early as 1758 pastor of a Presbyterian church), John Montgomery, Esq., Dr. Jonathan Kearsley, Robert Miller, Rev. Captain John Steel, all of Carlisle; George Armstrong, a member of the Assembly, and Walter Gregory, of Allen; James Carothers, Esq., James Galbraith, Esq., James and Matthew Loudon,* of East Pennsborough, George Brown, Ezekiel Dunning, Sheriff in 1764, and John Byers, an extensive farmer near Alexander's Spring and afterwards a member of

* Matthew and James Loudon came from Scotland and settled first in Sherman's Valley, but being driven away by the Indians they took up land near Hogestown, now owned by Williams Parker and Alex. Cathart. James went back to Sherman's Valley after the peace with the Indians. His son Archibald was born on ship during the passage from Scotland, and afterwards became a publisher of several works, among others the *Narrative of outrages during the Indian war*, and a Post Master in Carlisle. Descendants of these original settlers are now living in Carlisle and Hogestown.

* An account of remarkable occurrences in the life of Col. James Smith, in Loudon's *Narrative*, Vol. 1., pp. 246-9. Col. Rec., Vol. IX., pp. 266-77.

Council, of West Pennsborough; William Buchanan, James Blaine, John M'Knight, (Judge) and Thomas Wilson, (Judge) of Middleton. Most of these became prominent in subsequent times in the affairs of the county.

HABITS OF THE PEOPLE.

As the result of this general prosperity, there were particular families which had become possessed of large wealth and were able to maintain a considerable style in living. It was natural that English life should be the model to which this should be conformed. "To be an old England man," says Franklin, "gave a kind of rank and respect to any one." To have a house in town for winter, and another on a plantation for summer was not very unusual, and in the proper season a large hospitality was indulged in. In many families slaves were possessed, and even where a more ordinary style of servitude prevailed there were not a few forms of aristocratic life. Some slaves were found even on the smaller farms, but the great majority of servants were German or Irish "redemptioners." As their term of service was commonly not more than four or five years, and the price of service not more than the hire of laborers for a less term, many farmers found this an advantageous method of obtaining help. As they were not much distinguishable from their employers, and afterwards received good wages, they soon became proprietors of the soil, and their children being educated passed into better society. In such a state of affairs there was a perpetual tendency to a uniformity of conditions and of social life. The great body of the people was rural and all marked distinctions among them were discontinued, but those who followed rough trades were not unwilling to be recognized. A style of dress and manners prevailed, to which our later American habits are generally averse, and which plainly distinguishes between them and professional men and persons of independent means. Each class had its special privileges which amply compensated for inferiority of position. The long established relations which thus grew up were the sources of mutual benefits and pleasures. The dress of those who aspired to be fashionable was in many respects the reverse of what it now is. "Men wore three-square or cocked hats and wigs; coats with large cuffs, big skirts lined and stiffened with buckram; breeches closely fitted, thickly lined and coming down to the knee, of broad cloth for winter or silk camlet for summer. Cotton fabrics were almost unknown, linen being more common, the hose especially being of worsted or silk. Shoes were of calfskin for gentlemen, while ordinary people contented themselves with a coarser neat's leather. Ladies wore immense dresses expanded by hoops or stiff stays, curiously plaited hair or enormous caps, high heeled shoes with white silk or thread stockings, and large bonnets universally of a dark color." The dresses of the laboring classes were different from these principally in the materials used. Buckskin breeches, checked shirts, red flannel jackets and often leather aprons were the ordinary wear. While at their work in the fields the appearance of the men and women continued much as we have described it at an earlier period.

Before the Revolution Watson tells us that "the wives and daughters of tradesmen throughout the province," all wore short gowns, often of green baize but generally of domestic fabric, with caps and kerchiefs on their heads, for a bare head was seldom seen except with laborers at their work. Carriages were not common, and were of a cumbrous description. People usually rode on horseback, and good riding was cultivated as an accomplishment. At the country churches on the Sabbath, not unfrequently the horses on the outside, were nearly as numerous as the people inside the buildings. Stores in town were places of resort, and did a more extensive business than they have done since the cities have been so accessible. Newspapers were rare, published generally only once a week and reaching subscribers in this county nearly a week after date. Eight weekly newspapers and one semi-weekly had been started in Philadelphia, but as the post went into the interior only once a week the latter was of little advantage to our people. The sheets on which they were printed were small, and the amount of news would now be considered very meagre. The death of a sovereign about this time was not proclaimed in this province until near six weeks after its occurrence, and Bouquet's victory and treaty with the Indians were not known in Carlisle until between three and four weeks from those events. Visitors to Philadelphia usually went in their own two-wheeled chaises or on horseback, occupying two or three weeks in the journey. The numerous courts and transactions in land, as well as a lively social intercourse, made such journeys frequent. The transportation of goods both ways rendered needful trains of heavily loaded wagons (since called by the name of Conestoga or Pennsylvania), with four, five or six horses. As the roads westward and over the mountains would not allow of this method, either at Shippensburg or Smith's (Mercersburg), the goods had to be transferred to packhorses. "It was no uncommon thing at one of these points to see from fifty to a hundred packhorses in a row, one person to each string of five or six horses, tethered together, starting off for the Monongahela country, laden with salt, iron, hatchets, powder, clothing and whatever was needed by the Indians and the frontier inhabitants."

RESCUE OF STUMP AND EISENHAEUER.

Near the first of January, 1768, two persons, Frederick Stump and a man in his employ named Hans Eisenhauer, (or John Ironcutter), who had murdered ten Indians (four men, three women and three children,) on Middle creek, in the lower part of Sherman's Valley, were taken by the authorities and lodged in the jail at Carlisle. Of their guilt there was no question, and the circumstances of the murder were of the most brutal character. But in the warrant for their arrest it was required that they should be brought before the Chief Justice at Philadelphia "to answer for said murders and be dealt with according to law." This was looked upon by many as an encroachment upon the right of each man to be tried in the county where he commits a crime and by a jury of his own neighbors. On the Monday after the imprisonment (Jan. 23) John Holmes, the sheriff of

Cumberland county, was about to set off with his prisoners for Philadelphia, when a number of respectable citizens (Robert Miller, James Pollock, Wm. Sweeny and some others) remonstrated against their removal, alleging that it would be a precedent of a pernicious nature. The weather was at the same time extremely bad, the water of the river at Harris' Ferry was high and dangerous, and fears were entertained that a rescue might be attempted by the former neighbors of the prisoners, should the party be detained at the river. A meeting of Justices was held for consultation, at which a majority was in favor under these circumstances of detaining the prisoners until the pleasure of the authorities at Philadelphia could be learned. As the sheriff was still resolved to set out, alleging that he was bound to listen to no authority in opposition to that of the Chief Justice, Col. Armstrong, though personally in favor of an immediate removal, acting in the name of the justices, went to the jail and discharged the guard which had been prepared for the journey, examined the prisoners, committed them, and wrote to other justices to attend a meeting on Wednesday. While the justices were assembled on Wednesday a party of armed men from Sherman's Valley appeared in sight of town, and sent word to the magistrates by two of their number (John Davis and John McClure) that they were resolved not to suffer the prisoners to be taken from the county. On being assured that the prisoners were well treated and that if they were taken to Philadelphia it was not to be tried but for examination, these messengers retired and the whole party moved off. An account was then sent to the Chief Justice, with a request for further orders, but all apprehensions of a rescue were given up. On Friday, (20th) however, another large body appeared early in the morning, seized the jailer, obtained the keys of the dungeon from one of the servants, brought out the prisoners and made their way with them out of town. As Col. Armstrong was sitting at breakfast in his house opposite the jail, he saw the crowd around the door of the prison and rushed from his house and was soon joined by Sheriff Holmes, Robert Miller, Wm. Lyon and Rev. John Steel, who together endeavored to disperse the mob. As they attempted to enter the jail they were pushed back and drawn violently into the street. Armstrong regained his stand upon the steps exclaiming that they should have his life before they should have the prisoners. Just as this was said several armed men came from within with the prisoners, and pushing their way through the crowd, most of whom were their friends and assisting them, and violently thrusting all opposed to them out of the way, they went off with shouts of triumph. The whole party were not less than eighty, all armed with guns and some with tomahawks. Witnesses afterwards testified that among them were James Morrow and others named Beard, Adams, Parker and Williamson. The company were followed out of town by Ephraim Blaine, Ralph Nailor and Joseph Hunter as far as Ferguson's, six or seven miles from Carlisle and near the foot of the mountain. On being informed that some of the party wished to see him at John Davis' place, on the creek about two miles from town, Armstrong, with Lyon and the Sheriff, went to the place, where they were

joined by John Byers, but found that the mob had concluded it was unsafe to wait and had moved off. Some of the men appeared to be concerned with respect to the consequences of their course and declared that if they could have security that the prisoners would not be removed out of the county for trial they would engage to have them restored. It was, however, found to be too late, as the prisoners had been taken away over the mountain and could never afterwards be found. The authorities at Philadelphia were much irritated at the result and the magistrates, John Armstrong, John Miller and Wm. Lyon, with the Sheriff, John Holmes, who had detained the prisoners at first, were summoned to Philadelphia to account for their proceedings. On their examination, however, the Governor declared that he was "satisfied from the evidence that they were far from having any intention either to favor the prisoners or to offer the least contempt to the authority of the Chief Justice's warrant, and that they acted for the best in a case of perplexity, not expecting but rather intending to prevent the consequences which followed. No further notice was therefore taken of the matter than to admonish them for the future to be careful to confine themselves within the bounds of their jurisdiction and not to interfere again in matters which belong to a superior authority." Nothing was left undone on the part of the government or of the magistrates to retake the prisoners or to punish those who had aided in their rescue. Jonathan Hoge, James Galbreath, Andrew Calhoun, John Byers, John McKnight and Hermanus Alricks, Justices, wrote to the Chief Justice under date of Feb. 28th, 1768, that it was utterly impossible that those who had rescued Stump either could or would restore to justice the perpetrators of the murder, and that they had doubts whether they were in the county. They, however, proceeded to take information and issue warrants for the apprehension of the rescuers. They gave it as their opinion that the murderers had taken refuge in Virginia.* Twenty or more of those who were supposed to have been in the riot were reported and sought for, but the affair was soon dropped as one which had sprung from misapprehension and an overheated zeal for popular rights.

ATTEMPTS TO RESCUE JAMES SMITH.

A similar effort was made in the latter part of the next year (1769) to deliver from the jail in Carlisle the same James Smith whose part in the affair at Fort Loudon has been noticed. The year 1767 Smith had spent in wild adventures in Tennessee and Kentucky, but had returned and passed the next year at his home on the Conococheague. In 1760 a few straggling Indians had created some alarm on the frontiers, and when some traders were known to be carrying articles which could be used in their savage incursions, some persons in the upper part of the county blackened themselves and seized upon and destroyed a quantity of powder, lead, &c., as it was passing over the mountains. A number of these were apprehended and put in irons at Fort Bedford as perpetrators of a robbery. Smith says that though

* Col. Rec., vol. IX., pp. 413-513.

he did not altogether approve of the conduct of this new club of black-boys, he did not like their lying in confinement by mere arbitrary or military power, and so he collected eighteen of his old companions in the Indian war, surprised the fort early in the morning, compelled a blacksmith to take the irons off the prisoners, and left the place with them. "This was," he says in his narrative, "I believe the first British fort in America that was taken by what they called American rebels." Some time after this he was passing near Bedford on his way to the west when he was overtaken by a party of men who called on him to surrender. In an exchange of shots a man who had been traveling with Smith was shot, and each party charged the other with killing him. Smith believed that from the position of his gun it was impossible his shot should have killed the man, yet he acknowledged he was not certain. He was taken to Bedford and confined in the guard-house; an inquest was held by John Holmes, Esq., over the body, and he was brought in guilty of willful murder. For fear of a rescue he was sent as soon and as privately as possible to Carlisle, where he was laid in heavy irons. Some suspicion arising that the inquest had not been legal or impartial, Wm. Denny, the coroner of Cumberland county, was sent for to re-examine the matter, when a jury of unexceptionable candor, after an inquiry of three days, pronounced it impossible that Smith should have fired the shot which killed the man. Shortly after his confinement in Carlisle a number of his old band came and threatened to tear down the jail. Smith wrote them a letter entreating them to let him alone as he preferred to stand his trial. As they retired they met a party of more than three hundred coming to their assistance all came back to Carlisle, alleging that they feared he would not have a fair trial, as they knew that the government was much enraged at him. His irons were then removed and he was allowed to address them from the window of his cell, when he thanked them for their kind intentions but told them that the greatest favor they could confer on him would be to withdraw and return in peace, as a rescue under a charge of willful murder would leave him under a lasting dishonor. On this they returned to their homes, and when the Supreme Court sat in Carlisle after a long investigation, the jury without hesitation brought in a verdict of not guilty. We shall find that he lived to become distinguished in the Revolutionary war, as a member of the Legislature and a military officer.*

JUSTICES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Governor being informed in October, 1764, that the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas were soon to be held in Carlisle, and that some vacancies existed in Cumberland county was pleased to appoint a new board of justices, composed of the following persons, viz: John Armstrong, James Galbreath, John Byers, Wm. Smith (superseded Jan. 15, 1766, for participation in the affair at Fort Loudon), John McKnight, James Carithers, Hermanus Alricks, Adam

Hoops, Francis Campbell, John Reynolds, Jonathan Hoge, Robert Miller, Wm. Lyon, Robert Callender, Andrew Colhoun, James Maxwell, Samuel Perry, John Holmes and John Allison. In 1769 these persons were reappointed with some additions, but the additions were altogether of persons beyond the limits of the present county, except John Agnew and perhaps Turbutt Francis. On the returns of election for 1765 to the Governor John Holmes was appointed Sheriff and James Jack Coroner. In like manner in October, 1768, David Hoge was appointed Sheriff and Wm. Denny Coroner. On the 16th of August, 1765, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer before Alexander Steadman, of the Supreme Court, and John Armstrong and James Galbreath, Esqs., John Money was tried and convicted of felony and murder committed on Archibald Gray in the preceding March, and he was soon after executed for the same.

One of the earliest trials in this county was that of a man of the name of Warner, for the murder of a western man named Musselman. The latter had been to Lancaster where he had received a considerable sum of money and was on his return. Aware of this, Warner lay in wait for him at some fording place on the Susquehanna near Harrisburg. When called upon to stop and deliver up his money, Musselman spurred his horse and was pursued for about twelve miles along the road in the direction of Carlisle. The race for life was intense, and many living on the road were accustomed in after-years to describe the clatter of horses' hoofs and cries for help which were heard along the route. Warner overtook his victim just below Kingston, and was supposed to have knocked him from his horse with a club. An old tree is still pointed out under which a desperate struggle ensued, as was evident from the tracks and blood which were apparent in the snow. Next morning Musselman's body was found under the tree, and Warner was suspected from his having a saddled horse in his possession besides the one he was riding. Besides a considerable quantity of money some articles which people in Lancaster identified as what they had made up for Musselman's children were found upon him. Warner was tried and found guilty of the murder. The time of the trial and execution is uncertain, and some have even questioned whether it was in Carlisle and whether it was not before the erection of this county.

* Loudon's Narratives, vol. 1., pp 256-67. Our Western Border, by Charles McKnight, Chambersburg, 1873, pp. 107-8.

CHAPTER TENTH.—STRUGGLE FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

GENERAL OPPOSITION TO TAXATION.

The political calm which followed the peace with the Indians was not of long continuance. As early as in 1765 there began to be signs of disturbance in the relations of the colonies to the mother country. The year before (March 1774) resolutions had been passed in the British Parliament formally proclaiming the right to tax the American colonies, and now (March 1775) when a bill founded upon this claim passed the House of Commons, according to which all instruments of writing were to be null and void unless executed upon stamped paper or parchment charged with a duty payable to the crown, intelligent persons in America took the alarm. There were men bold enough to assert and well able to maintain by forcible arguments that such a claim was inconsistent, not only with the charter of most of the colonies, but with the long conceded rights of Englishmen. William Penn's charter expressly provided that "no custom or other contribution should be laid on the inhabitants or their estates unless by the consent of the Proprietary or Governor and Assembly, or by act of Parliament in England;" and Dr. Franklin when examined at the bar of the British House of Commons explained this last clause by saying that "the inhabitants from the first settlement of the province relied that the Parliament never would or could tax them by virtue of that reservation till it had qualified itself constitutionally for the exercise of such a right by admitting representatives from the people." Before the day appointed for the enforcement of the Stamp Act the opposition to it had become formidable, and it was evident that nothing but an open war could secure its execution. After that day legal proceedings went forward in the courts, papers were made out for vessels, newspapers were circulated among the people, and all kinds of business were transacted as if no Stamp Act had been in existence. Associations were formed against importing or using British goods, and in all the towns and villages men and women refused to wear any articles of foreign manufacture. Even in the interior counties of Pennsylvania associations were organized "to purchase no article of British manufacture until the Stamp Act should be repealed," and in order "that wool might not be wanting they entered into engagements to abstain from eating lambs." Companies of men calling themselves "Sons of Liberty" were formed in every part of the county, who agreed "to march with the utmost expedition at their own proper costs and expense with their whole force to the relief of those who should be in danger from the Stamp Act or its promoters or abettors or anything relative to it on account of anything that may have been done in opposition to it." So disastrous was the effect of this upon the British trade that commercial people in England united with American patriots in demanding the repeal of the obnoxious act, and accordingly after four months of only empty authority it was repealed

(March, 1776). Enlightened patriots, however, observed that the obnoxious principle was not removed. In the preamble for the repeal, the reason was that "the collecting of the several duties and revenues as by said act was directed would be attended by many inconveniences and productive of consequences dangerous to the commercial interests of these kingdoms," and it was accompanied by a declaratory act more hostile in principle to American rights than the Stamp Act itself; for it annulled those resolutions and acts of the Provincial Assemblies in which they had asserted their right to exemption from all taxes not imposed by their own representatives, and also enacted that the "Parliament had and of right ought to have power to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever." In a little more than a year after this (June, 1767) a bill was passed for imposing duties in all the colonies on glass, paper, painters' colors and tea. The amount to be raised from these imposts was small and it was said to be for the purpose of repaying the Home Government for monies expended in defence of the colonies themselves during the Indian wars. But the people were now prepared to resist every act in which the principle of taxation where there was no representation was involved. John Dickinson, in his celebrated "Farmer's Letters," published a series of articles in which he showed that such an act established a precedent which would eventually annihilate American liberty and property. These letters were eagerly read, and produced an intense excitement in every village and neighborhood throughout the province. The former associations of the "Sons of Liberty" were revived, and all further importations of British manufactures were suspended. A convention was called in Faneuil Hall, in Boston, in which the rights of the colonies were strongly asserted. The day after two regiments of soldiers and some armed vessels arrived in Boston to enforce the execution of the law. Their guns were pointed against the town and awaited the slightest demonstration of resistance. In February, 1766, Parliament proposed that all charged with treason should be sought out and brought to England for trial. For a while the people contented themselves with a simple abstinence from the importation and use of tea, for it was against this article that their principal hostility was directed. Next year five-sixths of the duties which had been imposed were repealed, and many hoped that the opposition would cease. But early in the same year (March, 1770) an affray took place in Boston in which the military fired upon the people, and several of the latter were killed and more were wounded. The Captain and the soldiers were tried and were acquitted, but the events of that tragical night were reported throughout the colonies and remembered with great bitterness.

A new turn was given to the whole affair when in 1773, not only were the duties on all articles except tea removed, but by a contrivance of the East Indian company, tea could be imported into the colonies cheaper than before it was taxed. Several ships were freighted with tea and despatched to the different parts of America. This appeal to men's avarice was likely to produce a general acquiescence in the trade and the payment of the duty, but many public meetings

were held to denounce the attempt. In Philadelphia (October 18th, 1773,) it was resolved that whoever directly or indirectly aided in unloading receiving or vending the tea was an enemy to his country; and a committee was sent to those who were appointed to receive and sell the tea and request them to resign their appointment. The captains of the ships which were to land at New York and Philadelphia returned immediately to Great Britain without an entry at the custom house, but at Boston the power of the government was sufficient to effect a payment of the ship's dues. Under these circumstances the people had no option but to destroy the tea, and a number of them disguised as Indians, broke open 342 chests of tea and threw their contents into the water. Another cargo sent to Charleston was landed and stored, but was never offered for sale. Of all the cargoes sent out by the company none was sold for their benefit. The port of Boston was at once virtually closed, and an act was passed nominally for the regulation of the government of Massachusetts, but really for such an alteration of the charter of the province as to remove the executive department of the government from the hands of the people.

Information of these proceedings had scarcely been conveyed to the different parts of the country before the people with one mind perceived that the cause of Boston and Massachusetts Bay was common to them all. In spite of the strong partiality for the proprietary government, and the opposition of a large portion of the people to war, an immense assembly met in Philadelphia, June 18, 1774, at which the closing of the Boston Port was declared unconstitutional, a Continental Congress was pronounced expedient, and a committee was appointed for the city and county of Philadelphia, to correspond with the other colonies and the other counties of Pennsylvania. Under this last resolution a circular letter was sent to all the counties requesting them to appoint delegates to a general meeting to be held in Philadelphia on the ensuing fifteenth of July. In the Assembly also, June 30th, the military associations were encouraged, the payment of the officers and men who should be called into service was promised, and each county was called upon to provide arms and ammunition, and to prepare a number of men from their associated companies equal to the number of its arms, and to assess its real and personal estates for defraying the expenses of these companies.

ACTION IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

On the reception of this letter influential citizens of Cumberland county, united in calling a public meeting of the freeholders and freemen of the several townships for the purpose of taking corresponding action. It was held in the Presbyterian church of Carlisle, July 12, 1774. John Montgomery, an elder in that congregation, and a prominent citizen of the town, was called to the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted, viz: "1. Resolved that the late act of the Parliament of Great Britain, by which the port of Boston is shut up, is oppressive to that town, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the colony of Massachusetts Bay; that the principle on which that act is founded is not more subversive of the rights and liberties of that

colony than it is of all other British colonies of North America; and therefore the inhabitants of Boston are suffering in the common cause of all these colonies. 2. That every vigorous and prudent measure ought speedily and unanimously to be adopted by these colonies for obtaining a redress of the grievances under which the inhabitants of Boston are now laboring, and security from grievance of the same or of a still more severe nature under which they and the other inhabitants of the colonies may by a further operation of the same principle hereafter labor. 3. That a congress of deputies from all the colonies will be one proper method for obtaining these purposes. 4. That the same purposes will in the opinion of this meeting be promoted by an agreement of all the colonies, not to import any merchandise from nor export any merchandise to Great Britain, Ireland or the West Indies, nor to use any such merchandise so imported, nor tea imported from any place whatever till these purposes shall be obtained; that the inhabitants of this county will join in any restriction of that agreement which the general Congress may think it necessary for the colonies to confine themselves to. 5. That the inhabitants of this county will contribute to the relief of their suffering brethren in Boston, at any time when they shall receive intimation that such relief will be most seasonable. 6. That a committee be immediately appointed for this county to correspond with the committee of this province or of the other provinces upon the great objects of the public attention; and to cooperate in every proper measure conducing to the general welfare of British America. 7. That the committee consist of the following persons, viz: James Wilson, John Armstrong, John Montgomery, Wm. Irvine, Robert Callender, Wm. Thompson, John Calhoun, Jonathan Hoge, Robert Magaw, Ephraim Blaine, John Allison, John Harris and Robert Miller, or any five of them. 8. That James Wilson, Robert Magaw, and William Irvine be the deputies appointed to meet the deputies from the other counties of this province at Philadelphia on Friday next in order to concert measures preparatory to the General Congress."

With some of the persons appointed on these committees we have already become acquainted, but some of them now appear for the first time, and all of them are henceforth to be prominent in our history. James Wilson was born in 1742 in Scotland, had received a finished education at St. Andrews, Edinburgh and Glasgow, under Dr. Blair in rhetoric, and Dr. Watts in logic, and in 1766 had come to reside in Philadelphia, where he studied law with John Dickinson, from whom he doubtless acquired something of the spirit which then distinguished that eminent patriot. When admitted to practice he took up his residence in Carlisle. In an important land case which had recently been tried between the proprietaries and Samuel Wallace, he had gained the admiration of the most eminent lawyers in the province, and at once had taken rank second to none at the Pennsylvania bar. At the meeting of the people now held in Carlisle, he made a speech which drew forth the most rapturous applause. Robert Magaw was a native of Cumberland county, belonging to a family which had early settled in Hopewell township, and was also a lawyer of some distinc-

tion in Carlisle. The career on which he was now entering was one in which he was to become known to the American people as one of their purest and bravest officers. Wm. Irvine was a native of Ireland, from the neighborhood of Enniskillen, had been classically educated at the University of Dublin, and had early evinced a fondness for military life, but had been induced by his parents to devote himself to the medical and surgical profession. On receiving his diploma he had been appointed a surgeon in the British navy, where he continued until near the close of the French war (1754-63), when he resigned his place, removed to America and settled in Carlisle, where he had acquired a high reputation and an extensive practice as a physician. William Thompson had served as a captain of horse in the expeditions against the Indians (1759-60), had been appointed a Justice of the Peace in Hopewell township, and had lately been active in the relief of the inhabitants in the western part of the province in their difficulties with Virginia on the boundary question. Jonathan Hoge and John Calhoon had been Justices of the Peace and Judges in the county, and belonged to two of the oldest and most respectable families in the vicinity of Silvers' Spring. Ephraim Blaine we have known for his brave defence of a fort at Ligonier, and was now the proprietor of a large property and mills on the Conodoguinet, near the cave, about a mile north of Carlisle. John Allison, of Tyrone township, John Harris, a lawyer of Carlisle, and Robert Miller, living about a mile northeast of Carlisle, in Middleton township, John Montgomery, a member of the Assembly, and Robert Callender, formerly an extensive trader with the Indians, a commissary for victualing the troops on the western campaign, and the owner of mills at the confluence of the Letort with the Conodoguinet, were all of them active as Justices, Judges and Commissioners for the county. In no part of America was the cause of freedom taken up with more alacrity and intelligence than among the Scotch Irish of Pennsylvania. The religious and civil history of their race supplied them with but few motives for attachment to the royal government itself, and even the proprietary rule had left but few memories of a pleasant nature. For many years they had been obliged to rely almost wholly upon their own resources for protection against a savage foe and for the development of their industry. By the established habits of their race their views were but slightly fettered by prescriptive usages and they were familiar with those questions of popular rights and duties which were now under discussion.

MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL DEPUTIES.

Four days after this meeting at Carlisle the delegates from the different counties of the province assembled in the city of Philadelphia, July 15, 1774. Thomas Willing, an opulent merchant of that city was elected its President, and Charles Thompson its clerk. The three delegates who had been appointed from Cumberland county were present, and James Wilson was one of the Committee of eleven which brought in a paper of "Instructions on the present situation of public affairs to the representatives who were to meet in the Colonial Assembly next week." In the resolutions and address of instructions which were

adopted and published by this convention, a true and faithful allegiance to his majesty, King George the Third, was honestly professed and the idea of an unconstitutional independence of the parent state was indignantly repelled; but the power claimed by Parliament to bind the people of these colonies in all cases whatsoever, and the acts by which the port of Boston had been shut up and the administration of criminal justice in Massachusetts had been changed were pronounced unconstitutional, oppressive and dangerous to the liberties of the colonies; a Congress of deputies from the several colonies to consult together to form a general plan of conduct and to procure a redress of grievances was suggested as an absolute necessity; and measures for the enforcement of an entire non-importation from and non-exportation to Great Britain was urged upon such a Congress should every reasonable effort to obtain redress be found ineffectual. The Assembly was called upon to appoint delegates to a Continental Congress, and the members from the city and county of Philadelphia, or any fifteen of them were constituted a committee of correspondence for the province. The Assembly when it met, promptly responded to the instructions of the Convention and appointed eight delegates to a general Congress. The request, however, was made that these delegates should be instructed to use their best efforts to induce Congress to content themselves with making a full and precise statement of grievances and a decent yet firm claim of redress, and then to wait the event before any other step should be taken. They gave it as their opinion that persons should be appointed and sent home to present this statement and claim at the Court of Great Britain. Of all the colonies Pennsylvania had the least reason for desiring a separation. The proprietary government, which it was seen at once would soon be thrown off with the crown from which it had authority, had never been oppressive and had been on the whole favorable to the people. William Penn had been one of the most disinterested and public spirited of all the American Proprietaries, and the frame of government he had devised and set up had come as near as possible to his ideal, which was to leave it out of the power of the rulers to do any harm. Although his descendants had forsaken the peculiar principles which had been so dear to him, their policy had been liberal and had given very little ground for complaint. Leading men, however, perceived that the interests of all the colonies were bound up together, and that no one province should be allowed to make terms which were not agreeable to the others. Accordingly, in no part of the country was there a greater zeal to support the claims of the united colonies.

COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION.

The first Continental Congress continued in session from the 5th of September till the 25th of October; and as soon as its proceedings were published, they were the subject of the warmest discussion. Every newspaper teemed with dissertations in favor of liberty, and with the speeches of men in Parliament, especially of those in favor of American rights. Messengers and letters were sent to influential per-

sons in every county urging them to get up meetings in every town and appoint committees to enlighten and direct the public mind. The Committee of thirteen which had been appointed at the meeting in Carlisle, July 12th, 1774, were not inactive. Notices were sent to each public place throughout the county, requesting the freeholders and others qualified to vote for representatives in the Assembly to meet at the Court House in Carlisle and there choose a Committee of Observation, to have a general oversight of civil affairs, and especially to divide the county into districts and appoint persons to superintend each district. By such an organization, the whole influence of the county was secured on the side of the patriots. The utmost freedom of discussion was of course proclaimed, but it was not easy for those who were apologists of the royal acts, if any such there were, to obtain a hearing. Articles of confederation had been adopted in the First Congress which have some claim for being regarded as the birth act of the nation, and now as these were taken up in every county and town meeting they gave opportunity for the expression of the most advanced opinions. Few wiser men in any part of the province were found than those who had the direction of affairs in this county. And yet the coolest heads, and the most farseeing counsellors were precisely the ones who favored radical measures.

WHIGS AND TORIES.

It was about this time that the terms whig and tory began to be used to distinguish the different political parties. However various the application of these words before and since that day, we can discover a radical signification which always remains the same. In English politics the word tory had been at first a term of reproach for the court party in the time of Charles the Second, and afterwards for the supporters of high royal and ecclesiastical authority. Many in this country had been accustomed in Ireland to hear the word applied to those "bogtrotters who during the civil wars had robbed and plundered their neighbors under the pretence of maintaining the royal cause, and more lately had advocated the extreme prerogatives of the crown." It was therefore with especial bitterness that the word was used in this region to mean one who supported the English government in its high pretensions. At this time, however, it had not acquired the peculiar odiousness which it attained when independence had been declared, and it was applied not only to the advocates of a policy in a state, but to those abettors of foreign aggressions, who gave assistance to an invading army, and resisted all efforts to defend the nation. Few such were found among the native population of this Valley. There were indeed some both in civil and in ecclesiastical life who questioned whether they had a right to break the oath or vow of allegiance which they had taken on assuming some official station. Even these were seldom prepared to go so far as to give actual aid and comfort to the enemy, or to make positive resistance to the efforts of the patriots. They usually contented themselves with a negative withdrawal from all participation in efforts at independence. Many of them were earnest supporters of all movements for a redress of griev-

ances, and paused only when they were asked to support what they looked upon as rebellion. These hardly deserved the name of "tories," since they were not the friends of extreme royal prerogative, and only doubted whether the colonies were authorized by what they had suffered to break entirely away from the crown to which they had sworn allegiance, and whether the people were yet able to maintain their separate position. Among those, who deserved rather to be ranked as non-jurors, were one of the first Judges of the county who had recently removed over the mountain to what is now Perry county, and two clergymen who held a commission as missionaries of the "Venerable Society in England for the Propagation of Religion in Foreign Parts."

CONVENTIONS, COMMITTEES, &c.

The Assembly which met in December heard and heartily approved of the proceedings of the first Congress, and appointed nine delegates to a second Congress to be held the succeeding year in Philadelphia. Among these were James Wilson, from Cumberland county, who was continued a member of that body until 1777. On the twenty-third of January, 1775, another provincial convention was held in Philadelphia and continued six days in session, during which time much business of importance was transacted, such as the encouragement of various kinds of manufacture which were likely to be needed should commercial intercourse with the mother country cease, and the preparation for the crisis which was now seen to be in the near future. James Wilson and Robert Magaw were members of that convention from this county. The last resolution adopted was: "That the Committee of Correspondence for the city and liberties of Philadelphia be a standing Committee of Correspondence for the several counties here represented, and that if it should at any time hereafter appear to the committee of the city and liberties that the situation of public affairs renders a provincial convention necessary, that the said Committee of Correspondence do give the earliest notice thereof to the committees of the several counties." It was not long before the necessity anticipated in this resolution became apparent. The battle of Lexington took place April 19th, and on receiving the news, Congress resolved to raise an army of which the quota for Pennsylvania amounted to four thousand three hundred men. The news of this being sent to the Committee of Cumberland county, they proceeded at once to organize companies of "Associators." Many of these were already formed on the plan long in use. According to a letter dated May 8th, 1775, some weeks before the action of the Assembly, but after the passage of the resolutions of Congress, we find that companies were formed on the plan recommended by the Assembly and the language used in the letter is precisely that used in the subsequent act. "Yesterday the County Committee met from nineteen townships, on the short notice they had. About three thousand men have already associated. The arms returned amount to about fifteen hundred. The Committee have voted five hundred effective men, besides commissioned officers, to be immediately drafted, taken into pay, armed and

disciplined, to march on the first emergency; to be paid and supported as long as necessary by a tax on all estates real and personal in the county; the returns to be taken by the township committees; and the tax laid by the Commissioners and Assessors; the pay of the officers and men as in times past. This morning we met again at eight o'clock; among other subjects of inquiry, the mode of drafting or taking into pay, arming and victualling immediately the men, and the choice of field and other officers, will among other matters be the subjects of deliberation. The strength or spirit of this county, perhaps may appear small, if judged by the number of men proposed; but when it is considered that we are ready to raise fifteen hundred or two thousand should we have support from the province; and that independently and in uncertain expectation of support, we have voluntarily drawn upon this county a debt of about £27,000 per annum, I hope we shall not appear contemptible. We make great improvements in military discipline. It is yet uncertain who may go."

The Assembly on the thirteenth of June approved of the plan of association which it seems had for some time been acted upon; and resolved, for the purpose of sustaining the expense of arming and equipping them, to issue bills of credit to the amount of thirty-five thousand pounds, redeemable by a tax on real and personal estates to be assessed and collected by the Commissioners and Assessors of each county in the same manner as the provincial taxes under the laws before in force. It also appointed a Committee of Safety consisting of twenty-five men from different parts of the province to sit permanently in the city of Philadelphia, whose business it should be to call into actual service such and as many of the associators as they should judge necessary, to pay and supply them with necessaries while in actual service and to provide for the defence of the province. Of this important committee John Montgomery, Esq., of Carlisle, was one of the most active and prominent members as long as it continued in existence (July 3, 1775-July 22, 1776). During that period it had the management of the entire military affairs of the province.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

There were two classes of military organizations which are carefully to be distinguished. The first was the State Militia, which, though a voluntary association, had now all the qualities of a legal body. They were recognized, and paid by the State when the counties did not take on themselves this burden; all officers above captain were appointed by the Committee of Safety or the Assembly; and power to enforce their regulations was given by law. It was recommended that all able-bodied effective men between 16 and 50 years of age should form themselves into companies, each to consist of the usual officers and about sixty-eight privates. The officers of each company were to be chosen by the men who composed it. The companies were to be formed into regiments or battalions, whose officers might be voted for by the lower officers of companies, but they were in fact to be appointed by the Provincial Assembly or in its recess by the Committee of Safety. The battalions of each county and the com-

panies of each battalion were numbered by lot, one, two, three, four, &c., so that orders might issue from the commander-in-chief to the colonels, either to march their whole battalions or to send the first or second or any number of companies that should be wanted. As a call might be made for the service of some of these men on some sudden emergency before the whole body could be sufficiently trained, it was recommended that one or more of these classes should be brought under a more diligent and particular discipline and instruction so as to be ready as minute men. These, after being in service during the four months of their enlistment (such being the usual period for some time), if they desired it, might be relieved by new drafts from the whole body, each company serving in its turn and for such a proportion of time as should make the burden nearly equal. By this means the inconvenience was avoided of calling out the whole body on each alarm when perhaps the assistance of only a part was needed. But each company or battalion thus voluntarily associated had the right, if it pleased, to place itself under the second class of soldiers, i. e., in the Continental army. These were in fact the first which were formed in Cumberland county, and were the first called into service. The demand for troops by Congress was made in May, 1775, and it was under this call that we have seen the first companies were formed. The call from the Committee of Safety was not sent forth until two or three months after this. The troops under the control of Congress were raised by the state authorities, but they were to be placed under the immediate direction of the Continental Congress or of Generals appointed by them.

The rules and regulations of these early associations were of so honorable a character that we would gladly transcribe them all; but we shall content ourself with remarking that they forbade among both officers and men with penalties all profane language, drunkenness, provoking or indecent language, violent or abusive conduct, or any behavior of a scandalous or unbecoming nature when under arms or on duty; and "when any officer or soldier shall refuse to obey the regulations or submit to the penalties lawfully imposed upon him by a court martial, he shall be dismissed the service and held up to the public as unfriendly to the liberties of America."

The greatest difficulty encountered in the raising of troops was in finding arms and ammunition. We have seen that this was the obstacle in Cumberland county. Each person in the possession of arms, was called upon to deliver them up at a fair valuation, if he could not himself enlist with them. Rifles, muskets and other firearms were thus obtained to the amount of several hundred, and an armory was established for the repairing and altering of these in Carlisle. On hearing that a quantity of arms and accoutrements had been left at the close of the Indian war at the house of Mr. Carson, in Paxtang township, and had remained there without notice or care, the Commissioners of Cumberland county, regarding them as public property, sent for them and found about sixty or seventy muskets or rifles, which were capable of being put to use, and these were brought to Carlisle, repaired and distributed. Three hundred pounds were also

paid for such arms and equipments as were collected from individuals who could not themselves come forward as soldiers. All persons who were not associated and yet were of the age and ability for effective service were to be reported by the Assessors to the County Commissioners, and assessed in addition to the regular tax, two pounds ten shillings annually, in lieu of the time which others spent in military training. The only persons excepted were ministers of the gospel and servants purchased for a valuable consideration of any kind. It was assumed that those who had conscientious scruples about personally bearing arms ought not to hesitate to contribute a reasonable share of the expense for the protection they received.

CRISIS IN 1775.

It had now become evident that the struggle for colonial rights was to be principally by military power. Blood had been shed on at least three battle fields (Lexington, Bunker Hill and Ticonderoga) an army had been collected, and Washington had taken his place as its chief. A last earnest appeal had been sent to Parliament and its bearers had been informed that no answer would be given to it, and the whole nation had now become pervaded by a martial spirit. Congress, aware of the solemnity of the crisis, sent forth their appeal to the people to stand firm in the maintenance of their rights, to discontinue no efforts for the support of the army, and to plead earnestly at a higher tribunal for the success which they doubted not was before them. The twentieth day of July had been appointed as a day of public humiliation and prayer, not that the equity of their cause might be decided (for of this they admitted no question), but "that the Supreme Ruler would turn the heart of the Sovereign of the British nation to discern and pursue the true interests of his subjects, and that America might have her grievances redressed and a reconciliation might be effected with the parent state on terms constitutional and honorable to both countries." The historian Ramsay informs us that "since the fast of the Ninovites, recorded in sacred writ, perhaps there has been none more generally observed or observed with more suitable dispositions. It was no formal service. The whole body of the people felt the importance, the weight and the danger of the unequal contest in which they were about to engage, that everything dear to them was at stake, and that a divine blessing only could carry them through it successfully." The Synod of New York and Philadelphia, with which most of the inhabitants of this valley were connected, in uniting with Congress to recommend the observance of such a day, remarked that "they had hitherto abstained with an unprecedented degree of reserve from every thing calculated to inflame the public mind, but that things were then come to such a state that they could withhold no longer their opinions as men and citizens. While they exhort that no sense of oppression or of injury should be allowed to provoke any to the betrayal of disloyal sentiments against the Sovereign, all were entreated to regard with the highest respect the Continental Congress then sitting in Philadelphia, and not only let their prayers be offered for God's direction in their proceedings, but

adhere firmly to their resolutions and let it be seen that they are able to bring out the whole strength of this vast country to carry them into execution." The Pastoral Letter which contained these and many other noble sentiments was probably the composition of Dr. Wither- spoon, the chairman of the committee which reported them (May 17, 1775). The pulpit, the press, the bar and the bench were nearly unanimous in endeavoring to mould the public mind to the support of the action of Congress. Few were yet prepared for a complete separation from the mother country, but many began to see that such a result was possible.

FIRST RIFLE REGIMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Within ten days after the news of the battle of Bunker Hill a regiment of riflemen was formed, officered and equipped principally in Cumberland county. It was composed of men who had been before associated, and were now organized for immediate service. It consisted of eight companies, most of which numbered a full hundred men. The place of rendezvous for the companies was Reading, where the regiment was organized by the election of Wm. Thompson, a surveyor near Carlisle and an experienced officer in the Indian war, as colonel, Edward Hand, of Lancaster, as lieutenant-colonel and Robert Magaw, of Carlisle, as major. The companies were severally under the command of Captains James Chambers, of Loudon Forge, near Chambersburg, Robert Cluggage, of Hamilton township, Michael Doudel, Wm Hendricks, of East Pennsborough, John Loudon, James Ross, Matthew Smith and George Nagel. Dr. Wm. Magaw, a brother of Robert, was of Mercersburg and acted as the surgeon, and Rev. Samuel Blair was the chaplain. The regiment marched directly to Boston by way of Easton, through northern New Jersey, crossing the Hudson at New Windsor a few miles north of West Point, and reaching camp at Cambridge in the beginning of August, 1775. At this time it consisted of three field officers, nine Captains, twenty-seven Lieutenants, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Surgeon, one Surgeon's Mate, twenty-nine Sergeants, thirteen drummers and seven hundred and thirteen rank and file fit for duty. The commissions of the officers are dated June 25, 1775. The term of service for the men was one year. It was the first regiment which reached the camp from beyond the Hudson, and was therefore the object of much attention. Thatcher, an eyewitness of their arrival, says of them in his Military Journal: "They are remarkably stout and vigorous men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts and round hats. They are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review, a company of them while on a quick advance fired their balls into objects of seven inches in diameter at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are stationed in our outposts, and their shots have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who exposed themselves to view even at more than double the distance of a common musket-shot." When the expedition to Canada was fitted out Col. Thompson, with two of

his companies under Smith and Hendricks, was sent on that dangerous errand. They were probably a part of the heroic band who went with Arnold on the Eastern route by the valleys of the Kennebec and Chaudiere, against an impetuous river current through immense and thick forests in which they had to cut roads, over precipitous mountains, across portages over which they had to carry their canoes and vessels, and for a considerable time weakened by only a half allowance of food. In the assault on Quebec (December 31, 1775) they were in the party which carried the barriers and for three hours sustained the onset of a much superior force, but in the end were compelled to retire. Gen. Richard Montgomery said of the body of which this regiment formed a part, "It is an exceedingly fine corps, inured to fatigue and well accustomed to common shot, having served at Cambridge. There is a style of discipline amongst them much superior to what I have been accustomed to see in this campaign." On the first of the ensuing March, Thompson was made a Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. Hand succeeded him in the command of the regiment, while Chambers became Lieut. Col. and Thomas Armstrong Wilson, of Carlisle, became Major on the transfer of Robert Magaw. A part of the regiment was captured (July 4th) at Trois Rivières (Three Rivers) and Col. Hand with another portion barely escaped, and soon after joined the main army at New York. The captured party were taken to New York, where Thompson was paroled and allowed to return to his family in 1777, but did not regularly obtain his liberty until the 26th of October, 1780, when he and some others were exchanged for Major General De Reidesel, of the Brunswick troops. He did not long survive the hardships he had endured, but died on his own farm near Carlisle, Sept. 3rd, 1781, aged forty-five years. The other portion of the regiment it is difficult if not impossible to trace. Hon. J. B. Linn, writing for the weekly "Times" of Philadelphia, April 14th, 1877, says of it: "Its time of enlistment expired June 30th, 1776, but nearly all the officers and men re-enlisted for three years or during the war, under Col. Hand, and the battalion became the first regiment of the continental line. The two separated parts of the regiment, one from Cambridge and the other from Canada, were reunited at New York, though some of its officers like Magaw were transferred by promotion to other portions of the army. It was at Long Island, White Plains, Trenton and Princeton under Hand. In April, 1777, Hand was made a Brigadier and James Chambers became the Colonel. Under him the regiment fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and in every other battle and skirmish of the main army until he retired from the service, January 1st, 1781, and was succeeded by Col. Daniel Broadhead, May 26th, 1781. With him the First Regiment left York, Pa., with five others into which the line was consolidated under the command of General Wayne, and joined Lafayette at Raccoon Ford on the Rappahannock, June 10th; fought at Green Springs on the 6th of July, and opened the second parallel at Yorktown which Gen. Steuben said he considered the most important part of the siege. After the surrender the regiment went southward with Gen. Wayne, fought the last battle of the

war at Sharon, Georgia, May 24th, 1782, entered Savannah in triumph on the 11th of July, Charleston on the 14th of December, 1782; was in camp on James Island, South Carolina, on the 11th of May, 1783, and only when the news of the cessation of hostilities reached that point was embarked for Philadelphia. In its services it traversed every one of the original thirteen states of the Union." The standard of this regiment is now in the possession of Thomas Robinson, Esq., a grandson of Lieut. Col. Thomas Robinson, who in the absence of Col. Broadhead was in actual command of the regiment in the South in 1783, when the war closed.* There were some, both officers and privates, who were in this regiment through all its changes, but it is likely that it was composed at last of but few of those who set out with such earnestness. Some like the much lamented Hendricks fell during the glorious but profitless campaign in Canada, others like their leader were compelled to languish in prison or stand inactive on parole, and others like Chambers and Wilson were constrained by wounds or exhaustion to return to private life. But we question whether a more honorable record can be shown among all the regiments of that trying period.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH CONTINENTAL REGIMENTS.

Near the close of the year (1775), Congress then in Philadelphia, called for several additional regiments from Pennsylvania. In compliance with its demand the Second, Third and Fourth battalions for the Continental Line were speedily raised and put under the command respectively of Colonels Arthur St. Clair, John Shea and Anthony Wayne. The Fifth was made up of companies principally from Cumberland county, and was placed under the command of Robert Magaw, who had been originally a Major in the First. It was recruited and organized during the months of December and January. In February there are references to it in the proceedings of the Committee of Safety, which imply that some of its companies were already in Philadelphia on their way to head quarters, but the main body of the regiment did not leave the county until near the middle of March. The movements of troops in that day were much slower and more laborious than they are at present, when railroads in every direction enable large bodies to travel from one point to another rapidly and comfortably. A march on foot, sometimes in the depth of winter for hundreds of miles, then tried the strength and fortitude of the best of soldiers. On the eve of the departure of the regiment from Carlisle, March 17th, 1776, Mr. Wm. Linn,† who had recently been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle, and was afterwards the pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Big Spring (Newville), had in January been appointed chaplain of the Fifth and Sixth Battalions of Pennsylvania militia, and preached before it a discourse which has been preserved, and well exhibits the thought and spirit of the time.

* History of Franklin County by I. H. McCauley, Esq., Chambersburg, 17-8, pp., 127-9.

† "Born in Lurgan township, near the foot of the North Mountain, graduated at Princeton in 1775, at the age of twenty, and at the head of his class, and studied Theology with Dr. Cooper, of Middle Spring." Wylie's Discourse at Middle Spring, June 16, 1876.

Full of youthful fire and enthusiasm it so far corresponded with the feelings of his hearers that a copy of it was solicited for publication, and we are disposed to extract from it a few prominent passages. Alluding to the recent deaths of Warren and Montgomery, the speaker said: "Let not their fall, or the fall of a hundred such discourage any one. Let them rather animate our souls, and urge us on to avenge their death and assert the glorious cause in which they fell. When the bloody page of American history is written, I hope proper justice will be done to those noble heroes and to all others who may yet fall a sacrifice to British insolence and cruelty. Courage and heroism in a good cause, joined to the prospect of immortal life in a future world affords one of the most exalted ideas in human nature. When ourselves, our brethren, our sisters, our property—when all worth living for is at stake, he has not the spirit of a man who would not lift the sword and hazard his life in their defence." "Call to mind the oppressive acts by which you and your children were to be made slaves and your money was to be wrested from you, you know not why or for what, by an 'omnipotent Parliament,' full of bribery and corruption, consisting of men abandoned and profligate, in whose election we have had no vote, and yet claiming a right to bind in all cases whatsoever, and on this ground breaking charters, blocking up harbors, establishing popery,* and sending an armed force to dragoon us to submission! Call to mind the scenes at Lexington and Concord, where without provocation our brethren were inhumanly fired on and slain; the ever memorable action at Bunker Hill, where our small army bravely withstood the charge of two thousand of the flower of the British troops, an opulent town in flames, mourning families and every species of violence which the hellish scheme of bringing savage bands and our armed slaves could inflict upon us, call to mind all these and tell me whether your breasts do not burn with indignation and long for the day of combat? Be of good courage then, cherish this ardor, gather strength from every excitement, and when the day of trial comes, the Lord make you like Saul and Jonathan, 'swifter than eagles and stronger than lions.' When you come to be drawn in battle array, let your breasts rise high and your joints stand firm, let a generous indignation sparkle in your eyes and flush your cheeks. If you have any mettle, if you would not have your names damned to perpetual infamy, behave like men and fight for your people and for the cities of your God. Courage! for the cause is good. Courage! for all is at stake. Courage! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. Let America reign and all her colonies be glad thereof."†

The regiment soon reached Long Island, where Gen. Washington then was, and was not long after engaged in constructing defences on that Island. After the battle on Long Island they came down to New York, crossed the East River, and were employed with other Penn-

* Alluding to the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church along with the English Church in Canada.

† A Discourse preached by Rev. Wm. Lion, March 17, 1776, before the soldiers of Magaw's Battalion, who were about leaving their homes to join the Army. *American Volunteer*, March 16, 1876.

sylvania troops in covering the retreat on the night of leaving the Island. They were finally thrown into Fort Washington at the head of Manhattan Island, and entrusted with its defence, when immense importance was attached to its possession. The troops in it amounted to about three thousand, mostly Pennsylvanians under Colonels Cadwallader, Atlee, Swope, Frederic Watts, of Carlisle, and John Montgomery, with Col. Magaw as the commander. He was soon summoned to surrender, and threatened by Gen. Howe with extremities if the place should have to be carried by assault. Magaw replied, that he doubted whether a threat so unworthy of the General and of the British nation would be executed. "But," added he, "give me leave to assure your Excellency, that actuated by the most glorious cause that mankind ever fought in, I am determined to defend this post to the very last extremity." After a gallant defence under great disadvantages for want of room to bring all his men into action, and which drew forth the admiration of Gen. Washington who witnessed a part of it from the opposite side of the Hudson, he was obliged to yield himself and a garrison of two thousand eight hundred and eighteen men as prisoners of war (Nov. 16th, 1776). The loss was a serious blow to the fortunes of the war, but no imputation was ever thrown upon the bravery and the good management of the defence. Magaw remained a prisoner, though most of the time on parole, and he was not released until October 25th, 1780, when with Thompson and Laurens he was exchanged for Major Gen. De Reidesel. Many of his men suffered severely in the prisons of New York and in the Jersey prison ships at the Wallabout. Great temptations were offered them to enlist in the British army, but no examples of others, or threats could induce them to purchase freedom by a sacrifice of their principles. Some of them were exchanged next year, but most of them remained until near the close of the war.

About the middle of August, 1775, the Committee of Correspondence for Cumberland county wrote to Congress: "The twelfth company of our militia is marched to-day, which companies contain, in the whole, eight hundred and thirty-three privates, with officers nearly nine hundred men. Six companies more are collecting arms and are preparing to march." In December of the same year the same committee (of which John Armstrong, John Byers, Robert Miller,* John Agnew and James Pollock were then present), wrote to the Committee of Safety, that they think they are able to raise a complete Battalion in the county; and they expressed a hope that the Committee would indulge them with one, for the reason "that corps raised in confined districts where both officers and men are acquainted, would not be liable to those discords which were too prevalent among promiscuous crowds of men, and would otherwise be more serviceable to the common cause. They therefore take the liberty to recommend a list of officers for such a regiment, viz: Wm. Irvine, Colonel; Ephraim Blaine, Lieut. Colonel; James Dunlap,

* Robt. Miller resided in Carlisle, sustained many offices, and was an elder in the church and a merchant during the Revolution. His daughter Margaret married Major James Armstrong Wilson.

Major; James Byers, S. Hay, W. Alexander, J. Talbott, J. Wilson, J. Armstrong, A. Galbreath and R. Adams, Captains; A. Parker, W. Bratton, G. Alexander, P. Jack, S. M'Clay, S. M'Kenney, R. White and J. M'Donald, Lieutenants. The Sixth regiment was accordingly organized about that time, and on the 9th of January Wm. Irvine received his appointment as its Colonel. Some changes were made in the list which the Committee had recommended, so that the full organization was: Thomas Hartley, of York, Lieut. Colonel; James Dunlap (who lived near Newburg), Major; John Brooks, Adjutant; and Samuel Hay, Robert Adams, Abraham Smith, of Lurgan, Wm. Rippey (near Shippensburg), Jas. A. Wilson,* David Grier, Moses McLean and Jeremiah Talbott, of Chambersburg, captains. Within three months after receiving his commission, Col. Irvine marched with his regiment the whole distance to Canada and joined the army before Quebec. It had been formed with the First under Col. J. P. De Haas, the Second under Arthur St. Clair and the Fourth under Colonel Anthony Wayne into a Brigade, and placed under the command, first of General Thomas, and at his death of General Sullivan. By this last commander Col. Irvine was sent with Gen. Thompson on the unfortunate expedition to Trois Rivieres, where he and most of his men were captured (June 8th, 1776,) and sent as prisoners first to Quebec and then to New York. The command of the remaining portion of the regiment was devolved upon Lieut. Col. Hartley, who fell back to Lake Champlain and wintered there. Most of the men re-enlisted after the expiration of their year's time, Jan. 1st, 1777, for three years or during the war. Capt. Rippey had been captured with his company at the Three Rivers, but had succeeded in making his escape.† In March, 1777, a new regiment was formed out of the fragments of the Sixth and the original Seventh, under Col. David Greer. Irvine himself was kept for some months a prisoner, but like his companions allowed to visit his friends on parole, and exchanged (May 6th, 1770), and appointed a Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania regiment. Next year (May 12th, 1779,) he was made a Brigadier General and served for one or two years under Gen. Wayne. In 1781 he was stationed at Fort Pitt, and we shall have occasion to mention him as honored with a number of high civil and military offices until his death at Philadelphia, July 29th, 1804.

ERECTION OF A STATE GOVERNMENT.

On the 15th of May, 1776, Congress passed the following preamble and resolution: "WHEREAS, his Britannic majesty in conjunction with the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, has by a late act of Parliament, excluded the inhabitants of these United Colonies from the protection of his crown; and WHEREAS, no answer whatever to the humble petitions of the colonies for redress of grievances and rec-

* James A. Wilson was a son of Thomas W., who resided near Carlisle, by the mill now owned by R. M. Henderson. James was educated at Princeton College, where he graduated about 1771, studied law with Richard Stockton, of Princeton, and after a while was promoted to be Major. His daughter Rebecca married Andrew McDowell, who resided on the same place.

† He lived after the war in Shippensburg and kept a hotel there. His wife died there January 2nd, 1801.

conciliation with Great Britain has been or is likely to be given, but the whole force of that kingdom, aided by foreign mercenaries, is to be exerted for the destruction of the good people of these colonies; and WHEREAS, it appears absolutely irreconcilable to reason and good conscience, for the people of these colonies now to take the oaths and affirmations necessary for the support of any government under the crown of Great Britain; and it is necessary that every kind of authority under the said crown should be totally suppressed, and all the powers of the government be under the authority of the people of the colonies for the preservation of internal peace, virtue and good order, as well as for the defence of their lives, liberties and properties against the hostile invasions and cruel depredations of their enemies: Therefore, Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general." On the third of June Congress also determined to raise a new species of troops that would be more permanent than the common militia, and yet more easily raised than regulars. This was to form what they called "a flying camp," intermediate between regular soldiers and militia, and to consist of ten thousand men from the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. The quota of Pennsylvania was six thousand, but as fifteen hundred of such men had already been sent into the field, the immediate demand was for four thousand five hundred. These recommendations were designedly left without a precise designation of the provincial bodies to act upon them. They were reported to the Assembly of Pennsylvania and were there referred to a Committee, but neither the Committee nor the Assembly took any further action upon them under the plea that their oaths of office would not permit them to cast off the very authority under which they existed. The Assembly soon after (June 14th) adjourned to the 14th of August, and on the failure of a quorum to the 23rd of September, when after a feeble protest against the invasion of its prerogatives which by that time had been made by the Conference, it adjourned to meet no more. In like manner the Committee of Safety, regarding itself simply as the executive power of the province during the recess of the Assembly, declined to act on the recommendations. There seemed to be no way to reach the case, but through a new body chosen directly by the people. To give an opportunity for the election of such a body, at the suggestion of the committee of the city and county of Philadelphia, the committees of the several counties were invited to meet, and they accordingly did meet in Philadelphia at Carpenter's Hall on the 18th of June. All the counties were finally represented in this Provincial Conference," the county of Cumberland being represented by James M'Lane, of Antrim township, John M'Clay, of Lurgan, William Elliot, Col. William Clark, Dr. John Calhoun, of East Pennsborough, John Creigh and John Harris, of Carlisle, Hugh McCormick and Hugh Alexander, of Middle

Spring. Though it continued in session but one week, (June 18-25), a large amount of business was transacted by it. The resolutions of Congress were approved, the existing government of the province was pronounced incompetent, a convention to frame a new government based on the authority of the people only was appointed to meet in Philadelphia on the 15th of July, the number of delegates was limited to eight from each county, the qualifications of the delegates and of the voters for such delegates were determined, and the several places for voting in each precinct of each county were named. It was agreed that every delegate to the Convention should be required to abjure allegiance to the King of Great Britain; to promise to support all measures fitted to establish a government on the authority of the people, to oppose the tyrannical proceedings of the king and parliament, to resist every measure which would interfere with the religious principles or practices of the people of the province and to profess his faith in a Triune God and in the holy Scriptures. Before any person otherwise qualified in the way prescribed should be permitted to vote for delegates, he was on oath, if so required by any of the judges or inspectors of the election, to take the following test, viz: "I do declare that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c., and that I will not by any means directly or indirectly oppose the establishment of a free government in this province by the convention now to be chosen, nor the measures adopted by Congress against the tyranny attempted to be established in these colonies by the court of Great Britain." Three voting places were designated for the county of Cumberland, with the judges of election for each, viz: For the first division at Carlisle, Robert Miller and James Gregory, of Carlisle, and Benjamin Blyth, of Middle Spring; for the second, John Allison, of Tyrone, James Maxwell, of Peters, and John Baird, of Letterkenny, at Chambersburg; and for the third, Wm. Brown, Alexander Morrow and James Taylor at Robert Campbell's in Hamilton township. The time for the election of these delegates was fixed for the 8th of July. Although the conference had been appointed solely for the purpose of providing for a new government of the province, the sudden dissolution of the Assembly left no means of providing for the raising of the 4,500 men required for the militia; and the conference therefore recommended to the committees of Inspection and Observation for the several counties to order such a proportion of men as they should judge most equal from the battalions associated within their respective limits. The number of men to be raised by each county was then decided upon, and the proper quota for Cumberland county was concluded to be three hundred and thirty four. This small number was fixed upon in consideration of the number which had already been contributed there. Finally a declaration was unanimously adopted and sent forth to the people, in which for themselves and their constituents, the members of conference proclaimed that they were willing to concur with Congress in a vote declaring the united colonies free and independent states. This bold declaration was signed at the table of the Conference and the President was directed to furnish Congress with a copy.

On the day appointed by the Conference, (July 8th, 1776), Wm. Harris, then a lawyer in Carlisle, Wm. Clark, Wm. Duffield, near Loudon, Hugh Alexander, of Middle Spring, Jonathan Hoge and Robert Whitehill, of East Pennsborough, James Brown, of Carlisle, and James M'Lane, of Antrim, were chosen delegates from Cumberland county. At the meeting of the Convention, July 15th, a constitution was formed which was acquiesced in by the people for a number of years, in spite of some informalities in the body which framed it and some infelicities in its provisions. The supreme executive power was vested in a President chosen by joint ballot each year by the Assembly and the Supreme Executive Council, consisting of twelve persons, four of which were to be chosen each year to continue in office three years. It provided for but one chamber in the Legislature, established a Council of Censors once in seven years after its first meeting in 1783, to continue for one year, to see that the Constitution was not violated by any public officers, that all parts of government were properly administered and that taxes were justly imposed, revenues were wisely expended and laws were faithfully executed. It was completed by the last of September, signed by the President and each member, and then handed over to the Committee of Safety to be transmitted by it to the Assembly at its next meeting. It was never formally ratified by the people, but was generally accepted without objection. The elections provided for were held in their due order, the officers of the new government and the members of Council and Assembly assumed their respective stations without any serious opposition. The protest of the Governor and a few members of the old Colonial Assembly against what they called the unlawful usurpation of their functions was disregarded, and the attempt of a few Justices in this and other counties to exercise jurisdiction under royal commissions received so little support as scarcely to awaken attention. Some of the powers exercised by the Convention were confessedly unauthorized, and warranted only by the necessities of the case. It proceeded to appoint a Council of Safety, of which William Lyon was a member from Cumberland county, to carry on the duties of the executive department, and some Justices for each county, to act until appointments could be made in a regular way for such offices. The names of the Justices for this county are not known, but as their tenure of office must have been brief this is of but little importance.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Assembly of Pennsylvania had on several occasions instructed the Delegates in Congress from that province to dissent from and utterly reject any proposition which looked toward a separation from the mother country or a change of the proprietary government. This was in accordance with the views of all wise persons as long as a fair prospect remained of a redress of grievances. But when the respectful addresses of the colony to the King and the Parliament had been repeatedly treated with contempt, when war had been waged by powerful armies upon more than one colony, and when the purpose was openly avowed that no terms were to be held with any colony until it

had given up its resistance and submitted unconditionally to the will of Parliament, a decided change had taken place in public feeling. From being loyal subjects large numbers had now become determined enemies. They could no longer bear to see delegates in Congress who would gladly vote for independence bound by instructions which had become out of date. Among the first meetings in the province to produce a change in this state of things was one held in Carlisle early in May, 1776. In that meeting which was said to have been large and influential, a memorial to the Assembly was unanimously adopted, alleging that in the opinion of the freemen of this county the safety and welfare of these colonies rendered separation from the mother country an absolute necessity; and a formal request was made "that the last instructions which the Assembly had given to the delegates of this province in Congress, wherein they are enjoined not to consent to any step which may cause or lead to a separation from Great Britain, might be withdrawn." This memorial was presented to the Assembly on the 28th of May, 1776, and after a long debate was referred to a committee to bring in new instructions to the delegates in Congress. The instructions reported by this committee are almost in the exact words of the memorial from this county, but the utmost that could be obtained from a majority of the Assembly was the adoption of a resolution that since the time at which their last instructions had been given (November, 1775), "the situation of public affairs has so greatly altered, that we now think ourselves justifiable in removing the restrictions laid upon you by those instructions." As this memorial was presented to the Assembly on the 28th of May, the meeting in the distant county of Cumberland must have been held some time before the 20th of May, when the celebrated Declaration was made at Mechenburg, North Carolina. Certainly we have a right to believe that the bold thought had taken possession quite as early of the hearts of these Cumberland county people as of the hearts of their kindred in faith and blood in a more Southern clime. It was, however, adopted and expressed here with a unanimity which the latter could not attain, and it was put forth in a district and in the name of some who held high positions in civil and military service. It did not long stand alone. We have seen that the provincial Conference (June 24th), declared its "willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress in declaring the united colonies free and independent states," and that "the obligations of allegiance (being reciprocal between a king and his subjects) are now dissolved on the side of the colonists, insomuch that it now appears that loyalty to him is treason against the good people of this country." In these circumstances when the motion for independence was finally acted upon in Congress the vote of Pennsylvania was carried in its favor by the casting vote of James Wilson, of Cumberland county. Bancroft says of him, "He had at an early day foreseen independence as the probable, though not the intended result of the contest; he had uniformly declared in his place that he never would vote for it contrary to his instructions; nay, that he regarded it as something more than presumption to take

a step of such importance without express instructions and authority." For,' said he, 'ought this act to be the act of four or five individuals, or should it be the act of the people of Pennsylvania?' But now that their authority was communicated by the Conference of Committees, he stood on very different ground." On the 2d day of July, after earnest and eloquent appeals in opposition to the motion, Dickinson and Morris absented themselves, and this enabled Franklin, Wilson and Morton to outvote Willing and Humphreys.* Before the time arrived at which the Declaration was signed (Aug. 2d), the over-cautious delegates whose patriotism was unquestioned, but who still hoped for some advantages by delay were rebuked by the failure of their re-election, and by the choice of men from the interior whose political and commercial entanglements were less restraining.

CHAPTER ELEVENTH.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The first six months after the Declaration of Independence were by no means encouraging for the patriot cause. Washington's army was driven from New York across New Jersey to the western side of the Delaware. Worst of all, that army seemed about to melt entirely away from the expiration of the soldiers' term of enlistment. Only a few from New York had enlisted for a longer time and it seemed impossible to obtain further recruits. In the meantime General Howe was advancing toward Philadelphia, and was encountering no opposition. Leading men on the American side seemed to waver, and some to be preparing for a return to their allegiance. Congress itself, while abating nothing of its professions, hastily forsook Philadelphia and went to Baltimore. But a new zeal appeared to take possession of the Pennsylvania authorities. On the 28th of November a meeting of citizens was called at the State House, and the public heart was aroused by spirited addresses and prompt action. Earnest and eloquent men were sent through the counties to lay before the people the danger of the new commonwealth and the terrible results which would follow the subjugation of its territory. Messengers were dispatched among others to Cumberland county to entreat

* Bancroft's Hist. of the United States, Vol. VIII, pp. 456-459.

the committee by every consideration of patriotism to make efforts for raising troops. On the 16th of October, the Council of Safety (in which William Lyon, of Cumberland county, that day took his seat), proposed to the Board of War, to continue a large force in this State to protect it "not only against British troops, but against the growing party of disaffected persons which unhappily exists at this time, and to carry on such works of defence as were thought needful;" and also resolved "to raise four battalions of militia for the immediate defence of this state to be furnished by York, Cumberland, Lancaster and Berks counties, one battalion for each county and each battalion to consist of five hundred men." The brilliant achievements of Trenton (Dec. 25th), and of Princeton (Jan 3d, 1777), were yet more effectual, and for a while prospects began to brighten. The recruiting service which for some time had been at a stand was successfully renewed, and when the eastern bank of the Delaware was trodden by the invader, and a series of outrages showed what was in prospect on his possession of our soil, companies began to form in the back counties and march to the front with alacrity.

On the same day the Declaration of Independence had been passed in Congress, (July 4, 1776), a military Convention, representing the 53 battalions of the Associators of Pennsylvania, met at Lancaster to choose two Brigadier Generals to command the battalions and forces of Pennsylvania. Cumberland county was represented by Col. John Armstrong, Lieutenant Colonels Wm. Blair, Wm. Clark, and Frederick Watts, Major James M'Calmont ("Supple M'Camnion" as he was called for his fleetness in the pursuit of Indians, of Letterkenny township in the present Franklin county), Captains Rev. John Steel, Thomas McClelland, John Davison, James M'Farlane and George Robinson and Privates David Hoge, Ephraim Steel, Smith, Pauling, Brown, Sterrett, Hamilton, Read, Finley and Vance. Daniel Rohardean, of Philadelphia, and James Ewing, of York were chosen, and they were soon after commissioned, first and second Brigadier Generals in the associated militia. On the formation of the Flying Camp, two regiments had been formed in Cumberland county under Col. Frederick Watts and John Montgomery, of Carlisle, and sent forward to General Washington, on Long Island, but they had been captured at the surrender of Fort Washington. These officers, however, were soon exchanged, and we shall find them in command of regiments under a new arrangement. When General Howe appeared to be about crossing New Jersey, to get possession of Philadelphia by land (June 14, 1776), messengers were dispatched to the counties to give orders that the second class of the associated militia should march as speedily as possible to the places to which the first class had been ordered, and that the third class should be got in readiness to march at a moment's notice. These orders were at once complied with, but before the companies from this county had started, the order was countermanded, on account of the return of the British troops to New York. It soon, however, became known that the approach to Philadelphia was to be by transports up Chesapeake Bay and Delaware river, and a requisition was made upon the state for four thousand

militia in addition to those already in the field. One class therefore was again ordered from the county. On the 5th of October, 1776, the Council of Safety resolved to throw into the new continental establishment two of the three Pennsylvania Battalions, before in that service to serve during the war, and the third was to be retained in the service of the state until the first of January, 1778, unless sooner discharged, and to consist of ten companies of 100 men each including officers. The privates of the three battalions were to continue in the service of the State, the officers according to seniority to have the choice of entering into either, and the two battalions to be recruited to their full complement of men as speedily as possible. By this new arrangement, Pennsylvania was to keep twelve battalions complete in the continental service. Of course this broke up all previous organizations, and renders it difficult to trace the course of the old companies. We have seen that on the 16th of August, thirteen companies fully officered and equipped had left the county for the seat of war and six others were preparing to go. The regiments of Colonels Thompson,* Irvine and Magaw,† we have noticed, and two or three

* In addition to the items mentioned in the History, we may mention that General Thompson was commissioned by Governor Denny as Captain of a troop of Light horse May 4th, 1758, and in 1763 all field officers in the French war received from the King liberal donations of land in any part of the royal domains. In 1774 he was delegated by his brother officers to locate these lands, and he proceeded down the Ohio and surveyed with great labor and expense a large body of land at Salt Lick river now in Kentucky. On going to Richmond to complete the title to these lands, he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King and so lost his labor and money. In 1779 he received General Clinton's permission through Major Andre, to come to New York where he was exchanged. He was the owner of a house on the public square in Carlisle. His wife was a daughter of George Ross, an Episcopal clergyman of New Castle, Delaware, and father of George Ross, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Two of her sisters married George Read, another signer, and Rev. Wm. Thompson, of Carlisle. One of General Thompson's daughters married George Read, a son of the signer, besides whom he had Wm. Allen Thompson, of Chestnut Hill, and George Thompson, of Pittsburg. He was the grand uncle of Dr. T. C. Stephenson, of Carlisle. His grave is in the Hamilton lot in the old Cemetery in Carlisle.

† Col. Robert Magaw was probably the son of David Magaw, whom we have mentioned as a resident of Shippensburg or its neighborhood, and whose brother William sometimes is spoken of. Samuel a brother of Robert was a Presbyterian clergyman who was chosen in place of Rittenhouse, to be Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. At the opening of the Revolution Robert had attained considerable distinction as a lawyer in Carlisle. His regiment was not in the battle of Long Island but on the next morning, Aug 28th, it came down from Fort Washington, crossed the East river at the Wallabout, and on the night of the 29th formed a part of the rear guard which covered Washington's evacuation of Long Island. On the 16th of October, when Manhattan Island was evacuated Magaw was left in command of Fort Washington (between the 18th and the 19th streets of New York as now laid out) while the army marched to Kingsbridge. After the capture of the Fort he remained a prisoner four years. His soldiers were confined in the celebrated sugar House on Liberty street. He probably then became acquainted with Marietta Van Brunt, a daughter of Rutgers Van Brunt whom he married. In a letter to President Reed, dated Carlisle, April 6th, 1781, he said: "On my return from four years captivity I found the infantry of the Pennsylvania line about to be reduced to six regiments and that the number of officers was more than competent; and considering that it would show but false patriotism to insist for my rank as a general officer in prejudice to one of more experience, I sent down my intimation to be returned a retiring officer, which was done accordingly. I paid my boarding while a prisoner except about £13 and loaned a £1.0 in specie to officers in distress before any public supplies arrived, much of which such I will lose from the depreciation." After his return to Carlisle, he organized a volunteer company which he commanded till his death. He was at one time a member of the Legislature. The date of his

others must have been in existence about this time. One of these was commanded by Col. Frederick Watts and Major David Mitchell ; and another by John Montgomery, who after the dissolution of the Committee of Safety, July 22d, 1776, appears to have taken charge of a regiment. Both of these regiments were at the taking of Fort Washington and were then captured. One of the volunteer companies under Col. Watts, after the latter had been set at liberty and been put again at the head of a regiment,* was commanded by Capt. Jonathan Robinson, of Sherman's Valley, the son of George Robinson, who suffered so much in the Indian war, and who now, though above fifty years of age, had entered the patriot army.† This company was in the battle of Princeton, and was for some time stationed at that town to guard against the British and to act as scouts to intercept their foraging parties. Near the close of the year 1776, or the beginning of 1777, battalions began to be designated by numbers in their respective counties, and we read of the first, second, third, &c., of Cumberland county. This was under the new organization of the militia of the state. The first was organized in January, 1777, when "Col. Ephraim Blaine of the first battalion of Cumberland county militia is directed to hold an election for field officers in the said battalion, if two thirds of the battalion, now marched and marching to camp, require the same." Accordingly the Colonel was furnished with blank commissions to fill them when the officers should be chosen. Captains Samuel Postlethwaite, Matthias Selers, John Steel, Wm. Chambers and John Boggs are mentioned in the minutes of the Council of Safety as connected with this regiment. Col. Blaine's connection with the regiment must have been brief, for he was soon transferred to the commissary department, and we find it under the command of Colonel James Dunlap, from near Newburgh and a ruling elder in the congregation of Middle Spring, Lieut. Col. Robert Culbertson, and connected with three companies from what is now Franklin county, viz: those of Captains Noah Abraham, of Path Valley, Patrick Jack, of Hamilton township, and Charles McClay, of Lurgan. The second battalion was at first under the command of Col. John Allison, a Justice of the peace in Tyrone township, over the mountains, and a Judge of the county, but after his retirement (for he was now past middle life), it was for a while under the command of Col. James Murray, and still later we find it under John Davis, of Middleton, near the Conodoguinet. Under him were the companies of Captains Wm. Huston, Charles Leeper, of the Middle Spring congregation, James

Crawford, Patrick Jack, (sometimes credited to this regiment), Samuel Royal and Lieut. George Wallace. While this regiment was under marching orders for Amboy, near Jan. 1, 1777, they took from such persons as were not associated in Antrim and Peters townships, whatever arms were found in their possession, to be paid for according to appraisement by the government. The fourth battalion was under Col. Samuel Lyon and had in it the companies of Captains John Purdy, of East Pennsborough, James McConnel, of Letterkenny, and in 1778 of Jonathan Robinson, of Sherman's Valley, Stephen Stevenson who was at first a Lieutenant but afterwards became a Captain. The fifth battalion was commanded by Col. Joseph Armstrong, a veteran of the Indian war and of the expedition to Kittanning, and in 1756-7 a member of the Colonial Assembly. Most of this regiment was raised in Hamilton, Letterkenny and Lurgan townships, and its companies at different times were under Captains John Andrew, Robert Culbertson, (for a time), Samuel Patton, John McConnel, Conrad Snider, Wm. Thompson, Charles McClay, (at one period), James McKee, James Gibson, John Rea, Jonathan Robinson, George Matthews and John Boggs ; John Murphy was a Lieutenant and John Martin Ensign. Captain McClay's men are said to have been over six feet in height and to have numbered a hundred, and the whole regiment was remarkable for its vigor and high spirit. It suffered severely at the battle of "Crooked Billel," in Berks county, May 4th, 1778, when Gen. Lacy was surprised and many of his men were butchered without mercy. The sixth battalion was commanded by Col. Samuel Culbertson, who had been a Lieut. Colonel in the first, but was promoted to the command of the sixth. John Work was the Lieut. Colonel, James McCanmont, Major, John Wilson, Adjutant, Samuel Finley, Quarter Master, and Richard Brownson, Surgeon, and Patrick Jack, Samuel Patton, James Patton, Joseph Culbertson, William Huston, Robert McCoy and John McConnel, were at some periods Captains. As the period for which the enlistments about this time, when the invasion of Pennsylvania was imminent, were usually limited to six months and sometimes even to three and two months, we need not be surprised to find that at different times the same men and officers served in two or three different regiments. As an instance J. Robinson says that he entered the service a number of times on short enlistments of two or three months and was placed in different regiments and brigades. The seventh battalion is believed to have consisted of remnants of the old fifth and sixth continental regiments, and was commanded by Col. Wm. Irvine. These soldiers re-entered the service as the seventh battalion in March, 1777, and were under the command of its Major, David Grier, until the release of Irvine from his parole as a prisoner of war, (May 6th, 1777). In 1779 Col. Irvine was commissioned a Brigadier and served under Gen. Wayne, but before this (July 5th, 1777), Abraham Smith, of Lurgan township, was elected Colonel. Among the Captains were Wm. Rippey, Samuel Montgomery, who became Captain of Smith's company when the latter was promoted, John Alexander, before a Lieutenant in Smith's company, Alexander Parker, Jeremiah Talbott, who in the latter part

death is unknown. His will was proved April 9th, 1793. He owned two stone houses on the southeast corner of the public square in Carlisle. He left two children, Van Brunt and Elizabeth, the former of whom in a letter dated Gravesend, L. I., Nov. 27, 1811, says that he had chosen to be a farmer there; and the latter married Peter M'Carthy, of New York.

* Col. Watts was a native of Wales, and must have received a good early education. He married Jane Murray, a niece of David Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, a partisan of the Pretender Charles Edward. About 1765 he came to America, and after a brief residence in Chester county, removed to a place near the confluence of the Juniata and the Susquehanna, about 80 miles from Carlisle, where some barracks had been built for the soldiers during the Indian War. *Biog. Encyclop. of Pa., of the XIXth Cent., Philad., 1874.*

† *Fragments of Family and Contemporary History by T. H. Robinson, D. D., 1867, p. 61.*

of the year 1777 was promoted a Major in the sixth, and served in that position until the close of the war. He was the first Sheriff of Franklin county, (Oct. 1784) and was twice re-elected. The eighth battalion was commanded by Abraham Smith, who was chosen July 6, 1777, probably from Lurgan, and a member of the congregation of Middle Spring. Its officers were largely taken from a single remarkable family in Antrim township. The head of this family had settled very early, about 1735, two and a half miles east of where Greencastle now is and had died near 1755, leaving a large property and four sons. Each of these sons entered the army. The eldest James was Lieut. Colonel of the eighth battalion, but afterwards was the Colonel of a battalion during a campaign in New Jersey. John, the youngest, was the Major, and Thomas, the second son, was Adjutant and was present at the slaughter at Paoli, Sept. 20, 1777, but survived to be promoted to a colonelcy and lived till about 1819. Dr. Robert, the other brother, was a Surgeon in Col. Irvine's regiment, was in the South during the latter years of the war, was at the surrender of Yorktown, Oct. 1781, and in 1790 was an excise collector for Franklin county. Terrence Campbell was the Quarter-master. The Captains were Samuel Roger, John Jack, James Poe and John Rea, who afterwards became a Brigadier General.

Besides these, we have notices of several companies, regiments and officers whose number and position in the service is not given in any account we have seen. Early in the war James Wilson and John Montgomery were appointed Colonels, and in the battalion of the former are mentioned the companies of Captains Thomas Clarke and Thomas Turbill. Montgomery was in the army at New York in 1776, and was at the surrender of Fort Mifflin, but both he and Wilson were soon called into the civil department of the service and do not appear in the army, after that year. Besides them were Colonels Robert Callender, of Middlesex, now in advanced life, whose death early in the war, deprived his country of his valuable services, James Armstrong, Robert Peoples, James Gregory, Arthur Buchanan, Benjamin Blythe, Abraham Smith, Isaac Miller and William Scott. Among the Captains whom we are unable to locate in any particular regiment, at least for any considerable time, were Joseph Brady, Thomas Beale, Matthew Henderson, Samuel McCune, (under Col. Wm. Clarke for a while, and at Ticonderoga), Isaac Miller, David McKnight, Alexander Trindle, Robert Quigley, Wm. Strain, Samuel Kearsley, Samuel Blythe, Samuel Walker, Wm. Blaine, Joseph Martin, James Adams, Samuel Erwin and Peter Withington. One of the companies which were early mustered into the service was that of Capt. Wm. Peebles. The officers' commissions were dated somewhere between the 9th and the 15th of March, near the time at which Magaw's regiment left the county. The company was in Philadelphia, Aug. 17th, and was then said to consist of 81 riflemen. It was in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27th, when a portion was captured, and the remainder were in the engagements at White Plains, Trenton and Princeton. On his return from the war Capt. Peebles resided on Peebles' Run, a little distance from Newburg, and was for many years an elder in

the congregation at Middle Spring. He was promoted to be a Colonel Sept. 23d, 1776. Matthew Scott was the First Lieutenant and among the captured at Long Island, but he was exchanged Dec. 8, 1776, and promoted Captain April 18, 1777. He married Peggy, the daughter of Samuel Lamb, a stone mason near Stony Ridge, who long survived him and was living in Mechanicsburg in 1845. The family of Mr. Lamb was distinguished for its ardent patriotism. The Second Lieutenant was Robert Burns, promoted to be a Captain in Col. Hazen's regiment Dec. 21st, 1776. The Third Lieutenant was Robert Campbell also promoted to be a Captain at the same time in the same regiment, and when wounded was transferred to an invalid regiment under Lewis Nichols. The sergeants were Samuel Kenny, Wm. McCracken, Patrick Highlands, captured, and Joseph Collier. James Carson drummer and Edward Lee, fifer, were also captured at Long Island, Aug. 27th, 1776. The privates were Wm. Adams, Zachariah Archer, Wm. Armstrong, James Atchison, captured, Thomas Beatty, Henry Bourke, Wm. Boyd, Daniel Boyle, (enlisted for two years, discharged at Valley Forge, July 1st, 1778, and 1824 resided in Armstrong county,) James Brattin, John Brown, Robert Campbell, John Carrigan, Wm. Carson, Wm. Cavan, Henry Dibbins, Pat. Dixon, Samuel Dixon, captured, Barnabas Dougherty, James Dowds, John Elliott, Charles Farguer, Daniel Finley, Pat. Flynn, James Galbreath, Thomas Gilmore, Dagwell Hawn, John Hodge, Charles Holder, Jacob Hove, John Jacobs, John Justice, John Keating, John Lane, Peter Lane, Samuel Logan, Robert McClintock, Alex. McCurdy, Hugh McKegney, Andrew McKinsey, Charles McKowen, Niel McMullen, Alex. Mitchell, John Mitchell, a Justice of the Peace in Cumberland county, in 1821, Laurence Morgan, Samuel Montgomery, Wm. Montgomery, David Moore, James Moore, John Moore, James Mortimer, Robert Mullady, Patrick Murdaugh, John Niel, James Nickleson, Robt. Nugent, Richard Orput, John Paxton, Robert Pealing, James Pollock, Hans Potts, Patrick Quigley, John Quinn, Andrew Ralston, James Reily, Thomas Rogers, (captured on Long Island, died in New Jersey, leaving a widow who resided in Chester county,) James Scroggs, Andrew Sharpe, Thomas Sheerer, John Shields, John Skuse, Thomas Townsend, Patten Viney, John Walker, John Wallace, Thomas Wallace, Wm. Weatherspoon, captain, Peter Weaver, Robert Wilson and Hugh Woods. Total of officers 10, and of privates 80.

A company of rangers from the borders of this county who had been accustomed in the Indian wars to act under James Smith, also deserves notice. He had now removed to the western part of the State, and was a member of the Assembly from Westmoreland. While attending on that body early in 1777 he saw in the street of the city some of his former companions in forest adventure from this region, and they immediately formed themselves into a company under him as their commander. Obtaining leave of absence for a short time from the Assembly, he went with them to the army in New Jersey, attacked about 200 of the British at Rocky Hill, and with only 36 men drove them from their position; and on another occasion took 22 Hessians with their officers' baggage-wagons and a number of our

continental prisoners they were guarding. In a few days they took more of the British than was of their own party. Being taken with the camp fever, Smith returned to the city and the party was commanded by Major M'Cammont, of Strasburg. He then applied to General Washington for permission to raise a Battalion of riflemen, all expert marksmen and accustomed to the Indian method of fighting, and the Council of Safety strongly recommended the project; but the General thought not best to introduce such an irregular element into the army, and only offered him a Major's commission in a regular regiment. Not fancying the officer under whom he was to serve he declined this and remained for a time with his companions in the militia. In 1778 he received a Colonel's commission, and served with credit till the end of the war principally on the western frontier.

Another partisan leader was Samuel Brady, originally from near Shippensburg, and among those who went first to Boston. Though but sixteen years of age when he enlisted in 1775 in a company of riflemen, he was one of the boldest and hardest of that remarkable company. At the battle of Monmouth he was made a Captain, at Princeton he was near being taken prisoner, but succeeded in effecting an escape for himself and his Colonel, and on many occasions displayed an astonishing coolness and steadiness of courage. He so often acted on special commissions to obtain intelligence that he became distinguished as the "Captain of the Spies." In 1778 his brother and in 1779 his father were cruelly-killed by the Indians, and from that time it is said of him—"This made him an Indian killer, and he never changed his business. The red man never had a more implacable foe or a more relentless tracker. Being as well skilled in woodcraft as any Indian of them all, he would trail them to their very lairs with all the fierceness and tenacity of the sleuth hound." During the whole sanguinary war with the Indians he gave up his whole time to lone vigils, solitary wanderings and terrible revenges. He commenced his scouting service in 1780, when he was but 24 years old, and became a terror to the savages and a security to a large body of settlers. He did not marry until about 1786, when he spent some years at West Liberty, in West Virginia, where he probably died about 1800.*

The Patrick Jack, who is mentioned more than once above as connected at different times with several regiments, was probably the same man who afterwards became famous as the "Wild Hunter," or "Juniata Jack, the Indian Killer." He was from Hamilton township, and is said by Geo. Croghan in 1755 to have been at the head of a company of hunter rangers, expert in Indian warfare and clad like their leader in Indian attire. They were therefore proposed to Gen. Braddock, as proper persons to act as scouts, provided they were allowed to dress, march and fight as they pleased. "They are well armed," said Croghan, "and are equally regardless of heat and cold. They require no shelter for the night and ask no pay." It is said of

him as of Brady, that he became a bitter enemy of the Indians, by finding his cabin one evening on his return from hunting, "a heap of smouldering ruins, and the blackened corpses of his murdered family scattered around." From that time he became a rancorous Indian hater and slayer. When the Revolutionary War began he was among the first that enlisted, and he afterwards enlisted several times on short terms, in various companies. He was of large size and stature, dark almost as an Indian, and stern and relentless to his foes. John Armstrong, in his account of the Kittanning expedition, calls him "the half Indian," but he could have had no Indian blood in his veins. His monument may be seen at Chambersburg with this inscription, "Colonel Patrick Jack, an officer of the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars—died January 25th, 1821, aged ninety-one years."*

COMMISSIONERS, COMMITTEES AND PUBLIC OFFICERS.

At this early period of the war many were as active in the county at home as those we have noticed abroad. There were few men of intelligence and energy whose services were not called for in some department. We have already mentioned the Committee of Observation and Inspection, appointed as early as in 1774. It was one of the most important mediums of intercourse between the Committee and Council of Safety and the people of the counties. Its powers were not clearly defined, but it seems to have had a general oversight of the patriot interest, and its members were expected to communicate to the authorities at Philadelphia every incident bearing upon the public welfare, to arrest persons suspected of disaffection to government, and to take charge of property which had been forfeited for treason, to aid in the purchase of arms and ammunition and in the enlistment of recruits, to attend to such persons as might be confined in their vicinity, &c. On this committee were George Stevenson, the chairman, whose activity and vigilance were unceasing and untiring from the very commencement of the war;† John Creigh who also acted as a Justice of the Peace and a Judge, Ephraim Steel, John Agnew, for some time a Prothonotary, Wm. Beckwith and Adam Laughlin. This committee was required to "keep a true account of their pro-

* "Our Western Border," pp., 109-11.

† George Stevenson was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1718, and graduated at Trinity college in that city. He came to America near the middle of the century and for a while taught a classical school at New Castle, Delaware, and was Deputy Surveyor General under Nicholas Scull for the "Three Lower counties on the Delaware." He then removed to York, Pa., where he practised law with success, and was commissioned in 1755 a Judge for the counties of York and Cumberland. In connection with William Thompson (afterwards General) and George Ross, of Delaware (a signer of the Declaration of Independence), he became a large land owner and manufacturer of iron, and built (1764) a Furnace and Forge in York county. In 1769 he removed to Carlisle and engaged in the iron business at Mount Holly, seven miles south of Carlisle. Owing to the dishonesty of others he was unsuccessful in this enterprise, and he returned to the practice of law in Carlisle. His correspondence as published in the Colonial Records and Archives, shows him to have been a man of ability and to have been much trusted. He received the degree of L.L. D. He died in Carlisle in 1783. He married Mrs. Mary Cookson, the widow of Thomas Cookson, a lawyer of Lancaster, and a Deputy Surveyor who laid out the town of Carlisle. She was the sister of Mrs. General William Thompson, the mother of Dr. George Stevenson (mentioned in another part of this work), and three daughters: Nancy married to John Holmes, of Baltimore, Catharine married to General John Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, and Mary married to Dr. James Armstrong, of Carlisle. She died in 1791.

* A detailed account of all that is known of this singular man may be found in "Our Western Border, by Charles McKnight," 1873, pp. 426-42.

ceedings and were allowed a fair compensation for their trouble over and above their costs and charges." In the early part of 1778 (May 6th), the business of attending upon estates forfeited for treason had become so burdensome that a special committee was appointed for attending to that department in the several counties. For this county, George Stevenson, John Boggs, Joseph Brady and Alexander McGehan were on this committee. The commissioners for the county, James Pollock and Samuel Laird, were called upon to collect the amounts which non-associators were expected to contribute as a fair equivalent for the military services they owed to the State, and to collect such arms and ammunition as might be found in their possession.

By an Act of the Supreme Executive Council of March 17th, 1777, it was provided that the President should appoint one or more persons in each city or county to serve as Lieutenants of the militia; and also any number of persons not exceeding the number of battalions in the same city or county to serve as sub-Lieutenants. They were to divide the county into militia districts, enroll the militia, divide them into companies, hold elections of officers for them, collect fines, purchase arms for the militia, settle for arms horses and other property, and represent generally the state government in military matters in the county. The orders of the Supreme Executive Council were given to the militia through these Lieutenants, who acted through sub-Lieutenants in each battalion. John Armstrong was first appointed for this responsible position, and soon after his declination Ephraim Blaine. In a letter dated April 7th, 1777, the latter gives as a reason for not accepting this appointment "the difference of sentiment which prevails in Cumberland county, and the ill-judged appointment of a part of the sub-Lieutenants." Gen. Armstrong refers to this opposition and writes that "by much the greatest which he had found anywhere he had encountered in this county, where temper hath had too great a lead of reason." From other correspondence it is apparent that this was not an opposition to the patriot cause nor to the American government as such, but only to certain articles in the State constitution as they had been formed by the late convention and to some informalities of proceeding. For some time there was a difficulty in filling this office in consequence of the odium attached to the enforcement of some parts of the militia law. At last (April 10th, 1777) James Galbreath, an old veteran of East Pennsborough, was appointed, and though he also for a time declined, he yielded to opportunities and the necessities of the service and performed its duties without a formal induction into office. In August John Carothers accepted the office and discharged its duties with much efficiency until October, 1779, when Col. James Dunlap was appointed. Abraham Smith held the office in April, 1780. The sub-Lieutenants who were chosen from different parts of the county were Col. James Gregory, of Allen township, Col. Benjamin Blythe, near Middle Spring, George Sharpe, near Big Spring, Col. Robert McCoy (died in May, 1777), John Harris, of Carlisle, George Stewart, James McDowell, of Peters township (in place of Col. R. McCoy) Col. Frederick Watts, Col. Ar-

thur Buchanan, Thomas Buchanan, John Trindle, Col. Abraham Smith and Thomas Turbutt. The first seven of these were appointed in 1777, and the remainder in 1780.

In June, 1777, the Supreme Executive Council, having received complaints, that some of the Justices of this county had not taken the oath of allegiance, and that there were many vacancies in the several townships, made an entirely new board of these Justices composed of the following persons, viz: John Rannels (Reynolds), James Maxwell, James Oliver, John Holmes, John Agnew, John McClay, Samuel Lyon, Wm. Brown, John Harris, Samuel Royer, John Anderson, John Creigh, Hugh Laird, Andrew McBeath, Thomas Kennedy, Alexander Laughlin, Samuel McClure, Patrick Vance, Geo. Matthews, Wm. McClure, Samuel Culbertson, James Armstrong, John Work, John Trindle, Stephen Duncan, Ephraim Steel, Wm. Brown (Carlisle), Robert Peebles, Henry Taylor, James Taylor, Chas. Leiper, John Scouler, Matthew Wilson and David McClure. On the nomination of these Justices John Agnew was soon after (Nov. 5th) appointed a clerk of the Peace and (Feb. 20th, 1779) a Commissioner for the exchange of money. It was one part of the duty of these Justices at this time to administer the oath of allegiance to every person who should vote for officers, or enter upon any office either under the State government or under the Continental Congress. Thousands of names are preserved among the records of these Justices under the different forms of oaths or affirmations required. Two years later (Feb. 6, 1779), a supersedeas was issued upon the commission of the peace of this county, by the Council, so far as respected John Holmes, Stephen Duncan, Ephraim Steel, Wm. Brown, John Harris, John Scouler, James Maxwell and John Work, inasmuch as for various reasons they had declined accepting the office of Justice for that term. The Prothonotaries, after the resignation of Hermanus Alricks (died Sept., 1772)* were Turbutt Francis and John Agnew successively until 1777, when Wm. Lyon received the appointment (March 12th). The Sheriffs were John Holmes, 1765-7, David Hoge, 1768-70, Ephraim Blaine, 1771-3, Robert Semple, 1774-6, James Johnston, 1777-9. The Coroners were James Jack, 1765-7, Wm. Denny, 1768-70, Samuel Laird, 1771-3, James Pollock, 1774-6, John Martin, 1777, Wm. Rippey, 1778 and Wm. Holmes, 1779. John Creigh was appointed April 7th, 1777, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Register of

* Hermanus Alricks belonged probably to the oldest family in the Province, Peter, his grandfather, came from Holland in 1660 with despatches to the Dutch on the Delaware; in 1683 he was one of the six Justices in the court of Judicature, and in 1685 was a witness to Wm. Penn's deed for land extending back from the Delaware "as far as a man can ride in two days with a horse." Hermanus settled early in Lancaster, now Cumberland county, and in 1749-50 was the first representative of Cumberland county in the Assembly. On his return from the Assembly at Philadelphia to "Letort Spring," that year, he brought with him for his bride a young lady lately from Ireland, with her brother, Francis West, then about to settle in Carlisle. He held the offices then bestowed upon him (Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, Clerk of the Courts, and Justice of the Peace) until May 21st, 1770, when he resigned in favor of Turbutt Francis. His residence was in Carlisle on a lot on Main street, near the present gaol, since owned by Dr. McCoskry and Judge Hepburn successively. His son James lived at one time at Oakland Mills, in Lost Creek Valley, Mifflin county, and married a daughter of Judge Hamilton, of Harrisburg. In 1835 he removed to Harrisburg, where he was a magistrate and notary public for several years. Two of his family were lawyers in the same place and one still lives.

wills and Recorder of deeds, but he resigned these offices Feb. 9th, 1779,* and was succeeded in them Feb. 18th by Wm. Lyon, who was also then appointed to receive subscriptions for the state loan. Col. Wm. Clark was the paymaster for the troops in Cumberland county in 1777, and continued in that office until 1779. On his representation of the destitute condition of the militia in 1777 a committee consisting of John Boggs, Abraham Smith, John Andrew, Wm. McClure, Samuel Williamson, James Purdy and Wm. Blair, was appointed "to collect without delay from such as have not taken the oath of allegiance and abjuration, or who have aided or assisted the enemy with arms and accoutrements, blankets, linen and linsey-wolsey cloth, shoes and stockings for the army." George Stevens, John Boggs and Joseph Brady were also made commissioners "to seize upon the personal estates of all who have abandoned their families or habitations, joined the army of the enemy, or resorted to any city or town or place within the commonwealth in possession of the enemy, or supplied provisions, intelligence or aid for the enemy, or shall hereafter do such things; and they shall as speedily as possible dispose of all the perishable part thereof, and hold possession of all the remainder subject to the future disposition of the Legislature." As immense quantities of stores and provisions had to be transported to and from different points, a large number of wagons and teams and teamsters had to be employed, and it was found needful to have a special department for the organization and management of this service. Great activity was necessary, especially in the rural districts of Pennsylvania which had now become the seat of the war, and to which an application was most convenient. The wagon-master for this county, from which large supplies were demanded, was in 1777 Hugh McCormick, in 1778 Matthew Gregg and in 1780 Robert Culbertson. Two hundred of these wagons at one time, eight hundred at another and smaller numbers at other seasons, sometimes when the farmers much needed them for their work, were assessed upon this county. In November, 1777, the assessment was upon East Pennsborough, Peters and Antrim townships, each for twelve wagons and teams; Allen for eleven, and Middleton, West Pennsborough, Newton, Hopewell, Lurgan, Letterkenny, Guilford and Hamilton each for ten. Each wagon was to be accompanied by four horses, a good harness and one attendant, and the owner was paid thirty shillings in specie or forty in currency, according to the exchange agreed upon by Congress.

Among the representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania this county gave first Col. James Wilson, who sat from 1776 to 1777,

* John Creigh, came from Ireland and settled in Carlisle in 1761. He was, as we have seen, active during the Revolution, was one of the nine representatives who signed the Declaration (June 24th, 1776,) for the colony of Pennsylvania. His commission as an officer in the Revolutionary army is dated April 26th 1776. He had three sons and three daughters: Thomas, educated for a lawyer, died in Carlisle, October 27th, 1809; Samuel, a merchant in Ohio, died in 1836, and John, a physician in Carlisle most of his life, died in 1848. His daughters: Isabella married first Samuel Alexander, of Carlisle and after him Robert Evans, of Maryland; Mary married Wm. John Kennedy, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pa., and Elizabeth married Samuel Duncan, of Carlisle.

when his enemies succeeded in defeating his election. In 1782 he was again a member, but he had then ceased to reside in this county. From 1778 to 1780 Gen. John Armstrong was a member.* In the Supreme Executive Council sat Jonathan Hoge, March 4th, 1777, James McLean from what is now Franklin county, Nov. 9th, 1778, and Robert Whitehill, of East Pennsborough, Dec. 28th, 1779. In the Committee of Safety John Montgomery was an active member until its dissolution in July 24th, 1776, and in the Council of Safety which succeeded it was Wm. Lyon, until that body also ceased to exist Dec. 4th, 1777. From November, 1777, onward, Wm. Duffield, James McLean, Wm. Clark, James Brown, Robert Whitehill and John Harris were elected and commissioned at different times to represent the county in the Assembly. John Andrew was in 1777 the Commissioner of the county; and James Lyon, Wm. McClure, Wm. Finley, James McKee, James Laird and George Robinson were assessors. The Collectors of Excise were for 1778, Wm. Piper, and for 1779 Matthew Henderson.

RECRUITING IN 1776-7.

It was with the utmost difficulty that the battalions of militia and the continental regiments were kept full. Under the expectation that the struggle with the mother country would be brief, the enlistments were usually for no longer time than a year, but often for some temporary service as against the invading army, the time was for even two or three months. This made the work of recruiting almost perpetual and always exciting. We read of officers on the recruiting service in great numbers and sending forth the most impassioned appeals. With the assistance of the Lieutenants of the county and the offer of high bounties, the demands upon the state and county were usually complied with promptly, but some difficulties arose which were not easily surmounted. The first was to the enlistment of servants. In the agricultural districts laborers were few and their wages high, so that farmers had purchased the time of many immigrants for a series of years by paying the owners of vessels the price of their passage by sea. In other instances slaves had been brought from various parts, and were held in a mild form of servitude. A few of the latter, but more of the former (called redemptioners) had been received into the ranks without the consent of their

* Most of the incidents of a historical character in the life of General Armstrong have been given in this narrative. His memory is dear to the people in this region above that of every other man. He was the central figure in every early movement of a general nature in the county. In civil, judicial, educational and religious affairs, he was always the leader. His judgment was remarkably good, and not only the County and State officers, but the United States government, and General Washington in particular, were accustomed to ask and rely upon his opinions on all public matters within his observation. His style, as shown in his numerous letters through all the Colonial Records and Archives, was very peculiar but forcible and original, his views were independent and comprehensive, his Christian faith sincere and Scriptural, and his social intercourse a little stern, but on the whole refined and delicate. In 1778 he was elected by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania a member of Congress for 1779 and 1780. He was again elected for the same office for 1781-2, when his public career closed. His death, however, did not take place until March 9th, 1795, at Carlisle. His remains lie entombed in the old Cemetery, in Carlisle, as yet without a suitable monument. A sketch of his life may be found in Nevins' "Men of Mark in Cumberland Valley," and in the Sr. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., Vol. I., pp. 183-7.

masters. As under the old colonial service, this proceeding raised a remonstrance, and in May, 1777, the Committee of Cumberland county held a meeting at Shippensburg and declared that such enlistments were a violation of the rights of property, that every officer who had enlisted a servant without the master's consent should at once return him to the owner, and that on his refusal he should be committed before a magistrate and imprisoned until the mind of the Legislature should be declared on the subject. Still another difficulty was with reference to the money in which soldiers were paid. Already the paper which was in circulation had become depreciated, and no legal enactments could make it acceptable in payment. Then when one of the classes of associators was called upon to march or to make up a company for active service, any member of it, if he found it inconvenient to go, was permitted to send a substitute. The terms in which this was done were such as to bear very unequally, and occasioned at some times an almost complete suspension of enlistments. Finally so much was written and published about this time respecting the unskillfulness and cowardice of the militia as compared with the more regular soldiery that many were reluctant to enter that part of the service.

Notwithstanding these obstacles there was no serious deficiency most of the time in the ranks of the county battalions. The periods in which it was the greatest were during the closing months of 1776 and 1777, when the enlistments of so large a portion of the soldiers expired. On both of these winters so few soldiers were left with Gen. Washington that nothing could have saved our army but the ignorance of the British General of its weakness. It was an awful peril, and we may be thankful that through the worse mismanagement of the English authorities, there were so few cavalry that it was difficult for them to obtain intelligence. The five hundred men demanded of this county were sent in the Spring of 1777 to Bristol, the place of rendezvous, and on the following year recruits were so abundant that the invaders were outnumbered and fled from the State.

LOYALISTS.

It has been often said that "an enemy to American liberties was not to be found among the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians." In the strict sense given to this remark, it is doubtless substantially true, at least with reference to those who resided in this county. The assertion of John Armstrong in his letter to the Council January 5th, 1777, is much more reserved: "I think there is good reason to believe that the generality of the Irish will stand firm in the common cause." He speaks of "a culpable stupor and timidity which had at that crisis seized the minds of many, arising partly from the cloud over our troops on their passage through the Jerseys and partly from the spurious doctrines of dastardly and unprincipled men." He was "of the opinion that in Philadelphia there was either some particular deputy from General Howe, or some secret junto of tories who had derived authority from him to engage fit tools under certain promises of reward to carry and comment on his proclamation through various

parts of this State in order to seduce the people and perhaps lay the foundation of a tory army at such a time as he might be able to penetrate this State." The condition of affairs in this region turned out to be in fact more favorable than the cautious and ever vigilant spirit of this zealous patriot appeared to apprehend. The people were of one mind in rallying to the common standard when the necessity became urgent. Scarcely a voice was heard in public to object to independence, and this only on the suggestion that the present movement was premature. In September, 1777, information was given to the Committee of Inspection "of divers treasonable and dangerous designs of levying men and destroying the public stores at York, Lancaster, Carlisle and elsewhere," and Daniel Shelly, of Shelly's Island, in Lancaster county, who had been engaged in the affair, offered to discover and give evidence against his accomplices. Some persons who had formerly resided in this county and had been prominent as clergymen or as justices were implicated in these revelations. They were in a few instances arrested and imprisoned and their property was for a time held by the committee on forfeited estates. Affidavits taken before Justice Francis West* were sent to Philadelphia, showing that some persons connected with these families had visited Philadelphia while it was in the possession of the British and had there engaged in treasonable transactions. By a proclamation of the Supreme Executive Council June 15th, 1778, John Wilson, wheelwright and husbandman, and Andrew Fursuer, laborer, both of Allen township; Lawrence Kelley, cooper, Wm. Curlan, laborer, John M. Cart, distiller and laborer, and Francis Irwin, carter, of East Pennsborough; George Croghan, Alexander McKee, Simon Girty and Matthew Elliott, Indian traders, were said severally to have aided and assisted the enemy by having joined the British army, and were therefore attainted of high treason, and subject to the penalties and forfeitures which were by law attached to that crime. The committee on forfeited estates rendered an account of several hundred pounds which

* Francis West emigrated from England to Ireland, where he married a Miss Wynn, and from there to this country about 1754 and settled at Carlisle. He filled the office of Justice and for some time of President Judge after the organization of Cumberland county. Some time before the Revolution he removed to what is now Perry County, and resided a little west of Falling Spring, on land now owned by heirs of J. R. McClintock, Esq., on which he erected a large log building and stable. He also owned what has been long known as the Gibson property, on which he erected a house and resided about 1763. The house and mill which he also owned are still standing. Here he lived till his death in 1783. He was an upright and well educated man, and though he differed from his neighbors on the political questions of the day, he was never charged with corruption or want of honor. He had five children, William, Ann, Edward, Dorothy and Mary. William died unmarried at Baltimore in 1797. Ann married Col. George Gibson, after his death moved to Carlisle to educate her four sons, Francis (a rare genius) George a General in the regular army, John Bannister, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and William, who died young. Edward married first Jane Stevenson, of York county, and after her death, in 1797, Mrs. Ann McDowell, (Miss Archer) of Carlisle, settled on his father's property in Perry County, was a staunch Presbyterian Elder and regular attendant upon the church at Centre, ten miles distant, and was the father of a numerous family, among which were Hon. George West, of Wisconsin, Edward West a Baptist minister, and Mrs. Rev. Dr. Elliott a Professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pa.; and Wm. a Surveyor or Engineer until within a few years, active in his business, and still living at the age of eighty-six. Dorothy married Thomas Kinlos, of Juniata county, where many of his descendants reside. Mary married Colonel Kitchell, of Cumberland county, distinguished in the war of 1812.

they had handed over to the proper officers to be used in the purchase of arms, provisions, &c., from which it would appear that some persons had been found guilty of treason in the county. The names which have come down to us either by tradition or by documentary evidence, were usually of persons of no prominence, or of such as were then residing beyond the limits of the present county of Cumberland.

PRISONERS.

Near the beginning of 1776 some prisoners who had been taken from the British on the Northern frontier and in the East, were sent to the interior that they might be removed from the casualties of war and from the vicinity of such as might aid in their escape. At first they were confined at Lancaster, but in March, 1776, Congress gave orders for their removal, one-half to York and the other half to Carlisle. This was the time at which Lieutenants Andre and Despard and Anstruther were taken to Carlisle. They had been captured with portions of two regiments by General Montgomery in the Autumn of 1775 at St. Johns, Canada, and reached Carlisle about the first of April. They complained that the people of the town were unwilling to harbor them, and were inclined to abuse them. According to the usage of the times they were obliged to maintain their own expenses, and the means of doing so were at first difficult on account of delays in obtaining remittances from their own government. There were besides them eight officers in a single mess, and these finally obtained lodgings in the house of a Mrs. Ramsey, on the corner of Locust alley and South Hanover street. Each had his servant from among the other prisoners, and were soon allowed freedom to hunt and exercise on their parole of honor within six miles of town. On one occasion Andre and Despard were seen conversing with two persons of a suspicious character, and letters in the French language were found in their possession. On this the two men seen conversing with them and the two officers were sent to gaol, but as no persons were found to translate the letters and no proof of improper conversation was ever produced, the prisoners were released from gaol, but were kept in strict confinement. The two fowling pieces they had used were said to have been broken by themselves, "that no rebel might ever burn powder in them." Rumors were in circulation that Andre before his capture had shown indifference when American prisoners were cruelly mutilated and otherwise ill-treated in Canada, and now some of the military threatened to take vengeance on him and his fellow-prisoners. No violence, however, took place, and Andre is described as quietly confining himself to his chamber and passing his days in reading, with his feet resting on the wainscot of the window and his dogs lying by his side. Toward the close of the year the prisoners were exchanged, and most of them were sent Nov. 28th, 1776, under the escort of Lieut.-Col. John Creigh and Ephraim Steel, two members of the Committee of Inspection, with their servants and their servants' wives and their baggage by way of Reading and Trenton to the nearest camp of the United States in New Jersey. Andre reached New York a few days after, was promoted to be a Captain on

the 18th of January, and was in Philadelphia during its occupation by the British. Our readers are probably familiar with his part in the splendid pageants with which the English officers amused themselves during that dreary period, and in which he bore so prominent a part, and with the sad fate which the necessities of war finally imposed upon him.*

After the capture of the Hessians at Trenton Dec. 25th, 1776, a large number of them were sent to Carlisle and were employed in building barracks in the neighborhood. A kind feeling was entertained toward them as victims to the avarice and cruelty of their rulers, and many of them were induced finally to return and settle in this country.

About the first of August, 1777, John Penn, James Hamilton, Benjamin Chew and about thirty others who had been officers under the royal and proprietary government, and declined to take the oath of allegiance to the new government were arrested in Philadelphia, received by the Sheriff of Reading and by the Sheriff of Cumberland county, and escorted through this valley to Staunton, Virginia, where they were detained until near the conclusion of the war.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It belongs not to our history to give details of work done by our troops in the Revolutionary war. During those years in which Pennsylvania was threatened and invaded by the British army, the number of troops and the amount of supplies drawn from this state were disproportionately large, and these happen to be the years when the activity and sufferings of the army were peculiarly intense. In April, 1777, when the enemy was expected from the sea by way of the Delaware river, General Armstrong, of Carlisle, was called to take command of the whole body of the state militia. He had spent a year of great exertion in the Southern States, and the next day (April 4th) after his resignation as the First Brigadier General in the Continental army, he was appointed the First Brigadier General, and one month later a Major General of the state of Pennsylvania. His advanced age did not prevent him from at once undertaking the responsible duties thus devolved upon him, and the summer was spent in erecting and maintaining defensive works along the Delaware river. At the battle of Brandywine (September 11th) he and a portion of the Pennsylvania militia were stationed at the Ford, two miles below Chad's, and another portion under Wayne were in the severest part of the conflict; and after the retreat of the American army they were employed in throwing up redoubts and guarding the passes along the Schuylkill. At the battle of Germantown (October 4th) they attacked in a gallant and successful manner the Hessians covering the left flank

* Despard, the companion of Andre, was an Irish officer, promoted to be a Colonel, who served under Nelson, and had a high reputation for rash bravery. He was one of the few British officers who carried back from America Democratic sentiments, and he was executed for treason in 1803. Walter Scott says: "Three distinguished heroes of this class have arisen in my time, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Colonel Despard and Captain Thistlewood; and with the contempt and abhorrence of all men, they died the death of infamy and gall." *Life and Career of Major John Andre*, by Winthrop Sargeant, pp. 86-97.

of the enemy. "My destiny," wrote Gen. Armstrong, "was against the various corps of Germans encamped at Van Daring's or near the Falls. Their light-horse discovered our approach a little before sunrise; we cannonaded from the heights on each side the Wissahickon, whilst the riflemen on opposite sides acted on the lower ground. About nine I was called to join the General, but left a party with Colonels Evers and Dunlap and one field piece, and afterwards reinforced them, which reinforcement by the bye, however, did not join them until after a brave resistance they were obliged to retreat, but carried off the field piece; the other I was obliged to leave in the horrendous hills of the Wissahickon, but ordered her on a safe route to join Evers if he should retreat, which was done accordingly. We proceeded to the left and above Germantown some three miles directed by a slow cross fire of cannon until we fell into the front of a superior body of the enemy, with whom we engaged about three-quarters of an hour, but their grape shot and ball soon intimidated and obliged us to retreat or rather flee off. Until then I thought we had a victory, but to my great disappointment soon found our enemy had gone an hour or two before and we were the last on the ground. We brought off everything but a wounded man or two, lost not quite twenty men on the whole, and hope we killed at least that number, besides diverting the Hessian strength from the General in the morning." "What I shall call a victory almost in full embrace was frustrated; but by what means cannot yet be easily ascertained." "Seldom was victory more nearly won or strangely lost." After that battle the position of the continental army was intended to cover the southeastern counties, while the state militia endeavored to defend the region to the northward. "The essential part of the latter's duty was to take various positions on each of the nine leading roads between the Delaware and the Schuylkill and prevent any intercourse between the enemy and the country. "At no time," says their commander, "was their number over 2973 rank and file, and according to our highest return this number is but of short duration." In consequence of expired terms of enlistment, sickness and desertions, before the middle of December when Washington retired to winter quarters, there were with Armstrong not more than a thousand soldiers, with which to guard the whole region between the Schuylkill and the Delaware. As no general movement of the enemy was expected during the winter, and as even this small body was sufficient to cut off small detachments from the city or from the country, no attempt was made to increase it. During the absence of General Armstrong on a visit to his family and to recruit his long tasked energies, the number became so small that at one time only 60 could be counted fit for service. On the opening of Spring, however, recruits began to come in, and it appeared as if Pennsylvanians were determined to drive the invaders from their soil.

The conduct of our men in these circumstances, so trying to the fortitude of inexperienced troops, was generally such as to deserve the high encomiums which they received from their officers. Some of them were present and were among the victims, as we have before noticed in the terrible butcheries at Paoli and Crooked Billet; and all

of them were absent but shared unjustly in the disgrace which was heaped on the militia at Sideling Hill when the much lamented General James Irvine received his mortal wound. "No man," writes General Armstrong December 16th, 1777, "can more deeply resent the infamous conduct of such as were in reach of General Irvine when he fell from his horse than I do, but very few there are to acknowledge they saw him in that situation, and these, whether true or false, are not without their apologies. Many, too many, of the militia are a scandal to the military profession, a nuisance in service and a dead weight on the public; yet is it equally true that taken as a body, they have rendered that service that neither the State nor the army could have dispensed with. They have constantly mounted guards, formed many and distant pickets, performed many occasional pieces of labor—patrolled the roads leading to the enemy by day and by night, and that more than their proportion—they have taken a number of prisoners, brought in deserters, suppressed Tories, prevented much intercourse between the disaffected and the enemy—met and skirmished with the enemy as early and as often as others, and (except the battle of Brandywine, which, from their station little fell in their way) have had a proportional share of success, hazard and loss of blood. I hate the disagreeable doctrine of comparison, and only give this detail to show the partial representations you have had of the services of the militia of this state. They judge ill of the uses of a body of men who fix their character from a single action, and still worse who brand the whole with the infamous conduct of only a part, when others of the same body and on the same occasion have fully evinced their bravery. Take for instance the very affair in which I agree the cowardice of a part occasioned the loss of Gen. Irvine; and there we find that a very warm fire was maintained by others of the militia for the full space of twenty minutes, and if we may believe report several wagons (some call them nine in number) were employed by the enemy in carrying off their wounded." It is gratifying to find that among those who are here commended were the men from Cumberland county, and that none from that county were among the censured ones.

Most of the enlistments from this time onward were for three years or during the war. At least 500 men were sent from this county early in 1778, but their march was much retarded by the unusually severe weather and the difficulty of passing the Susquehanna. Some incursions of the Indians began also to make our people reluctant to leave, but above all the indiscriminate reproaches which had been cast upon the militia made many unwilling to encounter the dishonor. And yet the size of the army under Gen. Washington increased by the accession of the troops from the North and the news that a French fleet might at any hour be sent to blockade the mouth of the Delaware, were sufficient to make General Howe feel insecure in Philadelphia. The only advantage he had gained by the occupation of the city was that he and his troops had there found comfortable quarters during a severe winter, and now he hastened back as secretly and quickly as possible to his former home in New York. The annoyance which he now received from a pursuing foe, the masterly

movements in New Jersey, and the brilliant actions at Monmouth* and other places along his route proved that he had an opponent not to be despised. The succeeding winter, however, like all which had preceded it, was a severe trial to the continental troops. Their numbers were again so reduced that had they been attacked they could have made no serious resistance. Fortunately the royal forces had no knowledge of their weakness and spent the whole season in useless petty depredations along the Eastern coast. The next year (1779-80) the seat of war was transferred to the Southern States with nothing decisive on either side. Feebleness characterized every movement, and the ardor of early patriotism cooled under a false reliance upon foreign aid, dissensions sprung up in every department of government and the army, and private interest became an almost universal care. The startling events of the next few months recalled the people to their real dangers and duties, and the year 1781 closed in all parts with the success of the Americans. It had begun with discouragement in the Carolinas, with mutiny in New Jersey and devastation in Virginia, but terminated with a decided renewal and concentration of energies and with a success at Yorktown which was in fact decisive of the great event.

ANXIETY AND EMPLOYMENT AT HOME.

Few can now conceive of the interest and absorption of feeling which prevailed through all classes of society with reference to military affairs. Little thought was given to anything else. Nearly every family had its absent father or son or brother in the army, from whom each day news was looked for, for whom earnest prayer was offered, and to whom some little token or comfort was sent by every opportunity. So large was the number of these absent ones that society was unable to pursue its ordinary engagements. When the

* An incident connected with this battle has become surrounded with considerable traditional interest and incorporated with a number of general histories. It is said that while John Hays, a sergeant in a company of artillery, was working one of the guns in battle, he was struck down and borne from the field. His wife Mary, who on that extremely hot day was serving the men with a pitcher of water, seeing the gun without a man, it is said took his place and loaded and directed the gun against the enemy. While thus engaged the story goes that Washington saw her and commissioned her in her husband's place. She retired only on hearing of her husband's wound, but with reluctance. At night she sought and found a friend among those who had been thrown among the dead, discovered that he was alive, and bore him to the hospital and nursed him till his recovery. Years afterwards she received many presents of gratitude and offers of support for life from him. She was thirty years of age at the battle and served with her husband in the army seven years and nine months. After the war she came with him to reside in Carlisle. He did not long survive, and after remaining a widow for several years she married again, but was not happy in her connection. After the death of this second husband she lived many years in a second widowhood, acting as a nurse in many families and an object of great interest especially to the young. She died in January, 1832, aged 89, and was buried in Carlisle with military honors from the United States troops at the Garrison and others. As the widow of a revolutionary soldier she received for many years fifty dollars yearly, but on the last month of her life she was pensioned in her own name. Her maiden name was Mary Ludwig, and she went to the war as a servant in the family of General Irvine. Her daughter, Mary McLester, still lives in Carlisle. A monument was erected July 4th, 1876, to her memory by the citizens of Carlisle. The more familiar name by which she is known "Molly Pitcher," was given her from the service she rendered to the soldiers in the battle. It is possible that her story has been embellished, but it has taken such hold on the popular heart that no one would desire to disturb it.

prisoners we have spoken of were quartered in Carlisle the people complained that enough effective men were not left in this part to guard them. The courts were frequently omitted or held as occasion or opportunity offered, the churches were in many congregations closed, for their ministers and leaders had gone at the head of their companies, and industries of every kind except for military purposes were suspended or languishing. Suspicions of the bitterest nature sprung up between neighbors who took opposite sides on public questions, and violence was threatened in secret and in open day. Each year hope, which at first anticipated speedy and easy success, was deferred another and yet another year until every heart fainted. Amusements of all sorts were given up, and each newspaper was read and each messenger questioned with bated breath for some happy chance which might put an end to suspense.

In such circumstances there were no enterprises or incidents calling for notice of an extraordinary kind. Recruiting, collecting teams and wagons, purchasing and storing provisions, settling bounties and paying off wages, arranging prices and wrangling about a depreciated currency—these are the principal items which we meet with in the correspondence and accounts of that period. The general current of patriotism in this region seldom called for notice, and only when it was impeded or disturbed did it arrest attention. Sometimes when the demands of the State became too exacting or disproportionate to what was done in other quarters, or when questionable methods for reaching a desired end were pursued, the peculiar spirit of the race found expression in strong language and public resolutions, but ordinarily the people of this region were contented and even emulous to be foremost in patriotic labors and self denials.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMS, SALTPETRE AND SALT.

Great difficulties were experienced, especially before supplies were obtained from France (1778), in finding arms and ammunition for the troops. The perpetual cry was that the men needful for the war were easier to be raised than the necessary equipments. Hence the efforts in the beginning of the conflict to establish at every available town shops for the manufacture of rifles, muskets and even cannon, old arms were repaired and altered so that even fowling pieces could be used for deadlier purposes, and bayonets were prepared. Armouries are spoken of in Carlisle and at Shippensburg at which hundreds of rifles were got in readiness at one time. A foundry was started at Mount Holly and perhaps at Bolling Springs, at which cannon were cast, and at which Wm. Denning was known to have worked at his inventions. Aware of the many failures which had followed all previous attempts under the most favorable conditions to make cannon of wrought iron, he is said to have persevered until he constructed at least two of such uniform quality and of such size and calibre as to have done good service in the American army. One of them is reported to have been taken by the British at the battle of Brandywine, and now to be kept as a trophy in the Tower of London, and another to have been for a long time and perhaps to be now at the barracks

near Carlisle.* So great was the destitution of lead for bullets that the Council of Safety requested all families possessing plates, weights for clocks or windows, or any other articles made of lead to give them up to the collectors appointed to demand them with the promise that they should be replaced by substitutes of iron. Payments were acknowledged for considerable quantities of lead thus collected in this county. Every part of the county was explored to obtain sulphur and other substances in sufficient quantities for the manufacture of gunpowder. Jonathan Kearsley, of Carlisle, was for some months employed in learning the art and in the attempt to manufacture saltpetre out of earths impregnated with nitrous particles in Dauphin county. After nearly three months of experiments he wrote that the amount obtained was not sufficient to warrant his continuance at the work in that vicinity. Common salt finally became so scarce that Congress took upon itself the business of supplying the people as well as the soldiers. Before the construction of those vast establishments which have since been created for the manufacture of this article, the whole population were dependent upon foreign countries, and now were cut off from all importation of it. Near the close of 1776 a law was passed against those who endeavored to monopolize the sale of salt, and a large purchase of it was made by Congress itself. A certain quota was assigned to each state, and then to each county under the direction of the state authorities. The proportion which fell to Cumberland county (Nov. 23rd, 1776) was eighty bushels. On its arrival a certain portion was delivered to each householder who applied for it with an order from the county committee, "on his paying the prime cost of fifteen shillings a bushel, expense of carriage only added."

FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS, AND PRICES OF GRAIN.

By a resolution of the Assembly, and of the Committee of Safety (July 15th, 1776), the Committee of Inspection and Observation in each county was empowered to draw upon the Council for the assistance of any family of such associator who had been called into actual service, which was unable to maintain itself during his absence. At first the overseers of the poor with the concurrence of one Justice of

* Wm. Denning at the commencement of the Revolutionary war resided in Chester county, where he enlisted in a company of which he was Second Lieutenant and for nine months shared in the privations of 1776. He was with General Washington at Trenton and Princeton. As he had been in early life a blacksmith and was very ingenious and inventive, he was placed at the head of a band of artificers at Philadelphia, but on the approach of the British to occupy that city he was removed to Carlisle. Iron was abundant in the South Mountain and was manufactured into bayonets, gunbarrels, &c., and his fertile genius here engaged in all kinds of fabrications for the armories at Carlisle and Mount Holly. He became especially interested in the manufacture of wrought iron cannon, and to this he devoted the best of his life. Few could be induced to assist him on account of the intense heat to be endured in welding the heavy bars of iron for bands and hoops. The pieces made by him were generally four or six pounders, but the last attempt was upon a twelve pounder left unfinished. Of the pieces finished one was said to have been taken by the British at the battle of Brandywine, and now in the tower of London, two were sent to Pittsburg and others were distributed where most needed. After the war he resided at Big Spring and continued in that neighborhood until his death, December 19th, 1830, aged 94 years. His health was unimpaired until a short time before death, and his mental powers were good to the last.

the Peace residing near, were authorised to grant a pension to such families, to be afterwards returned to them by the Assembly, but it was soon found that these overseers were without funds to meet such demands as were made upon them. Under the nomination of the county committees, a number of judicious persons were therefore appointed for each county to distribute to such families the allowance they judged reasonable. These committees were empowered to draw for such sums as they saw occasion, first upon the Council of Safety, and afterwards upon the Supreme Executive Council. On the 17th of August, 1776, the Committee of Inspection and Observation for Cumberland county, of which George Stevenson was Chairman, sent word by Robert Semple, one of their number, that they had drawn an order on the Council of Safety for two hundred pounds which they "hope will be sufficient to answer the demands of such of the good people of this county as are at present in want, unless our men should be continued abroad longer than we expect." On subsequent years the amount required for such a purpose was somewhat larger. Vast supplies of grain were drawn from this county, and men at home became so scarce in summer that it was difficult to harvest and thresh out the grain. Gen. Armstrong complains also (Feb. 17, 1777), that the distillation of wheat, rye and other grains had been so great, that consequences the most alarming were expected. "From the best information I can get" he writes, "the rye both in this and the county of York is almost all distilled, as is also considerable quantities of wheat, and larger still of the latter bought up for the same purpose; nor can we doubt that Lancaster and other counties are going on in the same destructive way, so that in a few months Pennsylvania may be scarce of bread for her own inhabitants. Liquor is already ten shillings per gallon, wheat will immediately be the same per bushel, and if the complicated demon of avarice and infatuation is not suddenly chained or cast out, he will raise them each to twenty!"

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Military men are in the habit of insisting much upon the difficulty and importance of provisioning an army. More ability of a special kind is sometimes requisite for supplying than for otherwise commanding a large body of troops. The American people, without experience in this department, with no anticipation of a long war to provide for, and with a paper currency which soon greatly depreciated, hastily adopted systems of action which soon proved entirely inadequate. In May, 1780, the troops had been unpaid for five months, they had seldom more than six days' provisions in advance, and on one or two occasions not a supply for twelve hours. When Gen. Greene was persuaded in March, 1778, to undertake the office of Quartermaster General, the patience of the soldiers had become completely exhausted, and the affairs of the department had fallen into utter confusion. His efforts soon brought relief and order. Col. Ephraim Blaine, of this county, was his most efficient deputy. He was after a while invested with the entire charge of supplies from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the states on which the main reliance was then placed

With his ample fortune all of which he at times staked upon his payments, with an enthusiasm which from the beginning was intense but mounted higher with exertion, and with an administrative ability which extended to an immense amount of details, he was by the express acknowledgment of the War Department more than once the "Savior of the army from being disbanded." He was the owner of a large establishment for the manufacture of flour on the Conodoguinet, near Carlisle, which he enlarged and kept in operation to its utmost capacity, and without profit to himself. In May, 1780, he writes that there was not a single pound of beef in camp; and in August there were fourteen brigades and recruits hourly arriving, consuming one hundred barrels of flour and fifty-five head of cattle daily; and he makes a demand upon Pennsylvania for five thousand barrels of flour, two hundred and twenty-five hogsheads of rum and a hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-five pounds of beef per month. To obtain this he solicits authority for the commissioners of the counties to purchase and to take cattle wherever they can find them fit for use. In Sept., 1779, he again writes that the magazines of flour were exhausted and that the quantity demanded from his district was 150,000 barrels, and that 70,000 of these was the quota for Pennsylvania; and he complains that under the unhappy spirit of extortion and monopoly which prevailed, he required the aid of executive and legislative authority. On the 25th of January, 1780, he presented as the Commissary General of Purchases, an order of Congress on the Council for a million of dollars only in part for monies which he had raised from his own resources and by his influence for the use of the United States; and again on the 11th of April of the same year another similar order and for a like payment in part, was directed to be paid to him for his department. Very generally he raised the funds when they were needed among his friends and trusted to the public treasury, precarious as it then was, for reimbursement. In those dark times this was a service of incalculable importance. It was impossible that he should transact such an amount of business, sometimes by impressments, without giving offence. He had to do with people who were jealous of their rights and resolute in asserting them. The people of Cumberland county refused to submit to the impressment of anything, particularly of wagons and horses, and they agreed to resist force by force. John Byers, Esq., who with Gen. Ewing, of York, was appointed (Feb. 4, 1778) to superintend the storing of flour and other provisions, on the west of the Susquehanna, complains that a work which he had undertaken solely for the public good, should be met with odium and opposition, and he was kept with difficulty from renouncing his task. It was, however, with the cooperation of men of wealth and energy like these, that the army was after a while, amply supplied, and though sometimes the stores were low they were always replenished before a complete exhaustion.

BILLS OF CREDIT AND PUBLIC FINANCE.

Such was the condition of the currency that not only the purchases of public stores but all kinds of business were seriously embarrassed. This operated with especial effect against enlistments. "How could men be raised to fight even for their homes when the money in which they were to be paid would not support their families? Six months pay in 1779 would not provide bread for a family for a month, nor the pay of a colonel purchase oats for his horse." Destitute of pecuniary resources, without power to impose taxes, or duties, and yet with an army and many officials in the civil service to maintain, Congress had no alternative but to issue paper money. For a while, the quantity was small, public credit was good, and the enthusiasm of the people and the expectation that the necessity would soon be over, forced the paper into circulation. By a request of Congress, Dec. 27th, 1776, the Council of Safety on the first of January, 1777, provided that every person who should refuse to take continental currency in payment of debt or for any articles offered for sale, or should ask a greater price for any articles in continental currency than in any other kind of money, should be considered a dangerous member of society, should forfeit the goods offered for sale or the debt due, and should moreover pay a fine of five pounds to the state; and every person so offending for the second time should be subject to the same penalties and be banished from the state. These forced measures were successful only for a few months. The laws of trade were more powerful than all legislation to the contrary. They operated with severity only upon the patriotic portion, for others contrived ways of dealing in British gold. The first emission (June 1775), was to the amount of 2,000,000 of dollars, to which was added next month another million. For the redemption of these bills, was pledged the credit of the confederate colonies, who were to sink their quotas in four annual payments, the first on or before the last of November, 1779. In June, 1776, a further three million was emitted, to be redeemed by four annual payments, the first on or before the last of November, 1783. By the 22d of July, 1776, the aggregate of these emissions was not less than twenty millions of dollars, and up to that time there was no serious depreciation of the currency, and it commanded the resources of the country as if it had been gold or silver. But the states, on whose credit this circulation depended, had made no provision for the fulfillment of their pledges. They shrunk from the imposition of taxes, the idea of which was then especially odious. Indeed the states added to the evil by emitting paper in their separate capacities, which like the other was irredeemable and of no intrinsic value. In October, 1776, Congress resolved to borrow five millions of dollars, and in the month following a lottery was set on foot. The amount thus obtained though considerable, was not sufficient to meet the now enormous expenditure. In 1780 the amount of continental and state currency was not less than two hundred millions of dollars. Every expedient to prevent depreciation was ineffectual. Even in 1777 two or three dollars of currency was received as equivalent to one in specie; in 1778

it was as five or six to one ; in 1770, as twenty eight or nine to one ; in 1780, as fifty or sixty to one ; and in 1781 as a hundred and fifty to one. Even this was not the end, for it was not long after this, that any amount of such money was looked upon as quite worthless. When the time came at which the first emission became due, (1770), most of the States separately and all of them as confederated, declined to venture on a direct taxation, and promises which had no security or prospect of fulfillment, could have no value in the market. The attempt to raise the assessments on the states by making their payments in kind, that is, by sending on to camp or seizing upon the amount of pork, beef, flour, &c., which were sufficient to meet the levy, was for a while resorted to, but it was soon found that none but states in the vicinity of the army could comply with such a requisition and that it was terribly burdensome on account of transportation on them. In this extremity, some citizens of Philadelphia, with a liberality which did them great honor, subscribed three hundred thousand dollars, which sum was soon converted into a bank which availed for a much larger sum. In 1781, France loaned some millions, and became security for more, and this under the skillful management of Robert Morris, afforded relief. It was, however, by the redemption of two hundred millions of paper money by five millions, that is by buying up this currency at a depreciated valuation ; in other words, by a failure so far to meet its obligations, that Congress finally found its way out of this embarrassment. The effect upon commercial credit, and even upon the public morals was very great for many years, but it may be difficult to say by what other means the war could have been sustained. Its bearing was heavy upon every part of the country, and not the least upon those agricultural counties from which the largest proportion of men, stores and teams were obtained. A number of the most active men of Cumberland county were seriously embarrassed and some were for years financially broken up. To such a people may be conceded the privilege of sometimes uttering a word of complaint.

DISCONTENT IN THE ARMY.

As early as in the beginning of 1781 a serious mutiny broke out in the division of General Wayne, among the Pennsylvania troops, near Morristown. About 1300 men paraded under arms, refused to obey their officers, killed one captain, wounded another, and committed various outrages. The mutineers marched to Princeton with several field pieces and threatened to proceed to Philadelphia to demand of Congress a redress of grievances. They complained that their pay was much in arrears, and when paid was in a depreciated currency, that many of them were detained beyond their enlistments which were for three years or during the war, that they had suffered intolerable hardships for want of money, provisions and clothing, and that their officers had not made an adequate representation of their case to the proper authorities. By the judicious management of the officers, the soldiers were induced to stop at Trenton where they were met by a committee of Congress and the President of the Pennsylvania Coun-

cil, and an arrangement was effected. The soldiers understood the agreement to serve for three years or the war to mean not longer than three years, but only during the war if it did not last so long. This construction was allowed them, although by it the most of the Pennsylvania line was disbanded for the winter, but it was recruited again in the spring to its original complement. Some emissaries from the British General with overtures were indignantly repelled, and two of them were given up and executed as spies. Justly aggrieved as the soldiers were they scorned the idea as they expressed it of turning Arnolds.

These discontents, however, were only partially silenced. Next year those Pennsylvania troops which had participated in the southern campaign and had shared in the final triumph at Yorktown, were cantoned for the winter (1781-2) at Newburg, in New York. Among them were some regiments, probably from this region which had been first to be mustered in and were now about to be the last to be mustered out of the service. After their severe privations and toils they were about to be disbanded with nothing but the depreciated currency which had been insufficient to obtain them a days provisions. The pay of their officers was also much in arrears and many doubted whether the half pay Congress had voted them (Oct., 1780), for a term of years would ever be paid. They began to fear that they were all to be sent off penniless and unfitted for common employments, with their claims unliquidated. In the leisure of a winter camp, the discontents of an earlier period had opportunity to ferment. The promises of a government which had no funds or means to pay had for some time been regarded as worthless, and the vote of future half pay, required for its validity the concurrence of a majority of the states, and this began to be uncertain. A memorial setting forth their grievances in an humble and pathetic manner, was sent to Congress (Dec. 1782), but before a scheme could be devised for their satisfaction and hence before the committee to whom it was referred made a report, an address was put in circulation to the officers of the army by an anonymous writer, which Washington declared to be "in point of composition, in elegance and force of expression rarely equalled in the English language ; and in which the dreadful alternative was proposed of relinquishing the service in a body if the war continued, or retaining their arms in case of peace until Congress should comply with all their demands." Near the same time a general meeting of the officers was called to consider the whole subject. By the skillful management of Washington this meeting was delayed and finally when it took place with his sanction (March 15th), he succeeded in calming the spirit of the officers by promising himself to present their just claims before the proper authorities. In a letter to Congress in which he speedily fulfilled this pledge he wrote with an earnestness and force which showed that his sympathies were thoroughly with the complainants, though he severely censured the methods they proposed. We have no distinct evidence that the soldiers from this county were participators in these proceedings. The anonymous addresses (for there was another of a milder character which

followed the public meeting), were afterwards avowed by John Armstrong, a native of this county, and a son of the hero of Kittanning. He was then a young man, an aide-de-camp to General Gates, and writing at the request of his fellow officers. Washington wrote many years afterwards that he "had sufficient reason for believing that the object of the author was just, honorable and friendly to the country, though the means suggested by him were certainly liable to much misunderstanding and abuse."* A majority of the states was soon after obtained in favor of a resolution to commute the half pay at first proposed into a sum equal to five years full pay for each officer.

Not long after this (about June 20, 1783), a party of recruits belonging to the Pennsylvania line, suddenly mutinied at Lancaster, and against the remonstrances of all their commissioned officers, marched to Philadelphia to demand a settlement of their claims from the Executive Council and Assembly. They were there joined by about two hundred troops from the city barracks, and on Saturday, June 23, sent a detachment of thirty men who surrounded the building in which Congress and the Council were accustomed to meet and demanded from the latter an attention to their case within twenty minutes, on peril of being delivered over to the power of the injured soldiers. Congress, which had adjourned over till Monday, was at once called together, and soon after under the impression that their dignity and safety were infringed upon, adjourned to meet at Princeton. After considerable negotiation the mutiny was suppressed without violence, the soldiers being convinced of their wrong doing, two of their leaders having absconded, two others being subsequently tried and condemned to death, but afterwards pardoned, and four receiving corporal chastisement. A company from Carlisle which started to join these mutineers was stopped on its way to Lancaster, and induced to return to duty before any extreme act of insubordination. The officers were not implicated in these disorders, and the whole appears to have sprung from misunderstanding in the settlement of the company's accounts. John Byers, who was a member of Council, John Montgom-

ery who had a seat in Congress, and Stephen Duncan, John Carothers, James Johnston, Wm. Brown, James M'Lean, Jonathan Hoge and Patrick Maxwell representatives in the Assembly, were all unanimous in condemning the method taken by the rioters, and joined in the public acts of the bodies of which they were members in condemnation of their proceedings.*

LANDS BESTOWED UPON PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

In addition to the commutation money which was voted by Congress, the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed a series of acts by which not only all arrearages were paid but the depreciation in the currency which had been paid their officers and men was made up, and the privilege was given them to select a portion of land in any part of the new purchases made from the Indians in the western part of the state in proportion to their official station and their time of service. In this way some of the officers became in subsequent years possessed of large quantities of land in the western counties, which when properly managed became of great value to them and their families. It was thus particularly that the Armstrong, the Irvine, the Magaw and other families were in some degree rewarded for the losses they had encountered, although the land being wild and sometimes not selected or improved until years had passed, the profits were not as great as they were intended to be. It is sad to know that the hardships of the camp and of the prison, the wounds of the battle field, the derangement of neglected affairs at home, and those military habits which are so often unfavorable to ordinary industries may have exerted an injurious influence upon the last years of many of our revolutionary soldiers. But the great majority of them we have reason to believe returned to their homes to live many years in comparative health and strength, their character ennobled by the principles they had defended, and themselves happy in the enjoyment of what their toils and endurances had secured for their country. For many years it was the delight of the people to exalt the "heroes of the war," to every station of emolument and honor, and every true American pronounces their names with affectionate reverence.

PROPRIETARY LANDS.

From an examination of the titles to lands with a view to taxation it was found that the original proprietary family were still the owners of a large amount of territory in the county from which no revenues were derived. The following tracts were described as belonging to them: In East Pennsborough a tract called Lowther (formerly Paxton) Manor, containing 7551 acres; in West Pennsborough three tracts, one called Jericho containing 867 acres and 40 perches, another of 828 acres, and another of 770 acres and 120 perches; a

* For a full account of this mutiny, which differs in some respects from some published notices, see a report of the Executive Council to the Assembly, with notes in Col. Rec., Vol. XIII., pp. 634-66, and Letters of Lieut. Wm. Butler, of Carlisle, and Col. Richard Butler of Lancaster, in the manuscript papers of Gen. Wm. Irvine in the possession of the Pa. Hist. Society.

* General John Armstrong, Jr., was the younger of two sons, his brother Dr. James being several years older. He was born Nov. 27, 1768, and was educated at Newburg Academy, in Cumberland county, and at Newau Hall partly under Dr. Witherspoon. While a student at the college and only eighteen years of age he enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, became an aide-de-camp to General Mercer, whom he bore fatally wounded from the field at Stony Brook, N. J. General Gates invited him to become a member of his staff, on which he continued with the rank of Major until the close of the war. On the return of peace, he became unlike his father, a warm partisan of the Democratic party, was Secretary of State under Governor Franklin, and served at least one term as a member of the old Congress. In 1789 he married a sister of Chancellor Livingston and took up his residence at Red Hook on the North river. In 1800 he represented New York in the Senate of the United States, but in 1804 he was appointed by President Jefferson, Minister to France. He remained in this office six years, acting also much of the time as minister to Spain. On the opening of the war with England, he was made a Brigadier General in command of New York. In 1813 he reluctantly became Secretary of War, for he was not in accord with most of his brother officers as to the military policy, and the opposition to him became so decided that rather hastily he resigned and gave his enemies an advantage over him. After his retirement he occupied himself in literary pursuits, wrote on Farming and Gardening, a Review of Wilkinson's Memoirs, some biographical papers, and a history of the war with Great Britain. He died at Red Bank, in his 55th year, leaving a daughter, the wife of Wm. B. Astor, of New York.

tract adjoining the mountain of 988 acres; one composed of several fragments, originally 6921 acres, and 23 perches, and including the borough of Carlisle, and then in the vicinity of the town; one adjoining the North mountain 8600 acres; another near the Kittatinny mountain of 55 acres; two tracts in Hopewell township, most if not all of which are probably now in Franklin county, 4045 acres, 120 perches, and 980 acres; making in all 20,536 acres. Much of the land which had been sold had been subjected by the terms of sale to a perpetual quitrent. During the war none of these quitrents had been collected, no further sales could be effected and no taxes could be collected from this large amount of property. Many persons, too, had settled upon such proprietary lands as were unoccupied without the form of any title, and were making improvements on them. In 1779 (Nov. 27th,) the Assembly passed resolutions annulling the royal charter, and granting to the Penn family as a compensation for the rights of which this deprived them one hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling. This, however, did not affect their ownership of lands and quitrents as private persons, so that they still remained the largest land owners in the State. On a subsequent occasion (1780) these private estates were forfeited and vested in the commonwealth, by which act the state government became possessed of a large amount of lands which it bestowed upon officers and soldiers, or sold to private settlers for the profit of the state.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

It was to the credit of the state that in the midst of the embarrassments of an exhausting war it was not unmindful of the claims of humanity. It was the first of the American commonwealths in which slavery had before existed which took actual measures for its abolition. No statistics now are known by which we can determine the number of slaves who lived in colonial times either in the state or in the county of Cumberland. A considerable number were doubtless held even in this agricultural region, and this is implied in the numerous advertisements which appeared in the newspapers of a later period. According to the census of 1790, the first in which the proportion of slaves to the whites is mentioned, they are said to have amounted in Pennsylvania to 1737. Public sentiment in this state had never been favorable to this kind of possession. At an early period heavy duties were imposed by the Colonial Assembly upon the importation of slaves, sometimes amounting to a prohibition, and laws were enacted actually prohibiting their introduction, thus hoping to strike at the root of the evil, but the English privy council cancelled every act of the kind. The descendants of the Scotch and Irish settlers in this region were not as hostile to slavery as most of their Quaker fellow-citizens, and hence many of them supplied themselves with laborers and servants from among the Africans, who were numerous in this vicinity and were then to be had for a small price. We must also notice that slavery among them was a very different thing from what it afterwards became in more Southern states. Slaves were generally allowed to share in all family and domestic comforts, from long residence in families they attained to much consideration and affection,

and seldom were made the subjects of cruelty. In many respects their position in the families to which they belonged was preferable to that which was awarded to hirelings for only brief terms of service.

And yet any system which affords security to this kind of property must give to every master, whatever may be his disposition, the right to treat his slave as a mere chattel. Instances of oppression and cruelty must, as human nature is, be always frequent, but in even the most favorable circumstances, every man's consciousness of personal right shrinks from a system which gives such power. While therefore our people were so clearly discussing and so bravely contending for what they called the inalienable rights of man, their representatives in the Assembly saw the inconsistency of holding men in bondage. Their attention was especially called to the subject by the Supreme Executive Council, in which James McLene, (of Antrim township, now Franklin county, died March 13th, 1800), represented the county of Cumberland. On the 15th of February, 1779, the annual address in which the Council, as more recently the Governor, was in the habit of suggesting appropriate topics of legislation, contained the following paragraph, viz: "We would also again bring into your view a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, so disgraceful to any people and more especially to those who have been contending in the great cause of liberty themselves, and upon whom providence has bestowed such eminent marks of its favor and protection. We think we are loudly called on to evince our gratitude in making our fellow men joint heirs with us of the same inestimable blessings, under such restrictions and regulations as will not injure the community and will imperceptibly enable them to relish and improve the station to which they will be advanced. Honored will that state be in the annals of history which shall first abolish this violation of the rights of mankind, and the memories of those will be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance who shall pass the law to restore and establish the rights of human nature in Pennsylvania. We feel ourselves so interested on this point, as to go beyond what may be deemed by some the proper line of our duty, and acquaint you that we have reduced this plan to the form of a law, which if acceptable we shall in a few days communicate to you."

The Assembly declined action on the matter at that meeting, but in November George Bryan of Philadelphia, the author of the proposed law in Council, who had now become a representative in the Assembly, urged the passage of his bill. On the first of March, 1780, it was passed by a vote of thirty-four yeas to twenty-one nays. It should be remembered that the period when this act was under consideration was one of the darkest in our Revolutionary struggle, and that the Congress of the United States was in session in the same city. Although most of the states of that period anticipated similar action at some future time, most of them thought the moment peculiarly unwise at such a movement. Portions of this document are well worthy of being recalled to our recollection and of being recorded in every state and county history. In the preamble the Assembly gives utterance to the following noble sentiments, viz:

1. When we contemplate our abhorrence of that condition, to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us; when we look back on the variety of dangers to which we have been exposed, and how miraculously our wants, in many instances, have been supplied and our deliverance wrought, when even hope and human fortitude had become unequal to the conflict, we are unavoidably led to a serious and grateful sense of the manifold blessings which we have undeservedly received from the hand of that Being from whom every good and perfect gift cometh. Impressed with these ideas, we conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others which hath been extended to us, and to release them from that state of thralldom, to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every prospect of being delivered. It is not for us to enquire why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the several parts of the earth were distinguished by a difference in feature or complexion. It is sufficient to know that all are the work of an Almighty hand. We find in the distribution of the human species, that the most fertile, as well as the most barren parts of the earth are inhabited by men of complexions different from ours, and from each other; from whence we may reasonably, as well as religiously, infer, that He who placed them in their various situations hath extended equally His care and protection to all, and that it becometh not us to counteract his mercies. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization by removing as much as possible the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which by the assumed authority of the kings of Great Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. Weaned by a long course of experience, from the narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations; and we conceive ourselves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon, by the blessings which we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our profession, and to give a substantial proof of our gratitude.

2. And, whereas, the condition of those persons who have heretofore been denominated negro and mulatto slaves, has been attended with circumstances, which not only deprived them of the common blessings that they were by nature entitled to, but has cast them into the deepest afflictions, by an unnatural separation and sale of husband and wife from each other, and from their children, an injury, the greatness of which can only be conceived by supposing that we were in the same unhappy case. In justice therefore to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and who, having no prospect before them wherein they may rest their sorrows and their hopes, have no reasonable inducement to render their service to society, which they otherwise might; and also in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from that state of unconditional submission to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Great Britain;

Therefore be it enacted," &c. The Act provided for the registration of every negro or mulatto slave or servant for life or till the age of thirty one years, before the first of November, 1780; and also, "that no man or woman of any color or nation except the negroes or mulattoes who shall be registered as aforesaid, shall at any time hereafter be deemed, adjudged or holden within the territory of this commonwealth, as slaves or servants for life, but as free men and free women." The servants of members of Congress, foreign ministers and persons passing through or sojourning not longer than six months within the bounds of the state, were made an exception to the operation of this act. At the taking of the first census in 1790, there were found to be three thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven persons who were registered as slaves and by the provisions of the act to continue such until death; in 1800 their number was reduced to 1,706; in 1810 to 795; in 1820 to 211; 1830 to 403; in 1840 to 64; and in 1850 to none. Cumberland county had in 1790, 223 slaves; in 1800, 228; in 1810, 307; in 1820, 17; in 1830, 7; in 1840, 24; and in 1850 none. In the newspapers of Carlisle negroes were often advertised for sale, with all the unpleasant mention of desirable qualities for purchase until as late as 1830. On the 18th of July, 1802,, Chloe, a slave in one of the most respectable families in the county of Cumberland was executed for the murder of two children of her mistress, under circumstances well fitted to show the debasing influences of such a system, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the crimes to which it too often must give occasion.

PREPARATIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

During the latter part of the war the principal attention of the people of this region was turned to the threatened depredations of the Indians. Unfortunately for the American cause, most of our intercourse with the Indians in this province at the commencement of that contest was under the control of superintendents appointed by the crown. These being under obligations to and in the interest of the royal government, were inclined to use their influence wholly in behalf of the mother country and against the colonies. They insinuated into the minds of the Indians that the king was their true father, and that the colonists would as soon as practicable seek to extirpate the whole race of red men. The presents which well supplied British agents freely dispensed among them, and the industrious arts of numerous refugees among them were sufficient to stir them up to frequent hostile incursions. It was to the Johnson family and to his principal agent in western Pennsylvania, George Croghan, that the Indians of this region were accustomed to look for counsel in all their transactions with the whites. They had indeed been taught that no civil authorities had a right to treat with them except through these agents. It is sad to find that these long tried friends, and in fact every prominent trader among the Indians in western Pennsylvania were decidedly unfriendly to the American side. There were, however, no serious demonstrations of Indian hostility on the settlements east of the Allegheny until about 1778, when the massacre at Wyoming and

some other depredations up the Susquehanna startled the whole frontier. The whole disposable force of the state had been sent off under Gen. Wayne to the South, but the reserved classes of the militia had been called upon to hold themselves in readiness to meet the possible advance of the British from New York, once more into Pennsylvania. These were now commanded to muster at York, and a considerable number of Cumberland recruits had their orders to the eastward countermanded and changed to the frontier. Ample vengeance for the massacre at Wyoming was taken in several expeditions under Col. Butler to the sources of the Susquehanna, Col. Clarke at Vincennes, Gen. Sullivan into New York, and Col. Broadhead beyond Pittsburg, and in the much lamented slaughter of the peaceable Moravian Indians and the friendly Logan family. The disastrous expedition of Col. Crawford and his men in May, 1782, was, however, a severe blow to the people of this region, and some of the soldiers who suffered in it were from this and what is now Franklin county. Emboldened by their success in this affair, the Indians devised and entered upon a grand scheme for an invasion of the central and northern part of Pennsylvania. On hearing of this and of several incursions into the settlements, the Supreme Executive Council determined to collect a large force, a part of which was to proceed under General James Potter, to northern Pennsylvania and New York, and another part under General Wm. Irvine, (whom Congress had appointed to the command of Fort Pitt), was to march northwestwardly from Pittsburg toward Sandusky. The Lieutenants of Cumberland and the neighboring counties were directed to call into service the several classes which remained in those counties and to meet at Carlisle and at Fort Pitt as their places of rendezvous. With alacrity the people responded to this call, that they might inflict a signal vengeance on the cruel murderers of Col. Crawford, who was well known and loved by the inhabitants of this valley. Abraham Smith, Esq., the Lieutenant of Cumberland county was also directed (June 24, 1782), to order into service one company of not less than fifty men to march to Northumberland for the defence of that frontier against the Indians. In September (1782) it was ascertained that the British had recalled the Indians from their inroads upon the northwest and that the frontiers in that direction were altogether quiet. The expeditions under Generals Potter and Irvine were therefore given up, and the troops were disbanded. For a while all operations against the Indians were suspended.

PUBLIC OFFICERS IN THE COUNTY.

During the last years of the revolutionary war some of those who sustained civil offices have been incidentally mentioned. John Boggs succeeded James Johnston in the Sheriffalty in 1780, and was himself followed by Samuel Postlethwaite, Oct. 22, 1783. Wm. Rippey became Coroner Nov. 30, 1781, and John Rea, Oct. 22, 1783. William Irvine was the collector of excise Nov. 24, 1781, and John Buchanan Feb. 25th, 1782. In Oct. 22, 1783, James Poe became the Commissioner of the taxes and Stephen Duncan, County Treasurer. Wm.

Lyon continued to be Prothonotary, Register of wills, Recorder of deeds, and Clerk of the Orphans Court. John Agnow also remained clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions, and John Rannels, Esq., presided in that court for some time after Jan. 20, 1778. At this last date, "The Grand Inquest for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the body of the county of Cumberland" made the following presentment, viz: "That the public Court House of the county of Cumberland, being now occupied by Captain Coran and his men who are employed in the service of the U. S., as a laboratory and storehouse and has been occupied by the people in the service of the U. S. for a considerable time past, so that the county of Cumberland cannot have the use of the said Court House, but are obliged to hire other places for the county use; they are therefore of opinion that the U. S. ought to pay to the Treasurer of the county of Cumberland after the rate of ten pounds per month, monthly and every month Captain Coran hath been possessed of said Court House and for every month he or they may continue to occupy it, not exceeding the 20th day of April next; and of this they desire that Captain Coran or the commanding officer of the laboratory company may have notice. Per. Wm. Moore, foreman." Samuel Laird and Wm. Lyon were appointed March 3, 1781, auditors of depreciated accounts, i. e., to settle with officers and soldiers in the county the amount which should be allowed on their pay for the depreciated value of the notes paid them. General Wm. Irvine, of Carlisle, and James McLene, of Chambersburg, were chosen Oct. 20, 1783, to represent the county in the Board of Censors. This Council met at Philadelphia, Nov. 10th, the only time it ever assembled, for before another seven years recurred, the new Constitution abolished it. It continued its sessions for nearly a year, adjourning finally Sept. 26th, 1784, and after carefully scrutinizing the action of the state government they recommended its continuance and invoked for it the hearty support of the people. After the resignation of Gen. John Armstrong (1780), his seat in Congress was occupied by John Montgomery, until July 14, 1783. John Byers became a member of the Supreme Executive Council in 1781, and continued in that Board until Nov. 3, 1784.* Abraham Smith, Samuel Cuthbertson, Frederick Watts, Jonathan Hoge, John Harris, Wm.

* John and James Byers came originally from Ireland. About 1742 John was the owner of land in West Pennsborough and contracted a mortgage of £50 on 293 acres in the Loan office. In 1751 he purchased 300 acres of John McCallister. His residence was on Prospect Hill, about five miles west of Carlisle, near a large spring and a stream flowing from it to the Conodoguinet. The spring is now known as Alexander's. James was never married but always lived with his brother. John was appointed a Justice in 1768, and was occasionally recommissioned as such until 1783, sat with Samuel Smith as associate Judge, and once sat as President Judge in the court of Common Pleas. In 1778 he was Superintendent of purchases of flour and other provisions west of the Susquehanna. In 1781 he took his seat as a member of the Supreme Executive Council and remained a very active member during nearly all its sessions for two years. His daughter Jane married into the neighboring family of Alexander on Mount Pleasant and died in 1829. Another daughter, Mary, never married, and died in the house of Col. John Alexander on the same day and of the same prevailing epidemic with him, Aug. 4, 1831. His family have intermarried with the Carothers, Alexanders and Hendersons. See a notice of him in the Pa. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., Vol. II., pp. 530-1.

McDowell and Ephraim Steel represented the county in the Assembly in 1779-80; Samuel Culbertson, Stephen Duncan, Wm. Brown, Jonathan Hoge, John Andrew, John Harris and John Allison in 1780-81; James McLene, John Allison, James Johnston, Wm. Brown, Robert McGaw, John Montgomery and Stephen Duncan in 1781-2; Stephen Duncan, John Carothers, James Johnston, William Brown, James McLene, Jonathan Hoge and Patrick Maxwell in 1782-3; William Brown, of Carlisle, Frederick Watts, James Johnston, John Carothers, Abraham Smith, Wm. Brown and Robert Whitehill in 1783-4.

CHAPTER TWELFTH.

ORGANIZATION.

The Americans had now become by the Treaty of Paris (Sept. 3d, 1783), "free, sovereign and independent," the last remnants of a foreign army had left their shores (November, 1783), and their own troops had been disbanded with the exception of a few to act on the western frontier. But almost every thing in the way of organization as a nation and as separate states remained now to be done. Powers had been conceded to Congress, only as the necessities of war against the common enemy had demanded, but nothing had been settled with respect to a permanent national government. Even the several states were scarcely possessed of anything more than provisional organizations and constitutions, that of Pennsylvania containing a provision for a Council of Censors, and a designated time for its revision. Ecclesiastical affairs were in a similar uncertainty. Each denomination of religious people had scarcely gone beyond the establishment of a few congregations and small associations of ministers, but were entirely without national or general organizations. For purposes of higher education four or five colleges had been established in the eastern and middle states, but nothing of a general nature had been adopted by the state. The institutions which had been organ-

ized were in some instances chartered by the state and favored by public lotteries, but in all cases were originated, managed and sustained by private associations. Systems of commerce were indefinite, and the laws of home and foreign trade were yet to be determined. We need not be surprised, therefore, if the present chapter should be principally occupied with efforts at organization in every department of society.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

In the order of time, it was characteristic of the people in this region, that the first effort should be in behalf of a literary institution. From the subsequent correspondence of the board of Trustees of Dickinson College it appears "that the idea of the propriety and importance of a seminary of learning, to be located on the western side of the Susquehanna, had long been entertained by some gentlemen in the state." Before the revolutionary war, a movement had been made, but obstacles had been met with in obtaining a charter under the colonial government. During the closing years of the war much difficulty had been experienced in the education of young men, as none could be sent as formerly to England, and the college of Nassau Hall for which large collections had been taken up in the churches of this region, and the Academy at Philadelphia which had been organized and sustained by the Synod with which those churches were connected, were now suspended by the necessities of the war. In 1781, an effort had been made to establish an Academy of a high order in Carlisle. In the book of minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal for Oct. 18, 1781, we find that "a number of gentlemen, viz: Col. John Montgomery, Robert Miller, Samuel Postlethwaite, Dr. Samuel A. McCoskry, Wm. Blair and others, who have the oversight of a grammar-school in this town (Carlisle), desired a conference with the Presbytery on the affairs of the school. They represent their desire that the Presbytery would take the said school under their care, and appoint a committee from time to time of their own number to examine the same at least twice a year. They further represent that it is their design to enlarge the plan thereof and to apply for a legal charter for it as an Academy under proper regulations, and they desired leave to mention some of the members of Presbytery as persons to be appointed together with others as trustees of said Academy." "The Presbytery heartily approved of the proceedings and laudable intentions of these gentlemen, and agreed to countenance the school as far as they could, and to appoint a committee twice in the year to examine it, and concur with them in every proper measure to advance the same to the most useful and respectable condition." Immediately after the cessation of hostilities and notwithstanding the exhaustion of the resources of the country, so great were the necessities of education, that the plan of an institution of learning was again revived and prosecuted with vigor. The views of the friends of the enterprise in this region did not appear at first to have risen higher than, as above indicated, an Academy of a higher order. Many of them believed that this was as much as was warranted by the resources or the present wants of the whole country

But the dissatisfaction which had now begun to be felt by some of the original friends of Nassau Hall and the Academy at Philadelphia, (which has since become the University of Pennsylvania), with the course pursued by the Legislature and the Trustees of those institutions, had turned the minds of many in the east to the establishment of a College to be located at Carlisle. In their correspondence they speak of the location in this town, as commended by its being central not only to the state of Pennsylvania but to the other states of the union, and by the healthfulness, fertility and pleasantness of the country around. They also add: "The great embarrassments which learning lay under during the war, and was still laboring under from its effects, pointed it out as a virtue, peculiarly commendable and necessary at this time, to use our best endeavors to revive the drooping sciences. Gratitude to the Author of our deliverance, in the prosperous conclusion of the war, laid us under obligations to exert ourselves in support of that, which had been under God the means of our happy and unexpected success. Our new connection with, and relation to, the other nations; the management of our own peculiarly complicated form of union and government, and especially the important interests of religion and virtue in this growing empire—these were the motives which gave rise to this institution."

Animated by such high motives the friends of education throughout the state united in obtaining a charter for a College in the borough of Carlisle, then "nearly one hundred miles to the westward of any American College." In the charter it is said "That in memory of the great and important services rendered to his country by His Excellency, John Dickinson, Esq., 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." It was also provided in the charter "That the head or chief master of the college shall be called and styled the Principal of the College." The Trustees mentioned in the charter and appointed the first year were Rev. Dr. Henry Muhlenburg, Wm. Hendel, John Black, Alexander Dobbins, Rev. Drs. John McKnight, John King and Robert Cooper, Rev. James Long, Rev. Samuel Waugh, Rev. Dr. Wm. Linn, Rev. John Linn, Christopher Shulze, James Sutton, James Boyd, John Dickinson, Henry Hill, James Wilson, Wm. Bingham, Dr. Benjamin Rush, John McDowell, James Jack, James Ewing, Robert McPherson, Henry Slegle, Thomas Hartley, Michael Hahn, John Armstrong, John Montgomery, Stephen Duncan, Thomas Smith, Robert Magaw, Samuel McCoskry, Peter Spiker, John Arndt, Wm. Montgomery, Wm. McClay, Bernard Dougherty, David Espy, Alexander McClean and Wm. McCleary. At the first meeting of this board Mr. Dickinson was chosen its President, and continued to sustain that office until his death in 1808. William Bingham, Esq., of Philadelphia, was sent at the first meeting to England and Scotland to solicit aid from the many friends of this country there, but he returned without much success. At the same meeting agents were sent for funds into every part of Pennsylvania and the neighboring states. A committee was also appointed "to make inquiry for a proper lot,

not less than twelve acres, in the borough of Carlisle, on which to erect the college, having a particular reference to the health and pleasantness of the situation; to prepare a drawing of the college, and to make an estimate of the expense of the purchase and building." The next meeting of the board was held in the Court House, in Carlisle, April 6th, 1784. The amount of subscriptions in cash and in certificates of land was found to be £2,830, 12s. and 6d.; and this was capable of yielding immediately £180 per year. Efforts were continued to increase this amount, and a Faculty was chosen, consisting of Rev. Charles Nisbet, D. D., of Montrose, Scotland, as Principal, and James Ross (the author of a Latin Grammar then much used) Professor of the Greek and Latin languages. The choice of Dr. Nisbet was influenced by his reputation for scholarship, his well known friendship for America and the personal acquaintance of Dr. Rush. After some correspondence and hesitation he accepted the appointment and removed at once to Carlisle, where he arrived on the day the inhabitants were celebrating the national independence (July 4th, 1785). A committee had escorted him from Philadelphia, and he was met just before reaching Carlisle by a deputation of citizens and a troop of horse; all of whom entered the town amid the ringing of bells and the gratulations of the people. The next day the oath of office was administered, his inaugural address was delivered and he entered upon the duties of his office. The institution was opened in a small building which the people of Carlisle had before erected on lot 219, near Bedford street, between Pomfret street and Liberty alley. The residence of the Principal and his family was for a few years at the barracks, which had been erected for the United States soldiers in the neighborhood of town, but which were not at that time in use. Unfortunately these barracks were then surrounded by woods and low grounds, which soon produced an ill effect upon the health of the Doctor and his family. This, with the failure of his efforts to induce the Trustees to raise the course of study in the new institution to as high a standard as he contended for, so discouraged him that on the 18th of October following he sent in his resignation and determined to return to Scotland. On the recovery of his health, however, he was induced to resume his duties, which he continued to discharge with great fidelity and success for eighteen years and six months, when he was removed by death Jan. 18th, 1804. Mr. Ross continued a Professor for about ten years, when he removed to Lancaster and was for a time a Professor in Franklin College. Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., was chosen (Nov. 1st, 1784) for the "Professorship of History, Geography, Chronology, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres" a few months after the election of Dr. Nisbet, and soon after this he accepted a call to become the pastor of the Presbyterian church of Carlisle. Some success was attained in raising funds for the college, and in April, 1786, five hundred pounds in specie and 10,000 acres of unappropriated lands in this state were granted by the Assembly for its assistance. Extreme efforts were made in all this region for the support of the Professors and for the collection of a library. Contributions of money were taken up in all the churches, and books

were bestowed from the scanty libraries of the ministers and private citizens as well as from the book stores of the cities. Painful self-denials are recorded in making these contributions, and they show how strongly this great object had taken hold of the hearts of the people. With all these efforts the salaries of the Professors fell far behind the stipulations of the board, and it would have been impossible for these excellent men to have maintained a living had it not been for the salaries which they received from other employments. In 1785 Robert Johnston was appointed a teacher of Natural Philosophy, but the next year he was transferred to the chair of Mathematics, which he filled for about five years. We find also that from the first a Mr. Jait was appointed "to teach the students to read and write the English language with elegance and propriety." In the midst of many severe trials there was no serious discouragement from the small number of attendants on the collegiate classes, for before the close of the first year there were thirty-five regular students. For the first ten years no regular course of study or classification of the students was established by the board of Trustees, and there does not appear to have been a regular time for holding commencements and conferring degrees. And yet during that time commencements were held, and classes quite respectable in size were graduated every year except three. In the triennial catalogue which was published in 1814, there are set down in the list of graduating classes, one of nine for 1787, ten for 1788, nine for 1789, eleven for 1790, thirty-one for 1792, twenty for 1794, twenty-four for 1795, ten for 1797, twenty-four for 1798, eight for 1799, five for 1800, eight for 1802 and five for 1803. In 1787 efforts were made to obtain better accommodations than the small school room on Pomfret street, and \$20,000 were offered the United States for the grounds on which the barracks were then built. In 1791 an act passed the Assembly granting £1500, which led to negotiations with the agents of the late proprietary family for a lot of ground in the borough on which to build a house, to prepare a plan for a building and to make an estimate of the expense. This committee was unsuccessful in its efforts, and it was not till 1798, when another grant from the Legislature of \$3,000 had been obtained, that another committee was appointed, which selected and purchased the seven acres and a third which have since formed the "campus" of Dickinson College. Before this time the limits of the borough of Carlisle had been confined within the bounds of East, North, South and West streets, but they were about this time enlarged to the more extended boundaries of the present day. The grounds on which the college buildings now stand were previously open "out lots," which the people claimed to have been promised them by the proprietaries as a free pasturo for their cattle. Fortunately such an engagement, if it ever had been made, was unable to be carried out.

It was not, however, until 1802 that the Trustees were prepared to commence the erection of their building. With immense efforts they succeeded in raising funds to construct a single edifice, into which they were preparing to remove their Professors and students, with their libraries and instruments, when their work was entirely con-

sumed by fire. Rooms for the accommodation of the Professors and students had been completed and occupied by them for a few months. The library and philosophical apparatus had not been removed, and hence were saved. The fire was occasioned by a spark in some ashes at a considerable distance being borne by the wind to some shavings in an unfinished part of the building. The progress of the flames was so rapid that although they were discovered when they were small, they could not be arrested. The gale was indeed so strong as to carry the flying coals over the whole extent of the town, and had there not come a slight fall of snow to moisten the roofs and other combustible matters in town, on which the living embers fell in showers, the whole borough would probably have been consumed. Only the east and west ends of the building were left entire by the conflagration, and these a blackened and dangerous ruin.

The smoking walls had scarcely had time to cool before a subscription was opened, and almost without solicitation the inhabitants came together and offered liberal subscriptions for a new building. Political feelings which had been awakened by the decided part taken by the Professors and Trustees in the late election were now forgotten. The Trustees who had subscribed largely to the first now contributed still more liberally to the second structure. A subscription was opened in the city of Washington and it is said that out of seventeen contributors in the House of Representatives there, all were of the Republican party except one, and another who was doubtful, and President Jefferson not only received the deputation with courtesy but gave them a donation of one hundred dollars. One of the Trustees who had recently purchased the lot and building which had been formerly used by the institution, now freely offered them for the use of the Professors and students, so that when the coming year opened the exercises were uninterrupted. The first stone of the new edifice was laid August 3rd, 1803, and the plan of the present structure was furnished by Mr. Latrobe, the surveyor of the public works at Washington. By the first of November, 1805, the building was prepared for the occupancy of the Professors and students during the new collegiate year.

But before this happy event the college experienced another misfortune in the death of its much admired Principal. Under the exhausting labors which his zeal impelled him to undertake, Dr. Nisbet's vigorous system gave way to a severe cold, accompanied with inflammation of the lungs and fever, and after more than two weeks of intense suffering it entirely succumbed, and he died in the 68th year of his age. This event threw not only the college but the whole community into mourning. It was not easy to supply the place of a man of such intense activity and versatility. During the eighteen years of his presidency one hundred and seventy-five students had graduated from the college, a remarkable proportion of whom have since been distinguished in the political and ecclesiastical world. Besides attending to their usual collegiate studies he had given theological lectures to a large number of students in divinity, and occupied the office of Doctor in the Presbyterian congregation of Carlisle, which required him to preach once on each Sabbath day.

Dr. Davidson was now called upon to fill the vacant office, though accepting only the name of Vice Principal. In this position he remained five years, and in 1809, on the election of Jeremiah Atwater, President of Middlebury College in Vermont, to the Principalship, he resigned all connection with the Faculty of Dickinson College that he might devote himself to the pastoral work in his congregation. For more than a quarter of a century he had been in some position in the Faculty of the college, and he had done probably as much as any other man to give the institution its peculiar character. In 1794 Wm. Thompson, in 1804 John Borland and in 1807 John Hayes were made successively Professors of Languages; and John McCormick in 1792 succeeded Robert Johnston in the Professorship of Mathematics, and also filled the chair of Natural Philosophy. It was usual also to employ nearly every year at least one person besides the regular professors under the name of preceptor or tutor. Among those who sustained this office during the period of which we are treating were Charles Huston (1792), Henry L. Davis (1793) and John Hayes (1805). Among the students who graduated during this period were David Watts, James Duncan, David Hoge, James Crawford, John Brackenridge, John Creigh, John Lyon, Robert Whitehill, Matthew Brown, Francis Herron, Callender Irvine, David McConaughy, Roger B. Taney, Joshua Williams, Robert Kennedy, A. A. McGinley, Robert Proudfit, Henry R. Wilson, George Foulke, Samuel Woods, James Buchanan, Stephen Duncan, John Linn, David Elliott and Isaac Grier. "Before 1814 the course of study in college occupied only three years, the classes being called Freshman, Junior and Senior. The requisitions for admission in the Latin and Greek languages were nearly as extensive as at present. Nothing else, however, was required; and the prosecution of these, with the study of Arithmetic, occupied also the first year of the college course. The instruction was principally given in lectures in the departments which would admit of them."*

In 1806 the Legislature made another grant to the college of \$4000, five hundred of which were appropriated to the purchase of a philosophical apparatus. In February, 1808, the board lost its excellent President, John Dickinson, Esq.,† whose influence and property had been so beneficial to the institution. He had seldom been absent from a meeting of the board from the commencement to the year of

* Hist. Sketch of Dickinson College, in the American Quarterly Register, Vol. VIII., (1836) pp. 117-29. Prepared by Merritt Caldwell, Professor of Mental Phil., &c.

† John Dickinson was born in Maryland, November 13th, 1732, studied law in Philadelphia and at the Temple in London, and practised his profession for a time in Philadelphia. He entered public life as a member of the Assembly in 1761, was a member of the Provincial Convention of 1774, the Prov. Conference of 1775 and the Convention of 1776, of the Continental Congress and the author of its resolutions and of the Committee of Safety in 1776. He attained celebrity as the author of the "Farmer's Letters to the inhabitants of the British Colonies," the petitions to the King and the "Address to the States." He opposed the Declaration of Independence as premature and declined signing it. For this he became unpopular, but subsequently he served in the army, and was returned to Congress in 1779 from Delaware. He was afterwards President successively of the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania, and a member of the Federal Convention to frame a constitution. He was an able writer, a sincere Christian, a true patriot and a genuine philanthropist.

his death. His office as President was filled by the Rev. John King, D. D., of Mercersburg, who also had been a member from the organization of the college.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND RIOT.

"The Revolutionary Government," as it has usually been called, was able to carry through the war, but it was entirely inadequate to the necessities of the new nation. The confederated states had given it no powers to regulate commerce or provide for the payment of a public debt of more than forty millions of dollars which now pressed for payment. In compliance with the action of the states of Maryland and Virginia, Congress recommended to all the states to send delegates to a convention in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May, 1786, "to take into consideration the trade of the United States, and to report to the several states such an act as when ratified by them will enable the United States in Congress assembled effectually to provide for the same." The convention which assembled on this call soon found that it could do little for the object expressed in the invitation without going much further than was at first intended, and in the end it sent forth the carefully prepared constitution which has ever since been the national bond of union. It was four months in session, and was specially prepared by a committee, of which James Wilson, formerly of Carlisle but now of Philadelphia, was a prominent member. When it was completed it was signed by all the members except three (Sept. 17th, 1787), forwarded to Congress and by that body sent to the Legislatures of all the states, that it might be submitted by them to their respective constituencies. The Assembly of Pennsylvania at once called a convention to deliberate upon its adoption, which met together in Philadelphia, Nov. 21st, 1787. James Wilson was the only one in that convention who had had a seat in the body which framed it, and he now urged its adoption with all his influence and eloquence. "I will confess," he said, "that I am not a blind admirer of this plan; there are some parts of it which if my wish had prevailed, would certainly have been altered. But when I reflect how widely men differ in their opinions, and that every man has an equal pretension to assert his own, I am satisfied that anything nearer to perfection could not have been accomplished. If there are errors, the seeds of reformation are sown in the work itself, for with the concurrence of two-thirds of Congress and of the states, amendments and alterations may at any time be introduced. Regarding it then in every point of view with a candid disinterested mind, I am bold to assert that it is the BEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED TO THE WORLD."* It was adopted by the convention

* In addition to those services which our history notices as rendered to this county by James Wilson, Esq., he was called upon in a wider sphere to fill a number of public offices. From 1779 to 1783 he held the position of Advocate General for the French Nation; whose business it was to draw up plans for regulating the intercourse of that country with the United States, and in this he gave special attention to national and maritime law, and for his services received a reward from the French King of a thousand livres. He was at the same time a director in the Bank of North America. In 1779 (Oct. 4th) occurred the "Fort Wilson riot," so named because his house became

(Dec. 12th, 1787) by a vote of forty-six yeas to twenty-three nays. The day after, the convention with the members of the Assembly went in procession to the Court House, where the ratification was solemnly proclaimed with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon.

The constitution had so many opponents in Pennsylvania that in most of the towns no public rejoicings were ventured upon. Parties were too evenly balanced, and the partisans of each were too much excited to make such demonstrations advisable. The exultation of the Federalists or Constitutionals was only equalled by the chagrin of the Republicans or Anti-Constitutionals. The former advocated it as giving much needed strength to a central and national government, and the latter opposed it because it was supposed to impair state rights. So determined was the opposition of the members of the Assembly from this county (Robert Whitehill, Wm. Brown and others) that they absented themselves from the meeting and refused to take any part which would imply their assent to the proceedings. The Assembly passed resolutions severely censuring this conduct as an inconsistency with the duties of representatives, and the primary principle of republican institutions requiring the submission of minorities. John Montgomery (then a member of Congress) wrote respecting them from Carlisle, Oct. 9th, 1787 (the day of the state elections), "This is one of the important days throughout the state, and especially in this county, the members from which have disgraced themselves and us by their late conduct in Philadelphia, by absenting themselves from their duty when the important affair of the new plan of government was the object. You will see by the enclosed resolve how our people here disapprove of such conduct. The plan is universally approved of here, and I have not the least doubt that it will be approved of in the state." It was soon found that this last expectation was too sanguine. Anti-Constitutionals were on that very day elected for the Assembly, and influences were at work which soon made the opposition to the constitution formidable. Little agitation had been openly visible until the ratification of the convention had been proclaimed by the Assembly, and the friends of the constitution

the scene of a serious assault from a mob from which a defence was made by the authorities. The house was on the south-west corner of Third and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, in the centre of a large garden and had somewhat the appearance of a Fort. Probably the rioters had no intention to attack him or his house, but the assault on that place was unpremeditated on finding some obnoxious persons there assembled. As an advocate he had defended some disaffected persons, but his patriotism was surely unquestionable. Nothing is said of him during the riot, perhaps he was absent. There was doubtless an entire misunderstanding at the bottom of the affair. Under the Federal Constitution he was appointed by President Washington one of the first Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which office he continued until his death. In 1790 he was appointed the first professor of law in the legal College at Philadelphia, and when this was united with the University he remained in it. In 1791 the Legislature appointed him to revise the state laws, but the plan failed. He was honored with the degree of L.L.D. and delivered one course of lectures to the students. He died in the discharge of his duties as a Justice of the United States at Edenton, N. C., August 26th, 1796, in the 53th year of his age. He did not long reside at Carlisle, but about 1778 he removed to Annapolis, where he remained only a year, and then became a permanent resident in Philadelphia. His son Henry Bird, born at Carlisle, Jan. 28th, 1777, first a lawyer, then a Judge, but finally an Episcopal minister, edited his father's works and published them in two volumes.

hoped as we have seen that the people would be nearly unanimous in its behalf. A public meeting was called, Dec. 26th, to express the views of the citizens on the action of the convention, and a cannon was planted in the public square for firing off for each of the states. Threats had already been freely expressed that such a display would not be permitted, and early in the day, before a single volley had been fired, a company from the country came up, spiked the cannon, assaulted the meeting and with much violence took possession of the public square. "On the morrow those who had met the day before assembled again in the Court House well armed with guns and muskets." They were not now molested, although those of the opposite party assembled on the square, kindled a bonfire and marched for some hours through the different streets. An effigy of Chief Justice McKean (said to be a good representation of his wig, dress and general appearance) was hawked through the streets and burned. John Montgomery wrote again from Carlisle under date of Jan. 9th, 1788, with reference to the first meeting: "The Federalists, not expecting opposition, did not come prepared, nor was there a gun or bayonet in their hands. Two persons were particularly active in destroying the gun-carriage. The effigy of the Chief Justice was pretty well dressed, a good coat, a pretty good hat and wig and a ruffled shirt. The fellow who gave the coat will repent of his liberality before the end of the winter. There is no hope of accommodating this unhappy affair, both parties are preparing for the law, and depositions have been taken by the Federalists to Philadelphia. What will be the issue I know not, but our situation is exceedingly disagreeable, neighbors rubbing against each other as they pass and not a word spoken. Great pains are taken to influence the minds of the country people, and there is now a great majority of them opposed to the new constitution. A piece in the paper of the second of this month laid the foundation for all this disturbance—it was a wicked, devilish piece. We have formed ourselves into a committee with a design to support the law, peace and good order, and to protect each other from outrage and insult." The Constitutionals were not altogether agreed among themselves. Before the election (Sept. 25th, 1787) Thomas Duncan wrote—"The people in general seem well disposed to the Federal constitution, and it will be a difficult task for their former leaders to prevent them from exerting themselves to adopt it. But the Constitutionals here are splitting about a councillor, Mitchell against Watts, the people on the hills against those in the valley. The Republicans are able to do little more than hiss them on and foment this division at the election. I think some of them will fight under General Watts' banner merely to disappoint Robert." The returns of the election soon proved that the Federalists were decidedly in the majority. Kennedy, Beals, Mitchell and Oliver were elected for the Assembly; and Frederick Watts for the Supreme Executive Council; and when the unhappy Christmas and New Year's days of which we have spoken above arrived, the reaction was for a while oppressive. Nothing of importance came of the proceedings against the rioters, several of them were arrested and lodged in jail, but a

compromise was ultimately effected, and they were liberated. State after state gave in its adhesion to the constitution, and on the 21st of June, 1788, when New Hampshire, the ninth and last state necessary to a two-thirds majority, sent in its ratification, all effective opposition ceased. Some in this county threatened still to refuse all subjection to the new order, but most of those who were bitterly opposed to it contented themselves with an agitation for amendments.*

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The adoption of a new constitution for the United States prepared the way and almost made a necessity for a change in that of Pennsylvania. Great prosperity had been enjoyed by that commonwealth, so that it was then the second in the Union and its commercial metropolis, in spite of some disadvantages, was the principal mart of foreign and domestic trade. Yet for some reason the people were in perpetual political fermentation. One reason for this, aside from the character of their dominant classes and the presence of the Congress most of the time in their capital, was the peculiar nature of the constitution of 1776. The Legislature consisted of only one branch, and instead of a legislative council or a senate, bills were published after the second reading for discussion among the people themselves. This had the effect of preventing precipitate legislation, but it carried discussion into every corner and invited criticism from every private citizen. The singular institution of a Board of Censors every seven years opened a door for periodical scrutiny and discord. As Chief Justice McKean said: "The balance of the one, the few and the many is not well poised in the state, and the legislature is too powerful for the executive and judicial branches. We must have another branch, a negative in the executive, stability in our laws, and permanency in our magistracy." On the 24th of March, 1789, the year after the adoption of the National Constitution, the Assembly passed resolutions calling for a convention to form a new constitution for the state. The Supreme Executive Council, whose duty it was to do so, refused to promulgate the call. In September the Assembly reiterated its action, published its own appointment for an election of delegates, and at the usual season for an election delegates were chosen by the people. Great opposition was made to this whole proceeding, by the same party which had been opposed to the national constitution. Robert Whitehill, whose intense hostility to it had been exerted from the first in the Assembly, had great influence in forming a party against it in the county. With him acted William Brown, Wm. Blair, and others in Carlisle. But they were met by Montgomery, Ephraim Blaine, David Watts, Samuel M'Coskry, Wm. Lyon and Stephen Duncan. The controlling influence in Carlisle was almost entirely on the side of the Federalists, but at a county election, a multitude came from the surrounding towns which was of a different po-

* Copied of MS. Letters of Gen. Wm. Irvine, in the possession of the Hist. Soc. of Pa. To this valuable correspondence the author is indebted for much important matter used in this History.

litical complexion. The result was that the delegation from this county was again divided, but a new constitution was obtained, which for another half century remained almost entire, and has been looked upon in many parts as a model. Among those who were prominent in its construction were such men as M'Kean, Mifflin, Ross and Addison, but especially James Wilson, whose familiarity with the work of the national convention a few months before, prepared him to see clearly what was needful to a correspondence with it.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

During the period of which we are now treating several new townships were organized by the Court at the request of a respectable number of those inhabitants who were most interested. In 1785 Dickinson was taken from West Pennsborough. When Franklin county was erected in 1784, the running of the boundary line between it and the old county of Cumberland disturbed the former arrangement of townships on the border, and Hopewell, Southampton and Shippensburg received their present relations to each other. Silvers' Spring was set off from East Pennsborough in October, 1787, and Middleton was divided into North and South Middleton in November, 1810.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONSTITUTION.

So universal was even then the adherence of the great body of the people to the Presbyterian organization, that a special prominence must be given to the adoption of a new constitution for that body. Hitherto the ministers and churches of that denomination had been contented to follow the rules, precedents, and constitutions of kindred churches in Europe, without a specific and recognized constitution. Even the ecclesiastical organization was incomplete and was hardly suitable for a national body. In 1786 a committee which had been appointed in the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, to prepare and report a draught of a plan for the better organization of the whole church, reported a scheme by which the Synod should be divided into three (afterwards changed to four) Synods; and out of the body of these a General Assembly should be constituted bearing a national title and style. A constitution consisting of a Confession of Faith and Catechisms, a Directory for worship, and a Form of Government and Discipline, was adopted and subsequently sanctioned by the primary judicatories; and the first General Assembly met in Philadelphia on the third Thursday in May, 1788, the same year and nearly the same time in which the civil Constitution of the United States went into operation. So influential was the portion of the denomination in this region at that time that the Fourth General Assembly (May, 1792) was convened in Carlisle and was presided over by Rev. John King, D. D., a member of the Presbytery of Carlisle; three years later the seventh Assembly met in the same place and was presided over by John McKnight, D. D., one of the sons and for the most of his life a member of the same presbytery, and the year after (1796) the same honor was bestowed upon another citizen of this county, Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D.

THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

We must now encounter some of the difficulties which the people under these several constitutions were obliged to meet. We need not be surprised that sober and law-abiding as the inhabitants of this region were, their ardent jealousy for their rights, and their thorough participation in all civil affairs should sometimes betray them into collision with the national and state administration. We have already had occasion to notice the sympathy of their leading men with more than one party which was thus disorderly, and yet we have seen that warm as were their sympathies they were never induced to participate in an actual breach of law. After the adoption of the national constitution there were three or four disorders in various parts of the United States extensive enough perhaps to deserve the name of insurrections. But from the very first there were serious objections throughout the interior of Pennsylvania to the method which the government of the United States adopted to raise a revenue. The whole contest with the mother country had added to the natural hatred which is ordinarily felt to a direct taxation of the people, and most persons in this region were familiar with the exactions and vexations of excise laws in Scotland and Ireland. But the duties on imported goods were entirely inadequate to the raising of a revenue to pay large revolutionary claims and to sustain the government and its needful army against the Indians. It became absolutely necessary to lay a tax on articles of consumption at home, and a tax on distilled spirits was believed to be on an article of the least necessity. During the Revolutionary war the extensive manufacture of ardent spirits from grain which was so much needed for the support of the army was often complained of as a public grievance, and to check this the Assembly had several times passed a law for the levying of duties on domestic and foreign spirits. These, however, were but sparingly executed so far as related to domestic spirits, and toward the end of the war these acts were repealed. When Congress therefore passed a law (March 3rd, 1791) laying an excise of four pence per gallon on all distilled spirits, it was violently opposed by many who resided in the interior and western parts of Pennsylvania. The law bore with especial severity upon agricultural and commercial men in those quarters. They raised large quantities of grain which could find no market. Wheat, corn and rye became almost worthless, and were generally fed to cattle and hogs to fatten them. In these circumstances many of them began to distill their grain, so as to reduce its bulk and make it easily transferable across the mountains and by the bad roads to an eastern market. In many parts of the west every fifth or sixth farmer was a distiller of his own or of his neighbors' grain. In those times there was no serious dislike of this kind of manufacture on the ground of temperance, and all classes participated in the traffic. When therefore the excise began to be levied upon them it was felt to be oppressive and unequal in its bearings. The recent constitution of the United States had provided that "all duties, imports and excises should be uniform throughout the United States," but here was a tax

which bore heavily on the only region where spirits were extensively manufactured. Nearly all the money brought into the country was carried out in the form of excise duties.

The people were in hopes that the law, in view of their peculiar circumstances, would remain like the former state excise laws, unexecuted and like them be speedily repealed. They had seen how the taxes of the British government had been made inoperative by the want of officers to execute them, and they now hoped that none would be found to collect the excise in their districts. The officers were threatened, intimidated, and in some instances shockingly maltreated. Those who took part with the law were insulted, their property was destroyed and they were obliged to recant their obnoxious words or leave the country. Mass meetings of immense size, the forerunners of more recent similar assemblages were held, liberty poles were erected in public places, and preparations were made to resist any force which might be sent against them. Military companies were organized, officers general and special were chosen, addresses were sent forth to the people at home and in other states, signed by their leaders without reserve, and troops were called to rendezvous at Braddock's Field for an open resistance to the authorities. Even in Pittsburg Gen. Neville, the inspector, was unable to serve a writ upon a distiller, his house and property was destroyed, and although a deservedly popular patriot, his life was saved only by his accidental absence from home.

It is no part of our history to give details of the subsequent war. Our only object thus far has been to show the grounds for the sympathy which was felt for these men in the commencement of their opposition. In this county there were few if any who did not openly express their sentiments until the result was approached of an open resistance to authority. Even the most prominent men in Carlisle were opposed to the law, but it was hoped that a few cases of trial before the courts would show the unequal bearings of the law and would lead to its modification or repeal. They only justified the demand that the trials should be in the counties where the offences were committed and not as was threatened in the eastern counties. But now, after Congress had materially modified the law (May 8th, 1792) and President Washington had issued his first and second proclamations (Sept. 15th, 1792 and Aug. 7th, 1793) requiring all insurgents to retire to their homes and abstain from hostile demonstrations, and at the same time directing that troops should be raised and held in readiness to march at a moment's warning before the first of September, the leading men of the county were equally outspoken in favor of raising an army to quell the disorder. Pennsylvania was called upon for 5,200 men, as her quota for the twelve thousand nine hundred required of the four contiguous states, and commissioners (among whom was Gen. Wm. Irvine, of Carlisle) were sent to confer with such deputies as the insurgents might appoint. These commissioners returned with an unfavorable report, but they were followed by commissioners from the insurgents who were more softened. A great change had taken place when the serious nature of their opposition had been con-

sidered, and in an interview with Washington himself and some members of his cabinet at Carlisle, October 10th, assurances were given that submission and order could be obtained without the aid of the military. As the army, however, was already on its way to the disaffected region, the President declined recalling it, but assured the commissioners that no violence should be used if the people would come back to their allegiance.

There were many in Cumberland county who were not always prudent in the expression of their sympathy with this insurrection. General Armstrong had during the Revolutionary war more than once shown his apprehension from the large amount of grain which he found distilled there into whiskey, and we have reason to believe that then and for many years afterwards the number of distilleries in the county was very large. As late as in 1827, when the temperance reformation had commenced, the business was extensive. In 1792 Colonel Thomas Smith, a Judge of the District composed of Cumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon and Franklin counties, in his charge, censured a disposition among the people to resist the excise law. Dr. James Armstrong, who had been an Associate Judge, but was that year sent to Congress, joins with him in this complaint. Drs. Nisbet and Davidson, who preached on the same Sabbath temperate discourses by the request of the Session of the Presbyterian church of Carlisle, on the duty of the people expressing their views only in a constitutional way and in the mean time submitting to lawful authority, found that their views were very offensive to a portion, not of their regular hearers but of the community around them. A few days afterwards the town was taken possession of by a disaffected company from the country, which erected a liberty pole in the public square, and were restrained from an assault upon Dr. Nisbet's residence only from a regard to an invalid member of his family. A letter from Carlisle dated at a later period (Sept. 15th, 1794) tells us that a liberty pole had been erected on the night of the eighth of that month in the public square with "LIBERTY AND NO EXCISE, O WHISKY," inscribed thereon. "On the morning following a few friends to good government met and cut it down, which caused a great agitation; but runners were despatched in every direction to inflame the minds of the country people and persuade them to assist in putting up a second pole. On the next Thursday, in the afternoon, a number, perhaps two hundred of the people from the country came in, some with firearms, and erected a much larger pole with "Liberty and Equality" thereon. Very few men of property appeared among them. The County Treasurer was a busy-body among them, and threw out money to the insurgents to procure whiskey. The people who appeared in the affair seemed to shun the conversation of any person who they thought was opposed to their proceedings, and it was thought advisable to say but little to them, as we could not tell how far the inflammation had spread through the country. A guard has patrolled the streets every night since that time to take care of the pole or to prevent the peaceable inhabitants from sleeping by the firing of guns and other noise; which has been hard to bear; and per-

sons in pursuit of their business have been stopped at the point of the bayonet and money extorted from them to procure whiskey. On Thursday evening as Col. Blaine was conducting his sister, Mrs. Lyon, out of town, three of these desperadoes fired their guns at him and pursued him two miles, firing several shots at him as they ran. Happily no injury was done except the lady being very much frightened. Several farmers who have expressed their abhorrence of such proceedings have been threatened with the destruction of their property. Every artifice has been used to prevent the militia of the county from turning out on the service, and threats have been thrown out against those who show an inclination to go." Gen. Wm. Irvine, who, as we have seen, had been appointed, with Chief Justice McKean by the Governor, a commissioner to go to the Western counties to remonstrate with the disaffected people there, in reply to the letter notifying him of his appointment, wrote Aug. 17th, 1794: "The excise is odious in Cumberland and Mifflin counties; many persons there will take offence, or at least make use to my prejudice of my accepting this mission; but I make a rule of doing what I think right, and trust to events for consequences." As the oldest officer in the Pennsylvania line, he was soon after commissioned a Major General, to take command of the troops of that state, and he writes from Carlisle, Sept. 18th: "Some persons in this part of the country are undoubtedly ill-disposed, and it is too true that scandalous things have been done, yet I am certain that the reports of a general disaffection are not true, but on the contrary a vast majority of the people are well disposed, at least so well as not to think of arming against government; it is nevertheless true that they generally abominate an excise law, and I believe never will sit easy under one."*

The place of rendezvous for the troops of Pennsylvania was at Carlisle, and there in October was mustered the full force which had been called for by the President. Cumberland county, in which the true spirit of patriotism had now regained full sway, gathered its complete quota of 363 men including officers, which with similar quotas from York, Lancaster and Franklin were placed under the command of Brig. Gen. James Chambers, of Franklin county. They were encamped on an extensive common near the town, said to have been admirably fitted for the purpose. On the first of October Thomas

*The career of General Irvine was now coming to a close. Through some misunderstanding he had been allowed during a large part of the Revolutionary war to remain a prisoner on parole, after a number of officers of equal and less rank and merit had been exchanged. The mortification which this occasioned was mitigated when on his liberation he was placed at the head of the Second Pennsylvania Brigade (a corps of unusual merit), where he remained until 1781, when he was detailed by Gen. Washington to Pittsburg in the responsible command of the frontier at that difficult time. In 1785 he was appointed by the President of Pennsylvania an agent to examine the public lands set apart in the state for the remuneration of her troops; and upon the completion of this duty he was elected a member of Congress. He was there selected as one of the commissioners to settle the accounts of the several states for their contributions to the war. He was next a member of the convention for the formation of a constitution. Soon after the disturbances connected with the Whiskey Insurrection, Gen. Irvine now advanced in age removed from Carlisle to Philadelphia, where he was appointed intendant of military stores in that city, and was President of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati until his death, which took place in the summer of 1811, in the 63rd year of his age.

Mifflin, the Governor of the State, arrived at Carlisle, and in the evening delivered an animated address in the Presbyterian church. On Saturday, the 3rd of October, at 12 o'clock, it was announced that the President was coming on the road from Philadelphia and Reading. Three battalions and the artillery paraded for his reception. A writer describes the approach of "the beloved Washington in a traveling dress, attended by his secretary, Alexander Hamilton, &c. As he passed our troops he pulled off his hat and in the most respectful manner bowed to the officers and men, and in this manner passed the line, who were (as you may suppose) affected by the sight of their chief, for whom each individual seemed to show the affectionate regard that would have been paid to an honored parent. As he entered the town the inhabitants seemed anxious to see this very great and good man; crowds were assembled in the streets, but their admiration was silent. The President passed to the front of the camp, where the troops were assembled in front of the tents; the line of artillery, horse and infantry appeared in the most perfect order; the greatest silence was observed. The spectacle was grand, interesting and affecting; every man as he passed along poured forth his wishes for the preservation of this most valuable of their fellow-citizens. Here you might see the aged veteran, the mature soldier and the zealous youth assembled in defence of that government which must (in turn) prove the protection of their persons, family and property." In the evening the court house was illuminated and a transparency was exhibited with the inscription in front: "Washington is ever triumphant," and on one side: "The reign of the laws," and on the other: "Woe to anarchists."

The President remained at least seven days in Carlisle, the guest of Col. Ephraim Blaine,* and having his head quarters in the next house.

* In this final notice of this distinguished officer and pure patriot we take occasion to add some circumstances of interest respecting him. We had reason to suppose that he was the Lieutenant who so bravely defended Fort Mifflin in the Indian war. In his correspondence he frequently dated his letters from "Cave Middleton," by which he designated his beautiful seat on the Conodogunet near the cave in Middleton township, about a mile and a half north of Carlisle. He was born at Carlisle in 1741 and lived in wealth and refinement. But he was ready to sacrifice all at the call of his country. He was commissioned early in the war as a Colonel in the Pennsylvania line, but in 1778 was made Deputy Commissary General in the Middle Department, embracing several of the states. Here he was thrown much with Gen. Washington, whose counsel he shared. An officer of the present Commissary Department says that after saving the army from starvation in the awful winter of 1777, "in the ensuing summer on the resignation of General Wadsworth he was made Commissary General of the entire continental army on the personal recommendation of General Washington. This position he held until the close of the war. He was a man of large fortune, and the records show that during the Valley Forge winter, with the aid of his personal friends, he made an advance of \$200,000 for the use of the patriot army." Millions upon millions passed through his hands without a suspicion of his purity and disinterestedness. His estate became impaired by his sacrifices, but still remained ample. It was at his house that Washington lodged during the Insurrection. He spent many of his winters in Philadelphia, where he was a distinguished member of the "Republican Court." His son James went abroad in 1791 as a merchant, and became an attaché to the American embassy in Paris, but returned as the bearer of despatches connected with Jay's Treaty. He was then called the most accomplished gentleman in Philadelphia, and died in Washington county, Pa., whither he removed after his father's death. His son Ephraim was the father of James G., who was born in Washington county, removed to Maine and is the

Along with him, the members of his cabinet and Governor Mifflin, were many Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania; and these, together with the New Jersey and Eastern troops, formed a brilliant and numerous assemblage, such as our county had never before and has never since witnessed. The day after his arrival Gen. Washington attended public worship, during which a discourse was preached by Dr. Davidson. On Monday of the following week a number of the principal inhabitants presented Washington the following address, viz:

CARLISLE, OCTOBER 17, 1794.

"TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. SIR:—We, the subscribers, inhabitants of this borough, on behalf of ourselves and our fellow-citizens, friends to good order, government and the laws, approach you at this time to express our sincere admiration of those virtues which have been uniformly exerted with so much success for the happiness of America, and which at this critical period of impending foreign and domestic troubles, have been manifested with distinguished lustre.

Though we deplore the cause which has collected in this borough all classes of virtuous citizens, yet it affords us the most heartfelt satisfaction to meet the father of our country and brethren in arms, distinguished for their patriotism, their love of order and attachment to the constitution and laws; and while on the one hand we regret the occasion which has brought from their homes men of all situations, who have made sacrifices unequalled in any other country of their private interests to the public good, yet we are consoled by the consideration that the citizens of the United States have evinced to our enemies abroad and the foes of our happy constitution at home that they not only have the will but possess the power to repel all foreign invaders and to crush all domestic traitors.

The history of the world affords us too many instances of the destruction of free governments by factious and unprincipled men. Yet the present insurrection and opposition to government is exceeded by none, either for its causeless origin or for the extreme malignity and wickedness with which it has been executed.

The unexampled clemency of our councils in their endeavors to bring to a sense of duty the western insurgents and the ungrateful returns which have been made by that deluded people, have united all good men in one common effort to restore order and obedience to the laws, and to punish those who have neglected to avail themselves of and have spurned at the most tender and humane offers that have ever been made to rebels and traitors.

We have viewed with pain the great industry, art and misrepresentations which have been practised to delude our fellow-citizens. We

present distinguished senator from that state. Ephraim Blaine's other son Robert married Anna S. Metzger, and resided on the paternal farm near the cave. Col. Ephraim Blaine's first wife was Rebecca Galbreath and his second was Mrs. Duncan, whose first husband fell in a duel. His descendants have intermarried with the Lyons, Metzgers, Alexanders, Leays, Gillebrists and Hendersons. His son owned a house near the public square on the west side of North Hanover street in Carlisle. He died at his seat near Carlisle, Feb. 10th, 1806, in the 65th year of his age.

trust that the effort of the general government, the combination of the good and virtuous against the vicious and factious, will cover with confusion the malevolent disturbers of the public peace, and afford to the well-disposed the certainty of protection to their persons and property. The sword of justice in the hands of our beloved President can only be considered an object of terror by the wicked, and will be looked up to by the good and virtuous as their safeguard and protection.

We bless that providence which has preserved a life so valuable through so many important scenes, and we pray that he will continue to direct and prosper the measures adopted by you for the security of our internal peace and the stability of our government, and that after a life of continued usefulness and glory you may be rewarded with eternal felicity."

To this well-considered and sincere address he was pleased to return the following reply:

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you sincerely for your affectionate address. I feel as I ought what is personal to me, and I cannot but be particularly pleased with the enlightened and patriotic attachment which is manifested towards our happy constitution and the laws.

When we look around and behold the universally acknowledged prosperity which blesses every part of the United States, facts no less unequivocal than those which are the lamented occasion of our present meeting were necessary to persuade us that any portion of our fellow-citizens could be so deficient in discernment or virtue, as to attempt to disturb a situation which, instead of murmurs and tumults, calls for our warmest gratitude to Heaven, and our earnest endeavors to preserve and prolong so favored a lot.

Let us hope that the delusion cannot be lasting; that reason will speedily regain her empire and the laws their just authority where they have lost it. Let the wise and the virtuous unite their efforts to reclaim the misguided and to detect and defeat the arts of the factious. The union of good men is a basis on which the security of our internal peace and the stability of our government may safely rest. It will always prove an adequate rampart against the vicious and disorderly.

In any case in which it may be indispensable to raise the sword of justice against obstinate offenders I shall deprecate the necessity of deviating from a favorite aim, to establish the authority of the laws in the affections of all rather than in the fears of any.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

During the encampment at Carlisle detachments were sometimes sent with a constable at their head to arrest those who were known to act with the western insurgents. A number were taken and lodged in jail, but they are said to have shown no serious concern. Unfortunately, during a parley at a farm-house, a brother of one whom the soldiers were pursuing was killed by an accidental discharge of a soldier's pistol; and another countryman was slain in a quarrel with a soldier. Both of these occurrences took place before the arrival of General Washington; but before his departure General Hamilton published his "poignant regret" at the occurrence, and

"his extreme solicitude that all possible pains might be taken to avoid in future not only accidents of a similar kind but all unauthorized acts of injury to the persons or property of the inhabitants." The circumstances by which these particular accidents were justified or excused were kindly referred to, but these only increased the desire of the President that the utmost vigilance and caution should be observed to avoid every thing which might require explanation.

NORTH-WESTERN AND THREATENED FRENCH WAR.

The Indian troubles of the North-west of course increased after the disastrous campaigns of Generals Harmar and St. Clair. They finally became so serious that a third and much larger force had to be sent against them, conducted and carefully prepared under the best officers. The decisive victory of Gen. Wayne at the Fallen Timbers on the Miami river in August, 1793, forever crushed the power of the confederacy which a large number of tribes had maintained for more than twenty years. The alarms which had been frequent and terrifying to the people of this county were continually becoming less and less as the frontiers became more distant. Few of our people enlisted in Wayne's army, and no companies were organized or were called for in Pennsylvania except in the region west of the Allegheny Mountains. Dr. Wm. McCoskry, afterwards of Detroit but then of Carlisle, served as a Surgeon in both St. Clair's and Wayne's expeditions; and many traditionary accounts are given of the exploits of the "Fleet Ranger," Robert McClellan, son of one of the original pioneers of East Pennsborough. It was by the judicious use of experienced and daring Indian scouts like the latter that the success of the expedition was secured.

A more general interest was taken in the preparations extensively made in the summer of 1793 for a war with France. John Adams was then President of the United States and Thomas Mifflin was still Governor of Pennsylvania. The insulting demands and conduct of the French Directory awakened an indignation in the minds of the great body of the people which found expression in military organizations in every part of the country. The Governor addressed a circular letter to the officers of the militia requesting them to hold their companies in readiness for immediate action, but the state Senate passed strong resolutions in deprecation of the movement. Old party feelings began to revive, and those who sympathized warmly with French revolutionists indulged in a factious opposition to the administration, and did much to embarrass public measures. Private citizens wore the French or the black cockades, according to their predilections. Fortunately the war was scarcely begun before the accession of Napoleon Buonaparte to power gave a new turn to affairs, and the offensive position France had assumed was given up. But for a while what was called the 10th regiment was organized under Thomas L. More, of Philadelphia, as Colonel, and Wm. Henderson and Dr. George Stevenson, of this county, as Majors. All of these had been active in the Revolutionary war. Major Stevenson had the command of the recruiting service throughout the state west of the Allegheny

mountains. It was at this time and in this 10th regiment that Alexander McComb, afterwards a Major General, was an Ensign, and Hugh Brady, afterwards a General, served as a Lieutenant.

From a private journal kept by Andrew Holmes, Esq., a member of a company of the Carlisle infantry in the army which left under Gen. Chambers, we take the following item under date of Carlisle, "Saturday, Oct. 11th, 1794, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Carlisle Light Infantry, together with from 3,000 to 4,000 troops, cavalry, rifle and infantry marched from Carlisle to Mt. Rock. The officers of the Carlisle infantry were as follows: Captain George Stevenson, First Lieutenant Robert Miller, Second Lieutenant William Miller, Ensign Thomas Creigh, Orderly Sergeant William Armor, Sergeant Major George Hackett, Drum Major James Holmes; and fifty-two privates, among whom were Thomas Duncan, David Watts, Robert Duncan, John Lyon, Nathanael Weakley, George Pattison, Charles Pattison, Wm. Andrew, Abraham Holmes, Archibald Ramsey, Joseph Clark, Wm. Dunbar, Archibald McAllister, Wm. Crane, Jacob Fetter, Archibald Loudon, Thomas Foster, Jacob Housenet, George Wright, Thomas Wallace, Francis Gibson, Joseph and Michael Egolf, Robert McClure and Wm. Levis. At Sideling Hill Captain Stevenson was made a Major and Wm. Levis Quarter Master."

From the same journal we extract the following Brigade orders which were issued on the 4th of December, 1794, when the army was on its return encamped at Strasburgh, a village ten miles north-west of Chambersburg: "The General congratulates the troops which he has the honor to command on their arrival at Strasburg, and feelingly anticipates the pleasure which the worthy citizen soldiers and himself shall have in the company of their nearest connections. He also has the pleasure of announcing to the Brigade the entire approbation of the Commander in chief for their orderly conduct and strict discipline which reflects the highest honor on both officers and soldiers. He is likewise happy in assuring his fellow citizens that their soldierly behavior during the whole campaign has merited his highest acknowledgments, and as they have supported the laws of their country he rests assured they will when they have retired to private life support civil society in every point of view. As the worthy men who stepped forward in support of the happiness of their country and the support of the constitution of the Federal Government are to deposit their arms in this town to-morrow, the commanding officers of the regiments composing the Brigade will see that fair inventories of every article are made to Mr. Samuel Riddle, Brigade Quarter Master who is to give receipts for such delivery. And the Quarter Master of the Brigade is to detain a sufficient number of wagons to transport the arms to the place pointed out in the orders of the commander in chief of the 17th ult. The officers commanding the several corps will meet to-morrow morning to certify to the men as to their time of service and the balance due and to become due, agreeable to General Irvine's orders of the 30th of November. By order of

Wm. Ross, Adjutant.

GEN. CHAMBERS.

The company of Infantry from Carlisle was mustered out of service and arrived at Carlisle, Friday Dec. 5, 1794."

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

The constitution of 1776 had provided that, "A school or schools shall be established in each county by the Legislature for the efficient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters paid by the public as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices." This was apparently the first apprehension of the great principle that in self defence the people had a right and were in duty bound, through their public authorities to see that all citizens were made sufficiently intelligent to perform their duties. The precise way in which these schools were to be supported and conducted was left to the wisdom of the Legislature. For many years we know of nothing actually accomplished in this direction. Ordinarily schools were got up in each town or neighborhood by individual families combining together as inclination or convenience suggested, and employing and paying teachers of their own choice. Sometimes the children of families in straitened circumstances were allowed to attend these schools, and no demand was made upon their parents for compensation; at other times, especially for slaves and colored people, separate schools were provided by the benevolent. As a specimen of one of these latter provisions, we have seen a subscription of not less than £40 dated some time near 1788, signed by Drs. Nisbet and Davidson, John Armstrong, John Montgomery, Robert Miller, Robert Magaw, Alexander McKechan, Samuel A. McCoskry, Ephraim Steel, Geo. Stevenson, Thomas Foster, Stephen Duncan, Nat. Weakley, Ephraim Blaine, Samuel Alexander, J. R. Postlethwaite, Lemuel Gustino, Richard Butler, Wm. Irvine, John Holmes, John Creigh, John Agnew, Wm. Lyon, Samuel Laird, Thomas Smith and J. Hamilton; and under the following agreement: "Whereas a number of children in the Borough of Carlisle, from the extreme indigence of their parents, are brought up in the greatest ignorance, and whereas these people laboring under the unfortunate condition of slavery, are from circumstances generally debarred the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures and the principles of morality; the subscribers being of opinion that a free school and Sunday evening school under proper regulations would tend to the advancement of knowledge and of good order in society, agree to pay the sums annexed to their names for one year for the above benevolent purposes, on the following conditions," &c. A committee is then designated to employ teachers, to judge what children are proper objects of this charity and to make such regulations as might from time to time become necessary.

The constitution of 1790 proceeded one step higher, and required that "the Legislature should as soon as conveniently might be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state in such manner that the poor might be taught gratis." Every scheme, however, by which the children of the poor are distinguished from those of the rich has always been looked upon as odious and contrary to the spirit of our civil institutions. Even the law of 1809 does

not escape this difficulty, nor was there any method of doing so until provision was made for the equally gratuitous education of all children.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

We shall leave to the histories of the several townships the details of the origin and progress of the different congregations which have sprung up in every part of Cumberland county. In general, however, we may notice that most of the larger denominations had congregations in different parts of the county either before or soon after the Revolutionary war. The Presbyterian and Episcopal churches of that period have been already referred to. Five of the former and at least one of the latter began to flourish after the distractions of the war and built themselves comfortable houses of worship. The Lutheran and German Reformed congregations in Carlisle continued to worship in the same house on alternate Sundays, until 1807, when each of them built houses for that purpose; the first at the place where they at present worship, and the latter on the lot now occupied by the Preparatory department, Library, &c., of Dickinson College. In like manner the two denominations for many years maintained worship at this early period in the same building at Shippensburg, Trindle's Spring and perhaps other points. In 1798 a congregation connected with the German Reformed which had been organized some time before by Rev. Anthony Hautz, pastor at Carlisle and Trindle Spring, erected the old stone church commonly known as the Friedens Kirche or Salem church. The first structure was of wood and was used for both worship on Sunday and for a school during the week. A few miles northeast of this a Lutheran congregation had been organized about 1791, which had a house of worship on Louthier manor, but as many connected with it lived in the neighborhood of the Friedens Kirche, they purchased one half of that property and worshipped there with their Reformed brethren on alternate Sundays for many years.

Immediately after the Revolutionary war the Methodists began to establish "circuits" and congregations in the county. As early as 1789 Jonathan Forrest began to preach in the neighborhood of Carlisle. In 1794 the circuit extended from the Susquehanna to the Maryland line, included York and Adams counties, and had forty appointments and a total membership of 283 persons. Great success attended the labors of its preachers and in 1810 the number of members was not less than 652.

Associate Presbyterian churches were formed at a very early period, the first in Shippensburg, probably about 1788-90, one in Carlisle in 1798, and one at the Big Spring somewhere in 1772.

A Roman Catholic congregation was established in Carlisle near the commencement of the present century. It worshipped for some years in a small log building where the present church is located. The lot was originally owned by the "Jesuits of Conewago," and the present building was erected in 1807, but enlarged in 1828.

In 1771 some German Baptists, or as they are often called Tun-

kards or Dunkards began to move into Cumberland county. Martin Brandt and his two sons Adam and Martin, with their families came at that time from Derry in Lancaster county and settled in Allen now Monroe township. Deitrich Coover in 1786 settled near Shepherds-town, Daniel Beshore in 1791 came from Berks county to Hampden, and John Cocklin in 1793 to Upper Allen, Martin Keller in 1802 from Lancaster county to East Pennsborough, Daniel Baker in 1806 from the same county to Monroe, John Sollenberger near the same time to Monroe, David Brenizer in 1803 to Allen, Daniel Mohler in 1800 to Allen, and a little later Christian Mohler to Allen. Their first meeting places were in private houses, where they were served by missionaries from a distance and from the neighboring churches. It was not until after the period of which we are now treating that they succeeded in obtaining a regular minister. They believe in the necessity of baptism by trine immersion, and observe as Christian ordinances, not only the Lord's Supper but the washing of feet, the kiss of charity and almsgiving; they make much of the duties of common honesty, plainness of dress, non-resistance of enemies, sincerity in speech and the avoidance of every kind of oath. They differ from those German Baptists with whom they are often confounded, the followers of Conrad Beissel, of Lancaster county, who sanctify the seventh day of the week as the Christian Sabbath.*

A SINGULAR MOUNTAIN FRESHET OR TORRENT.

In the transactions of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a letter of the Hon. Benjamin Lincoln to Dr. Joseph Willard, President of the University at Cambridge, Mass., (unfortunately without date) gives the following (somewhat abridged) account: "About three years since the people in the vicinity of this town who live near the mountain about ten miles distant were alarmed by a current of water overflowing the banks of the river (creek). They soon found that there were visible effects of a torrent during the night before from about twenty feet of the top of the mountain. Whether it had burst forth from the mountain, or was a column of water from the clouds has not been ascertained. The course in which it ran down the mountain was dry the next morning. It was confined to the width of twenty feet or less. It appeared to be many feet deep, as could be discovered by its effects on those trees which were not carried away by the water. It cut a passage in the side of the mountain of about seven or eight feet wide and near that depth. The traces of it are seen from the town. One rock of considerable weight was thrown into the crotch of a tree twelve feet from the ground. When the water came into the valley its impetuosity was so great that it was not immediately diverted but reached a small rising ground through which it cut a passage; then followed the valley and so on to the river which was at some considerable distance. In its course it carried off most of the fences and came up to the floors of some of the houses.

* From an interesting account kindly furnished by Elder Moses Miller, of Mechanicstown. We regret that we have not space for the whole paper. Notices relating to a later period when a number of churches came to be established will be found further on.

I have had some conversation with Mr. Rittenhouse on the subject, who has been twice to see the effects of the water. It is his opinion that it was not a column of water bursting forth from the mountain as it was near the top of one of the highest."

The ravine made by this mountain torrent is still visible from the valley below, being traceable by a line of evergreens which has now grown up in its path down the face of the mountain. It is near the western line of Frankford township, about a mile east of Flat Rock. No record exists of the exact date of the occurrence, though various traditional circumstances combine with the other communications in the volume in which the above letter appears, to fix it between 1779 and 1785. Large trees, huge sand stones, and an immense amount of earth and bushes were swept into the valley. Much live stock, and in one field nine out of ten horses were drowned. Where the water first started near the top, is a circle of about a hundred yards, within which are tokens of a greater violence than at any other point. A large cavity is scooped out of the ground and an appearance as if the mass of water had swayed around in this circle with power enough to lift out great rocks. The force was evidently diminished from this point downwards. The track is easily traced, being even now six or seven feet deep after being evidently half filled up in the course of time. A storm of wind and rain was also experienced accompanied by several severe strokes of lightning, one of which was on the turnpike between Palmstown and Mount Rock. A tree was struck in such a singular manner that Franklin and Rittenhouse came to examine its circumstances. Franklin found the tree torn out by the roots as if by two currents of electricity, one from above and one from below. A number of large land slides took place, traces of which are apparent on the sides of the mountain for several miles at the present time. Many incidents are related which took place during the freshet on the plantations along the course of the waters to the Conodoguinet.

NEWSPAPERS.

One of the first newspapers west of the Susquehanna, and outside of Philadelphia, was probably "The Carlisle Weekly Gazette," edited by Messrs. Kline & Reynolds. It was a small four paged sheet the first number of which was issued in July 1785, on very blue paper, but of good print and execution. Almost complete files of it till it was discontinued in 1815 are still in existence and good preservation. It was decidedly what was then called Federal in politics, and was sold for fifteen shillings (two dollars) per annum, or six cents for a single copy. "The Carlisle Eagle or Herald" was commenced about the first of October 1799. It was published by John P. Thompson, Deputy Post Master until 1802, when he was superseded by Archibald Loudon. It belonged then to the Federal party, and was a dark dingy sheet of coarse paper not one third the size of the present "Herald." The foreign news was more than a month old before it was published. In 1804 and for a long time afterwards it was edited by Wm. Alexander, an officer in the war of 1812, who died June 28, 1837, and in 1825 by Ann Phillips and George Fleming, but after Jan.

1, 1829 by Ann Phillips and her son, Frederick B. Phillips, under the firm of Ann C. Phillips and Son. A small sheet called the Cumberland Register was published in 1814 by Archibald Loudon. The number which is dated June 22, 1814, is called the fortieth number of volume ninth. "The American Volunteer" was begun Sept. 15, 1814, edited for many years by Wm. B. and James Underwood, and files of it have been preserved from that time. W. B. Underwood served one year as a soldier in the war of 1812 and died Nov. 9th, 1834. For more than 64 years it has been invariably Democratic in its politics. A paper called "The Carlisle Gazette" was commenced in 1822 by John M'Cartney, which three years later (1825), was under the editorial supervision of John Wightman. About the same time (July, 1822), a religious weekly paper was begun at the press of "Fleming and Geddes, South Hanover street, Carlisle," called "The Religious Miscellany, containing information relative to the church of Christ, together with interesting literary and political notices of events which occur in the world." We have two volumes of this work, but we believe it soon afterwards was discontinued. In August, 1830, the "Messenger of Useful Knowledge" was published in Carlisle from the same press, in a small octavo pamphlet of 16 pages, in which it was intended to give from European periodicals and American contributors, such scientific information as would be profitable especially to agriculturists and manufacturers, but to all classes of intelligent people. It was edited by Prof. Rogers, at that time a member of the Faculty of Dickinson College, but it was discontinued after the first year. The more recent weekly newspapers which have been started in the different towns of the county, need not here be mentioned. They will generally be noticed in the township histories. It may, however, be remarked that during the first half of the present century, the Press of Carlisle was prolific not only in periodical but in more permanent literature. Not less than 20 or 25 volumes issued from the different offices, some of them original works of inhabitants of the county, and all of them works of a healthy moral character. Among the original publications may be mentioned: "Narratives of Outrages committed by the Indians in their wars, by Archibald Loudon, 2 volumes, 1811;" "Poems on various subjects by Isabella Oliver, 1805;" "Spiritual Life or Regeneration, by George Duffield, D. D., 1832;" "A Pennsylvania Blackstone, a modification of the commentaries of Sir Wm. Blackstone, so as to present an elementary exposition of the Laws of Pennsylvania, common and statute, with a short notice of the Judiciary of the U. S. in two volumes, by John Reed, 1830;" "Reports of cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by Wm. Rawle, Jr., C. B. Penrose and Frederick Watts, Esq's., 1831; and many other works the titles of which are not accurately known to us.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Within a few years (1798-1807), occurred some instances of crime which were long held in remembrance and were the subjects of many exciting tales among the people. The first was that of Sarah Clark;

a young woman who was born about the year 1766, within two miles of Carlisle. She lived for some years in the families of John Douglass and John Carothers who resided on opposite sides of Hoge's Run, near its confluence with the Conodoguinet. Having formed a strong attachment for a son of Mr. Douglass, and jealous of his attentions to Ann, a daughter of Mr. Carothers, she waited for months for an opportunity to poison the latter lady alone. Becoming desperate for want of such an opportunity, she finally put arsenic in a pot of leaven from which bread was made for the whole family. All who ate of the bread became sick, John Carothers and his wife died, but Ann recovered. Soon afterwards she administered another dose to the latter while ministering at her sick bed, but even this failed of its intended effect, and on her partial recovery Ann went to reside for a short time with a neighboring cousin. Even here Sarah found access to the spring house, and mingled the poison with the butter. In this she was discovered, was arrested and was tried in Carlisle at the October term of court presided over by James Riddle and his associates, Jonathan Hoge, Samuel Laird and John Montgomery. She was convicted of murder in the first degree, confessed in accordance with the above recited facts, and was executed the next year.*

A colored woman named Chloë was arraigned at the March term of Oyer and Terminer, 1801, for the murder of two children of Mrs. Mary, the widow of Andrew Carothers, of Cumberland county. The woman was a slave and had the charge of the three children of the family. On one occasion she became much excited under the reproof of her mistress, and being soon after alone with them she drowned one of them in a stream near the house, and killed another. In a fit of anger she subsequently threatened the remaining child to do with it as had been done with the others. She was tried before Hon. John Joseph Henry, President Judge, Samuel Laird, John Creigh and Wm. Moore, Associates, convicted of murder in the first degree, sentenced to be hung June, 1801, and soon after executed.

The Carlisle "Herald" of Aug. 10th, 1803, contains the following item: "On Thursday last, Mr. James Carothers, Sr., set two men to clear a piece of ground near the farm of John and James Carothers. On observing them the latter two persons went to the men and told them that they were at work on their land, and that having given them two hours for consideration, they should return, and if they were found at work they should be beaten off. John and James re-

turned at the end of the time set, and finding the two men at work began to beat them. James Carothers, Sr., whom the young men had not seen, fired a gun and wounded John in several places with small shot. Both of them then pursued the elder Carothers, and beat him with a loaded whip and a stick to such a degree that he died immediately." For this they were tried on a charge of manslaughter before the court of Oyer and Terminer, Aug. 29, and after a trial of two days and the absence of the jury for about an hour, they were declared not guilty.

In 1807, Edward Donnelly, from Ireland in 1798, and residing with James M'Cormick, of East Pennsborough, was compelled by law to marry, became worthless, abused his wife in a shocking manner, and finally killed her. Being tried at the court of Oyer and Terminer under President Judge James Hamilton, George Metzgar, then District Attorney, conducted the prosecution and Judge Duncan and Frederick Watts acted for the prisoner. After an hour's consultation the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. He was hung on the eighth day of February, 1808, by the Sheriff, George Shoop, at the forks of the road near where the gas works now stand, exhibiting the most hardened indifference, and amid the ribaldries of a portion of the crowd.

NOTABLE INCIDENTS.

In May, 1788, Congress passed the following resolution: "That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby directed to employ posts for the regular transportation of the mail between the city of Philadelphia and the town of Pittsburg, in the state of Pennsylvania, by the route of Lancaster, Yorktown, Carlisle, Chambers' town and Bedford; and that the mail be despatched once in each fortnight from the said post offices respectively." From an advertisement in "Kline's Gazette," we learn that in 1801, stages were run from Lancaster to Philadelphia with the mail three times a week. To Carlisle they ran only once a week, or occasionally oftener. After the first of January, 1801, a contract was entered into with the government according to which the stage with the mail was to run twice a week regularly between Harrisburg and Washington, Pa., by way of Chambersburg. In 1803 stages started every Tuesday morning at five o'clock, reached Hanover that evening, remained over night and arrived at Baltimore the next evening; on the return they left Baltimore every Saturday morning at five o'clock, staid at Hanover that night and reached Carlisle Sunday evening; price of passage from Carlisle to Baltimore, four dollars, with permission to carry twenty pounds of baggage.

In 1802, a new town was laid out on the Walnut Bottom road, half way between Carlisle and Shippensburg, and on account of its position between those places, was to be called Centreville. Seventy-eight lots, of a quarter of an acre each, were to be divided off and disposed of by lottery tickets, at thirty dollars a ticket, the ownership of each lot being determined by the ticket.

In September, 1804, a malignant epidemic prevailed in almost every part of the county, under which nineteen persons are said to have died, and almost all business was suspended. The editors of

* The above incident was made the subject of a poetical effort by Miss Isabella Oliver, a friend of the murdered family. It appeared in a volume of poems entitled "Poems on various Subjects," from the press of Archibald Loudon, of Carlisle, in 1805, and was introduced by a commendatory letter by Dr. Davidson. The author resided with her mother in East Pennsborough not far from Carlisle. Her father, James Oliver, Esq., had been distinguished as a mathematician and had died when she was young. She received only a common education but developed early a fondness for clothing all her thoughts in a poetical dress. She composed her pieces while engaged in ordinary employment, finished them without writing, and dictated them afterwards to others when solicited. In the Introduction her poems are called "a rare performance," and it is said that her "most common thoughts flowed in numbers." For some time the volume had a favorable reception. She was afterwards married to Mr. Alexander Sharpe, and some of her descendants, and those of her brothers John and James are living in different parts of the county.

the newspapers in Carlisle account for the non-appearance of their regular issues by saying that their workmen were all down with the sickness. Among the deaths which were ascribed to this cause were those of Wm. Moore, one of the Associate Judges of the county, Thomas Graham of West Pennsborough, John Hughes a captain of the Revolutionary army, Wm. Greyson of East Pennsborough, Joseph Conolly of Frankford, Miss Jane, daughter of Andrew Holmes, and Peggy Ramsey of Middleton, George Line of Dickinson, and Andrew McAllister on a farm near Carlisle. A short time before this (Aug. 4), Col. John Alexander, an active officer in the late Revolutionary war, and an exemplary citizen, on his farm in West Pennsborough, was taken probably by the same disease and died very suddenly. On the same day, at the same time of day, and by the same disease, died Miss Polly Byers, daughter of the late Capt. John Byers.

On Monday, May 12th, 1806, a melancholy accident took place, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Davidson and the temporary illness of her husband, Rev. Dr. Davidson. "As her declining health required exercise, they were riding in a chaise on a visit to Colonel Wm. Chambers, about three miles eastward from Carlisle. On their return, half a mile from the Colonel's house, the horse started, upset the chaise and ran into the woods, breaking the vehicle into many pieces. Both of them were soon found in the road at some distance from each other, helpless and insensible. The Doctor's left arm was broken, and the parts about the left eye the left leg and left side generally were much bruised. In about an hour he came to himself, and receiving medical aid and the kindest attentions of the Colonel's family and other friends, he soon recovered and resumed his duties. Mrs. Davidson on the other hand was delirious from the moment of her misfortune. Thus she remained nearly seven days, receiving little or no sustenance, and all medical aid proving ineffectual, her sufferings closed in death."

At some time near 1791, during the political excitement which then ran so high, a duel was fought between John Duncan, a merchant, the son of Stephen Duncan, and the brother of the late Chief Justice, Thomas Duncan, Esq., and General James Lamberton, a prominent civil and military officer of that period, originally from Ireland. Mr. Duncan took offence at some remark, made by Mr. Lamberton, and forthwith challenged him. Their place of meeting was in a wood this side of Jonathan-Holmes' place, on the road toward the present Poor House. James Blaine, a son of Ephraim Blaine, and Joseph Postlethwaite were the seconds of Mr. Duncan; and Robert Huston, a merchant and a fellow-countryman of Mr. Lamberton, and a gentleman of the name of Ray were the seconds of his antagonist. It is said that the parties met on their way to the ground on the bridge at the east end of Lowther street, and that Mr. Huston there made efforts to settle the difficulty. The proposal was, however, rejected by the opposite party, when Mr. H. coolly said: "Weel be it so, ye'll find us a' sogers." The duel was fought with pistols, and both were to fire one round at the word, and the second, should that be ineffectual, as soon afterwards as they pleased. When

Duncan was asked how many shots should decide the matter, he replied, "As many as until one of us falls!" At the first shot Duncan was shot through the head. He was a married man, and his widow many years afterwards married Ephraim Blaine, whom she survived many years and died in Philadelphia as late as 1850. Gen. Lamberton died at Carlisle in 1846, at the ripe age of ninety-five, preserving his faculties to the last, and an active participant in borough and county affairs for more than sixty years.

On the third of March, 1801, the County Commissioners advertised for proposals to build "a house for the safe keeping of the public records of the county in the centre square in Carlisle;" and on the 22d of December, 1802, notice is given that "the new building for the county offices and the market house are nearly completed." This was not the Court House which was of brick and had been erected more than thirty-six years before (about 1766), but a smaller building, designed simply for the purpose here mentioned.

An act of the Assembly was passed in 1806, to incorporate a company "to construct an artificial road from the bank of the river Susquehanna, opposite the borough of Harrisburg, through Bedford to Pittsburg." A few weeks later we are informed that more than a thousand shares had been taken in Carlisle in the company to build this road.

Near the same time (June 13th, 1806,) a public meeting was called to take into consideration "the exposed condition of the public burial ground." In the notice which called the meeting, it is said that this "had long been a matter of great regret," and that it was now proposed "to enclose the grounds with a permanent wall of stone or brick in order to protect it from the injuries of cattle and from other outrages." At the meeting which followed, Samuel Postlethwaite, Wm. Alexander, John Arthur, John Logue, James Given, Hugh Smith, James Duncan, George Craighead and James Gustino were appointed managers to conduct the undertaking; and at a subsequent meeting this committee reported that they had received a considerable amount, and were preparing to commence the work after harvest. John Miller was appointed treasurer, and the subscription books were left with him and Geo. Pattison.

Great satisfaction was expressed in the public papers of this time at the tokens of prosperity which were apparent in all parts of the county. For a long time before this, a great stagnation in business and a depreciation in the value of property had been complained of. Farms in the country and lots in town could not be disposed of except at serious sacrifices. But recently all this had been reversed, and within a single week near the first of August, 1806, an unusual number of plantations, houses and lots had been sold at gratifying prices. Every house in town had been occupied on the preceding April, and a spirit of improvement was showing itself in every department of business. Indeed the few first years of the present century appear to have been among the most brilliant in the history of our county.

CHAPTER THIRTEENTH.

SECOND WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

There were still some unadjusted relations with other nations which for many years were the occasion of much irritation and finally of war. The principal of these were the rights of neutral nations in time of war, and of sailors in American vessels. Great Britain and France claimed the right to prohibit all ships belonging to a neutral nation from trading with or entering the ports of a nation with which they were at war; and on this ground they seized upon many of our vessels and endeavored to compel them to pay duties in their ports before entering a hostile port. They also claimed that no subject born in their respective countries could alienate his citizenship, and on this ground they claimed the right to stop any American vessel on the high seas, to search it for such subjects and to arrest and take from them any they might find. It was not easy to distinguish American from British subjects and hence many of the former were taken from our vessels. So injurious was the course of the British government and so inattentive was it to all remonstrances, that in 1807 the United States retaliated by prohibiting all trade with foreign countries. But so disastrous was such a measure upon our own commerce, that even after several modifications a large portion of the people were vehement in denouncing it. In 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, but the country was by no means unanimous in sustaining it. Forty-nine out of 128 representatives in Congress entered their solemn protest against the declaration, and it passed the senate only by a small majority. Three of the States refused to furnish men from their militia to guard even their own seaboard. Many newspapers were decided in their disapprobation of the war, and meetings were held in various parts denouncing it as unnecessary and unjust. Such proceedings provoked the opposite party, and mobs and riots took place especially in Baltimore and New England. Pennsylvania was very decided in its support of the administration, its governor responded promptly to the President's call for troops, and the people sustained him by an equally prompt and hearty volunteering for the army. In this county the opposition was feeble, and a larger number of volunteers than was asked for by the governor or by the general government was obtained, and in some instances men contended for places in the ranks. Companies were speedily formed, with a full complement of numbers and equipments. Four were at once mustered in Carlisle, principally for six months, and prepared to march in any direction.

CARLISLE LIGHT INFANTRY.

The "Independent Carlisle Light Infantry," had been organized in 1784, out of those soldiers who had been disbanded at the close of

the Revolutionary war, and as we have seen, had been called out during the insurrection of 1794. It had been commanded first by Captain Magaw, and then successively by Captains George Stevenson, Robert Miller, Wm. Miller, and at the outbreak of the war with Great Britain by Wm. Alexander, a printer and an editor of the "Carlisle Herald" from its commencement in July 1, 1802.*

RIFLEMEN.

A single company of riflemen was formed, by the union of two smaller companies, one from the neighborhood of the present Mechanicsburg under the command of a Capt. Coover, and the other from Carlisle under Capt. George Hendall. On meeting to choose a captain for the united company, George Hendall was elected, and the entire company, with complete numbers and equipment, went with the Light Infantry to the Niagara frontier, (1814). Both companies participated in most of the battles and sorties of that hard fought campaign. In the battle of Chippewa they were a part of the detachment of 250 Pennsylvanians, under the command of Col. Bull, of Perry county, who were sent with fifty or sixty regulars and 300 Indians into the woods to strike the Chippewa creek about a half mile above the British works. Here they were attacked by a party of 200 militia with some Indians, but so impetuous was the charge with which our troops met them, that they were compelled to give way in every direction and were pursued with great slaughter up to the very guns of the fort. The little band of Pennsylvanians here found themselves forsaken by the Indians, and in face of the enemy's main force and assailed by four companies on the left and flank. They were of course compelled to retire, but having gone about 300 yards, they re-formed and kept up a heavy fire for about ten minutes, when being raked by cannon on the right, outflanked and almost surrounded by the entire four companies now brought against them, they were obliged to retreat. They had depended upon and every moment expected a support from the main army, but as this was not given them in season, they retired in good order and keeping up a fire upon their assailants. They had fought more than an hour, had chased their enemies a mile and a half, and when exhausted by their exertions and the extreme heat, they rejoined their regiment which they now met entering the field under Colonel Fenton. They then re-entered the field, and bore their part as if they had been fresh from their tents. Not more than twelve men (and these on account of extreme exhaustion) were absent from this second encounter. Eight of their men had been killed in the woods, and the number of their wounded was in the usual proportion. One hundred and fifty of the enemy's militia and Indians were left dead on the field. Col. Bull was treacherously shot

* It is only a few years since this company was disbanded, its organization having been kept up until nearly all militia organizations had been disbanded in this State. Its Captains have since been Wm. Alexander, Lindsey, Thompson, Spottswood, Edward Armor, (1823,) George D. Foulke, (1827,) John McCartney, (Sept. 5, 1829,) Wm. Sterrett Ramsey, (Aug. 1835,) Wm. Moudy, (1839,) Jacob Rehrar, (Sept. 19, 1840,) George Sanderson, (Aug. 6, 1842,) and Samuel Crop, (Nov. 24, 1843-44). The minute book of the company in our possession contains no record beyond July 4th, 1854.

down by the enemy after his surrender, and Major Galloway and Capt. White were taken prisoners. These two officers on their return home were received by their former companions with great rejoicings. The time of enlistment for these companies was short, being not over six or nine months, but whether they continued during another term we are not informed.

COL. GEORGE McFEELY.

Besides Col. J. Fenton who commanded a portion of these troops from Cumberland county, there were others connected with the regular army, on the same frontier. Among these was George McFeely, who took rank as a Lieutenant Colonel in the 22d regiment of U. S. Infantry, July 6th, 1812, and as a Colonel of the 25th regiment April 15th, 1814. Before this, however, (March 14th, 1812,) he had had charge of the recruiting establishment at the Barracks in Carlisle, and when the infantry regiments were reduced from 18 to 10 companies he was transferred to the 22d with Hugh Brady as the Colonel. On the 5th of October, 1812, he marched from Carlisle Barracks with 200 men from the 22d regiment, to the Niagara frontier by way of Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Batavia and Buffalo. Here he was ordered by Gen. Smith to march for Old Fort Niagara and relieve Colonel Winder in the command of that station. He reached there on the 14th of November. Early in the morning of the 21st the enemy opened his batteries from Fort George on the opposite side of the river, but they were replied to so effectually that by sunset the enemy, with every advantage of position, number of guns, and weight of metal in cannon, bombs and mortars, acknowledged that they had the worst of the battle and proposed to suspend the conflict. On the morning of the 27th of May, 1813, after a faithful drilling of his force during the severe winter, he was invited by Lieutenant Col. Winsfield Scott (to whom he yielded precedence,) to lead the vanguard in his descent upon Canada. With alacrity he and his men consented to embark, although well aware that the expedition would be attended with more than ordinary exposure and peril. He was second in command, and had under him about 650 men exclusive of commissioned officers. They embarked about two miles below Fort Niagara, near the mouth of the river and were met on the opposite shore by a superior force. Not being supported by the troops which followed, our regiments were scarcely able to maintain their position, but finally they succeeded in putting the enemy to flight and in capturing Fort George. For a while McFeely was left in command while Scott went off on some service, and he led them to what was called Forty Mile Creek. Here he and his men were obliged to lie for several days without blankets, shelter, or the ordinary supply of food; many of them (and himself of the number,) were taken sick, and hence were unable to be present at Stoney Creek where so many of his own men were massacred and taken prisoners. About the first of January, 1813, he was ordered with his men to the region of Lake Champlain where he arrived in the depth of winter while the snow was several feet deep and the thermometer sometimes much below zero. He re-

mained in this part participating in all the principal movements and battles on land, until near the middle of June, 1814, when he received promotion as colonel to take rank from the previous first of April, and an order to report himself to Major General Brown, on the Niagara frontier. He reached Lewiston on Niagara river, Aug. 13, and joined his new regiment on the 25th, under his old friend General Scott. He held a number of responsible commands at Queenston, Fort George, Black Rock, until the close of the war, when he returned to his home. He was an excellent disciplinarian, had his troops under admirable control, and was remarkable for his coolness under the enemy's fire, and his patient hardihood under the severest sufferings.*

Another of these officers connected with the regular army was Willis D. Foulke, but the writer has been unable to trace his military history.

PATRIOTIC BLUES

Among the companies which marched in a different direction was one which assumed the designation of the Patriotic Blues, and was commanded by Jacob Squier Captain, Samuel M'Keehan First Lieutenant, Frederic Fogle Second Lieutenant, and Stephen Kerr Ensign. This company marched to Baltimore to aid in repelling the British in their assault upon that city. It was attached to the 49th regiment of the Maryland militia under Lieutenant Col. Veazy. It bore its full share in those active operations by which the enemy were in four days (Sept. 12-15, 1814,) driven back to their ships. On the 16th they were encamped at Hamstead Hill, near Baltimore, and as the danger now seemed to be so far over that the regular troops with the Maryland militia might safely be left to themselves, the company took their leave for home. They received from their commander an assurance that "they had performed their duty honorably to themselves;" and Brigadier Gen. Forman especially expressed "extreme regret at parting with fellow-soldiers who had so faithfully discharged the duty of good citizens;" and bore testimony to "the decorum of their conduct, their ready obedience to necessary discipline and their patience under great hardships and privations.†"

There were other companies which went to Baltimore from the eastern towns in the county, and from what is now Perry county. It is said that these were in the detachment which was sent to lie in ambush by the route on which the British troops were expected to advance on its way to Baltimore. As Gen. Ross, the commander of those troops was riding by the spot where they were concealed, it is said, that two sharp shooters raised their pieces and were about to fire. An

* Col. McFeely left a minute and well written journal of his entire service during the war. It consists of 136 manuscript pages in a legible and neat hand, and we hope some day to see it printed for a larger circle of readers.

† Capt. Jacob Squier lived to be the oldest inhabitant but one in the borough of Carlisle and died Dec. 11, 1879, nearly ninety-one years of age. He was born Dec. 11, 1787, came to Carlisle from Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1808, and resided here sixty-four years. He was for a while a shoe maker, but was soon elected, and for many years acted as a Justice of the Peace, and at a very advanced age was the Treasurer of the Poor House. He was also a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church of Carlisle.

order was given them to desist, but before one of them whose name was Kirkpatrick, from over the mountains, could understand the order he fired his gun and the British General fell. The result was, that a tremendous volley was fired into the thicket where they were concealed; but confusion was thrown into the plans of the invading party, by the loss of their commander, and the idea of occupying Baltimore was given up.

CARLISLE GUARDS.

Before the departure of this hostile army, apprehensions were felt in this State that Philadelphia might be the ultimate object of its enterprise. Gov. Snyder therefore gave orders that a large force should be collected in the neighborhood of that city. In response to this requisition, the "Carlisle Guards" were marched early in September, 1814, under the command of Captain Joseph Halbert,* and were encamped at Bush Hill, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, for nearly a month. During this time they were occupied in severe discipline and in constructing intrenchments. A letter from a member of the company dated Bush Hill, Oct. 1, 1814, tells of great progress in military art, and of a universal desire to meet the enemy. The day before (Sept. 30th,) Gen. Scott, who had been wounded on the northern frontier and was now on his way to Washington, was expected to enter the city. The "hero of Chippewa," and other glorious fields, was then the idol of the hour. The letter contains a graphic description of his reception and his appearance. "Day before yesterday the volunteers of this encampment had a grand parade and a march of eight or ten miles to meet and escort Gen. Scott into the city. By some mistake the General reached the city before us; but we marched past his quarters at the Mansion House, and were reviewed by him from the high porch of the Hotel, where he stood until our whole number (about a thousand) had passed. He was then saluted by the crowd of citizens with three cheers. The General is a young looking man, with a noble and interesting countenance, heavy eyebrows and a remarkably penetrating eye, large features, a long face and a dark complexion. His left arm is slung in a black handkerchief. He is yet somewhat thin and emaciated, the consequence of his severe wounds at Bridgewater. The physiognomy of Gen. Scott can deceive no one—it indicates genius."

* Joseph Halbert was commissioned by Governor Simon Snyder, August 8, 1811, as Major of the 2d battalion of the 12th regiment of the militia of Pennsylvania in the 1st brigade of the 7th division, composed of the militia of Cumberland and Franklin. The commission was to last four years from Aug. 8, 1811.

[In the further prosecution of our history we shall find it most convenient to follow a topical rather than a chronological arrangement of the chapters, according to which we shall group together in a single chapter all that we have to present on a particular department of our history.]

CHAPTER FOURTEENTH.—POLITICAL.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of 1790 remained in force until 1838. At the general election in October of that year numerous amendments which had been proposed in a convention chosen by the people the year before (1837-8) were ratified by a large majority. They prohibited any one to hold the office of Governor more than two terms of three years each in succession, reduced the senatorial term to three years, made elective by the people most of the offices before dependent on the Governor, and extended the right of suffrage under certain conditions to all adult white persons. But in November, 1872, a convention was assembled which, during the succeeding year, framed a new constitution which was ratified by the people December 18th, 1873, and went into operation January 1st, 1874. It increased the number of State Senators and Representatives, made the sessions of the Legislature biennial, made still more of the officers elective directly by the people, made provision for minority representation in many important cases, diminished the Governor's pardoning powers, altered the mode of choosing and the length of the term of office for the Judges, changed the time of holding annual elections, prohibited special legislation and effected many improvements of a minor character.

By this constitution the county is a body politic or municipal corporation, capable of suing and being sued, of holding real estate within its limits and personal property, of making contracts and debts and of having debts due to them. These powers are exercised through its commissioners, who are the keepers of its seal and empowered to affix it to all their legal acts.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The business of the county is transacted by its public officers at the Court House in Carlisle, in which rooms are provided and times fixed for the transaction of all public affairs. A building for keeping the public records and papers was erected by the county on the southwest quarter of the public square in 1802. The cupola which contained the town-clock was added to the old Court House in 1800. All these buildings, however, were destroyed by fire early on Monday morning, March 24th, 1845. A large part of the public records were saved by the exertions of the citizens, but the incendiary or incendiaries who undoubtedly set fire to the buildings had taken the precaution to lash the fire apparatus so securely together that they could not

be rescued from the flames. The engine and court house were close together on the public square, and were all consumed. The old bell which had been much valued as the gift of some members of the Penn family was melted, and gave its last sounds as it fell into the burning mass below. A new Court House was immediately built (1846) on the south-west corner of the square (the corner diagonally opposite to the old one and on the site of the building for county records) at a cost of \$48,419. It is said to be seventy feet in front, ninety feet in length from east to west, with a heavy row of Corinthian columns on the front, surmounted by a cupola in which is a bell and clock for public uses. The interior contains the usual rooms for the courts, for the county officers and for public records, and the whole is surrounded by extensive pavements, open grounds and rows of trees on every side.

The market house in 1836 stood on the north west corner of the south-west quarter of the public square. It extended westward along Main street and southward along Hanover street. It was the second which had been erected for the purpose, the first having been built about 1765 and the second when the Court House was built in 1802 or 1803. On the 21st of April, 1836, this latter structure which is designated in the Carlisle "Gazette" "an ancient building," is said to have become "a complete wreck in a gale of wind." It was rebuilt in 1837 on the west and south sides of the same quarter of the square. But in 1878 the business of the county had so much increased that a much more extensive structure was required, and one has accordingly been erected, highly ornamented, and covering the whole quarter, at an expense of \$20,000.

The present jail was commenced in 1858, and was completed in 1854, at a cost of \$42,000. It is situated on the north-west corner of Main and Bedford streets and occupies the whole of lots 221 and 220. It is built of brown stone, in Gothic style, and backed by a yard with a high massive wall. It contains pleasant apartments for the family of the Sheriff, offices for the keeper and a large high court surrounded by two stories of cells for prisoners.

An alms house was erected about 1830. Before that time the poor had been collected near the dwelling of some one appointed to have the charge of them, or farmed out to those who for a compensation were willing to board them. After much consultation and negotiation the beautiful farm and residence of Edward J. Stiles, about two miles east of Carlisle, was purchased for \$13,250, on which additional buildings have since been erected and improvements made until the barn and accompanying structures, live stock and other property are of great value. A new edifice especially to accommodate the insane and idiots was erected on the grounds in 1873, at a cost of \$33,284.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The Prothonotary, Register, Treasurer, Sheriff, Recorder, Clerks of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court and Commissioners are required by law to keep their respective offices at the seat of justice of the county. They are all elected by the people, the Treas-

urer biennially and the remainder triennially. With the exception of the Commissioners they are all required to give bonds to the State with adequate sureties for the faithful performance of their several duties. The Treasurer receives a regular and fixed salary, the Commissioners are allowed compensation for each day and mileage while engaged in official duty. The other officers are compensated by fees, the amount of which is precisely determined by law. The political complexion of all county officers during the period of which we are treating has been generally what is called Democratic, although the duties they are required to perform have no necessary connection with general politics. In a few instances, however, accidental and personal considerations have broken in upon this party ascendancy and secured the election of persons of an opposite political creed.

The following is a list of these county officers. As far as the Associate Judges it has been kindly furnished for this work by J. B. Landis, Esq., of Carlisle:

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Samuel Postlethwaite	1780	F. J. Haller	1798
John Lyon	1704	Charles Bovard	1809

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, OYER AND TERMINER, PROTHONOTARY AND REGISTER.

William Lyon,	1777-9
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CLERK OF O. COURT, OYER AND TERMINER AND PROTHONOTARY.

William Lyon	1708	Robert McCoy	1816
William Ramsey	1809		

PROTHONOTARIES.

B. Aughinbaugh	1820	George Zinn, Jr.	1851
John P. Helfenstein	1823	Daniel K. Noell	1854
R. McCoy	1826	Philip Quigley	1857
Willis Foulke	1828	Benjamin Duke	1860
John Harper	1829	Samuel Shireman	1868
George Fleming	1835	John P. Brindle	1866
George Sanderson	1830	Wm. V. Cavanaugh	1869
Thomas H. Criswell	1842	David W. Worst	1872
Wm. M. Beetem	1845	John M. Wallace	1875
James F. Lamberton	1848		

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

George Kline	1708	William Lino	1835
Francis Gibson	1804	Isaac Angney	1839
George Kline	1809	James McCulloch	1845
William Lino	1810	Jacob Bretz	1842
F. Sharretts	1820	William Gould	1848
J. Hendell	1823-8	A. L. Sponsler	1851
John Irvine	1829	William Lytle	1854
		Samuel M. Emminger	1857
		Ernest N. Brady	1860
Register Only.		George W. North	1863
James G. Oliver	1834		

Jacob Dorsheimer	1866	John Reep	1872
Joseph Neely	1869	Martin Guswiler	1875
CLERK OF COURT.			
John McGinnis	1820	F. Sharretts	1828
John Irvine	1823-6	Reinneck Angney	1829
CLERK AND RECORDER.			
Reinneck Angney	1832	John M. Gregg	1854
John Irvine	1834	Daniel S. Croft	1857
Thomas Craighend	1836	John B. Floyd	1860
Willis Foulke	1839	Ephraim Cornman	1863
Robert Wilson	1842	Samuel Bixler	1866
John Goodyear	1845	George C. Sheaffer	1869
John Hyer	1848	George S. Emig	1872
Samuel Martin	1851	D. B. Stevick	1875
SHERIFFS.			
John Potter	1749	Andrew Mitchell	1816
Ezekiel Dunning	1750	Peter Ritner	1819
William Parker	1756	James Neal	1822
Ezekiel Smith	1759	John Clippinger	1825
Ezekiel Dunning	1762	Martin Dunlap	1828
John Holmes	1765	George Beetem	1831
David Hogo	1768	Michael Holcomb	1834
Ephraim Blaine	1771	John Myers	1837
Robert Semple	1774	Paul Martin	1840
James Johnson	1777	Adam Longsdorf	1843
John Hoge	1780	James Hoffer	1846
Samuel Postlethwaite	1783	David Smith	1849
Charles Leeper	1786	Joseph McDarmond	1852
Thomas Buchanan	1789	Jacob Bowman	1855
James Wallace	1792	Robert McCartney	1858
Jacob Crever	1795	J. Thompson Rippey	1861
John Carothers	1798	John Jacobs	1864
Robert Greyson	1801	Joseph C. Thompson	1807
George Stroup	1804	James K. Foreman	1870
John Carothers	1807	Joseph Totten	1873
John Boden	1810	David H. Gill	1876
John Rupley	1813		
TREASURERS.			
Stephen Duncan	1787	Andrew Boden	1815
Alexander McKeegan	1789	George McFeely	1817
Robert Miller	1795	James Thompson	1820
James Duncan	1800	George McFeely	1824
Hugh Boden	1805	Alexander Nesbitt	1826
John Boden	1807	Hendricks Weise	1829
Robert McCoy	1810	John Phillips	1832
John McGinnis	1813	Jason W. Eby	1835

William S. Ramsey	1838	Moses Bricker	1857
Robert Snodgrass	1839	Alfred L. Sponsler	1859
Wm. M. Mateer	1841	John Gulshall	1861
Robert Moore, Jr.	1843	Henry S. Ritter	1863
David N. Mahon	1845	Levi Zeigler	1865
Robert Moore, Jr.	1847	Christian Mellinger	1867
William M. Porter	1849	George Wetzel	1869
William S. Cobean	1851	George Bobb	1871
N. Wilson Woods	1853	Levan H. Orris	1873
Adam Senseman	1855	A Agnew Thomson	1875

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Wm. H. Miller	1850	C. E. Maglaughlin	1865-70
Wm. J. Shearer	1853-58	W. F. Sadler	1871
J. W. D. Gillelon	1859-64	F. E. Beltzhoover	1874

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Alexander M. Kerr	1839	Nathanael H. Eckels	1855
Michael Mishler	1840	James H. Waggoner	1859
Jacob Rehrar	1841	George Miller	1860
Robert Laird	1842	Michael Kast	1861
Christian Titzel	1843	George Scoboy	1862
Jefferson Worthington	1844	John McCoy, 3 years,	1863
David Sterrett	1845	Mitchell McClellan, 2 years,	1863
Daniel Coble	1846	Honyr Karns	1864
John Mell	1847	John Harris	1864
James Kelso	1848	Alexander F. Meck	1865
John Sprout	1849	Michael G. Hale	1866
Wm. H. Trout	1850	Allen Floyd	1867
James G. Cressler	1851	Jacob Rhoads	1869
John Bobb	1852	David Deltz	1870
James Armstrong	1853	J. C. Sample	1871
George M. Graham	1854	Samuel Ernst	1872
Wm. M. Henderson	1855	Jacob Barber	1873
Andrew Kerr	1856	Joseph Bautz	1874
Samuel Megaw	1857	Jacob Barber	1875

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

The Ninth Judicial District includes Cumberland and some neighboring counties.

Thomas Smith	1791	Samuel Hepburn	1838
James Riddle	1794	Frederic Watts	1848
John Joseph Henry	1800	James H. Graham	1851
James Hamilton	1806	Benjamin F. Junkin	1871
Charles Smith	1819	Martin C. Herman	1875
John Reed	1820		

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

James Dunlap	1791	Samuel Laird	1791
John Jordan	1791	John Montgomery	1794
Jonathan Hogo	1791	Wm. Moore	1800

John Creigh	1800	John Rupp	1851
Ephraim Steel	1813	Samuel Woodburn	1856
Jacob Hendel	1814	Michael Cochlin	1856
Isaiah Graham	1818	Robert Bryson	1861
James Armstrong	1819	Hugh Stuart	1862
William Line	1828	Thomas P. Blair	1866
James Stewart	1835	John Clendenin	1871
John Lefevre	1835	Robert Montgomery	1871
T. C. Miller	1842	Henry G. Moser	1872
John Clendenin	1847	Abram Witmer	1872
Samuel Woodburn	1851		

The senatorial and congressional districts have not always been the same, having been adjusted at different times by the Legislature according to the population and the convenience of arrangement. Hence some on the following list were not residents of Cumberland county. We have found it difficult to obtain complete lists, because for many of the earlier years the Congressional, the Legislative and the county records do not preserve the names in a convenient form for reference so as to distinguish those belonging to each district, but some of these have come to our knowledge, and after 1840, our list is we believe complete.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

John A. Hanna	1797-1805	J. X. McLanahan	1840-53
Robert Whitehill*	1805-1813	Wm. H. Kurtz	1853-55
Wm. Crawford	1813-1814	Lemuel Todd	1855-57
Wm. P. Maclay	1815-1821	John A. Ahl	1857-59
Wm. Ramsay	1827-1833	Benj. F. Junkin	1859-61
C. T. H. Crawford (un- expired term)	1833	Joseph Bailey	1801-05
Jesse Miller	1835-1837	Adam J. Glossbrenner	1805-09
Wm. Sterrett Ramsey†	1838-40	Richard J. Haldeman	1809-73
Amos Gustino	1841-43	John A. MaGeo	1873-75
James Black	1843-47	Lemuel Todd (at large)§	1873-75
Jasper E. Brady†	1847-49	Levi Maish	1875-79

* Robert Whitehill was born at Poques, in Lancaster county, settled at a place in East Pennsborough since called by his name, in 1770, and was honored with many offices. He was a member of the first convention in July, 1776, which approved of the Declaration of Independence of the Assembly in Nov. 1776, -Sept. 1778, and subsequently of both branches of the Legislature, of the convention which framed the State Constitution (though he disapproved of the action of the body and refused to attend its sessions), and was a member of the convention which on the part of Pennsylvania accepted of the United States constitution. He was a representative in the Assembly during the stormy sessions of 1798-1800; was the next year (1801) in the State Senate of which he was speaker during the trial of the Judges of the Supreme Court. In 1805 he was sent to fill the unexpired term of General Hanna, in Congress, to which he was four times re-elected, and was a member when he died, April 8th, 1813.

† He was elected for a second term, but died by his own hands Oct. 22nd, 1840, before he had taken his seat. He had been suffering from ill health and disappointed affection. He was distinguished for extraordinary talents, education and refinement. His father, Wm. Ramsey, had been in Congress before him, and had taken much pains with his training. He was three years in Dickinson College, went to Europe in 1829, became an attache to the American Embassy at London, attended courts at Westminster, was the bearer of despatches to France after the Revolution of 1800,

STATE SENATORS.

Under the old constitution the term of a Senator's service was three years, but under the new constitution after 1870 it has been four years. Robert Whitehill (1801), Isaiah Graham (about 1815), Alexander Mahon and C. D. Davis (about 1825), Jesse Miller (1820-33), C. B. Penrose, Wm. Ramsey, A. L. McKinney, J. Robinson and Wm. R. Gorgas are mentioned as senators before 1840. After that we have

James X. McLanahan	1841-3	Wm. B Irwin	1859-61
Wm. B. Anderson	1844-6	George H. Bucher	1862-4
Robert C. Sterrett	1847-9	A. Heistand Glatz	1865-7
Joseph Baily	1850-2	Andrew G. Miller	1868-70
Samuel Wherry	1853-5	James M. Weakley	1871-4
Henry Fetter	1856-8	James Chestnut	1875-8

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected annually. Before 1840 there were Jacob Alter, Samuel Fenton, James Lowry, Andrew Boden and Wm. Anderson 1814; Phillip Peffer; Wm. Wallace and Solomon Gorgas 1815; James Dunlap 1824; Wm. Alexander and Peter Lobach 1820; Michael Cochlin and Samuel McKeehan 1833; David Emmert 1834; Wm. Runsha (died suddenly while attending upon the House), Charles McClure 1835; Wm. R. Gorgas and James Woodburn 1836-8.

Abraham Smith McKinney	1840	Armstrong Noble	1840
John Zimmerman	1840	Jacob Lefever	1847
Wm. Barr	1841	Abraham Lamberton	1847-8
Joseph Culver	1841	George Rupley	1848
James Kennedy	1842	Henry Church	1849-50
George Brindle	1842	Thomas E. Scouller	1849
Francis Eckles	1843	Thomas E. Scouller	1850
Jacob Heck	1843-4	Ellis J. Bon...	1851
George Brindle	1844	Robert M. Henderson	1851-2
Augustus H. Van Hoff	1845	David J. McKee	1852-3
Joseph M. Means	1845	Henry J. Moser	1853
James Mackey	1846	Montgomery Donaldson	1854

traveled in Germany with Professor Vothake, and on his return to Carlisle in 1833 was admitted to the bar. His health being still poor he went south as far as New Orleans in 1833, and in the spring was County Treasurer. In 1838 he was chosen a representative in Congress, and was so popular that against the usages of his party he was elected by a large majority a second time. James Buchanan, who knew him intimately in Congress, paid a high tribute to his memory and accomplishments in the *Lancaster Intelligencer* of the current date.

‡ Hon. Jasper H. Brady was a descendant of Capt. Samuel Brady, the celebrated Indian fighter, and a near relative of the late General Hugh Brady, of the United States army. He was a prominent politician in the time of the old Whig party, and was elected to Congress in 1846, but was defeated in 1848, when J. X. McLanahan was chosen from the district comprising Cumberland, Franklin and Perry counties. He removed to Pittsburg about 1850, and subsequently to Washington, D. C., where he for several years was chief of the auditing division of the Paymaster General's office. He died at Washington, Jan. 23rd, 1871, aged about eighty years.

§ By the census of 1870 it was found that Pennsylvania was entitled to more representatives than before had been assigned to the Congressional Districts, and so one or two were appointed "at large."

George W. Criswell	1854	John P. Rhoads	1801-2
William Harper	1855-6	John D. Bowman	1803-4
James Anderson	1855-6	Philip Long	1805-6
Charles C. Brandt	1857	Theodore Cornman	1807-8
Hugh Stuart	1857-8	John B. Leidig	1809-70
John Power	1859	Jacob Bomberger	1871-2
John McCurdy	1858-9	Wm. B. Butler	1873-4
Wm. B. Irwin	1860	G. W. Mumper	1874-5
Wm. Lowther	1860	Samuel W. Means	1877-8
Jesse Kennedy	1861	Samuel A. Bowers	1877-6

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

Pennsborough	1735	South Middleton	1810
Hopewell	1735	Newville Borough	1817
East Pennsborough	1745	Shippensburg Borough	1819
West Pennsborough	1745	Monroe	1825
Middleton	1750	Newville Twp.	1828
Carlisle	1750	Hampden	1845
Allen	1766	Upper Allen	1849
Newton	1767	Lower Allen	1849
Shippensburg	1784	Middlesex	1859
Dickinson	1785	Penn	1859
Silver's Spring	1787	Cook	1872
Southampton	1791	Shiremanstown	1874
Frankford	1795	New Cumberland	1881
Mifflin	1797	Newburg	1861
North Middleton	1810		

POST OFFICES AND POST MASTERS.

Allen	David L. Devinney	Middle Spring	A. Ployer
Big Spring	Wm. G. Thrush	Mt. Holly Springs	S. Saylor
Bloserville	John Kunkel	Mount Rock	John C. Keiser
Boiling Springs	Susan Brandt	Newburg	H. W. Ramsey
Camp Hill	F. M. Moore	New Cumberland	Jas. A. Smith
Carlisle	Joseph W. Ogilby	New Kingston	Jonathan Heagy
Carlisle Springs	James Clendenin	Newville	Wm. McDannel
Dickinson	Henry Shenk	Oakville	J. F. Harmony
Eberly's Mills	Wm. H. Dellinger	Pine Grove Furnace	J. D. North
Good Hope	Samuel Megaw	Plainfield	J. W. Strohm
Greason	David Paul	Shepherdstown	S. N. Copver
Green Spring	Geo. W. Swigart	Shippensburg	Mrs. A. D. Harper
Hogestown	Elizabeth Loose	Shiremanstown	Dan'l Shelly
Hunter's Run	J. D. Sheaffer	Stoughstown	Wm. Goodhart
Kerrsville	Christian Iverby	Walnut Bottom	Abraham Earnest
Kissinger's	John M. Kissinger	West Fairview	Theo. M. Moltz
Lee's Cross-Roads	J. L. Williams	White House	John L. Williams
Lisburn	John Kutz	Williams' Mill	Jno. Williams
Mechanics'g	Mary J. Rockafellow	Wormleysburg	Mary J. Whiteman

POPULATION.

The population of Cumberland county for each of the years in which the United States census has been taken, has been for 1790, 18,243; for 1800, 25,386; for 1810, 26,757; for 1820, 23,606; for 1830, 29,226; for 1840, 30,953; for 1850, 34,327; for 1860, 40,098; for 1870, 43,912. For each of the townships as given in the last five censuses, it was:

	1830	1850	1860	1870
Dickinson	2505	3094	3446	1017
E. Pennsborough	2186	1005	1845	2719
Frankford	1282	1241	1401	1369
Hampden		1273	1229	1199
Hopewell	901	1053	1320	977
Newburg (borough)				892
Lower Allen	2336	1134	1383	1336
Middlesex			1620	1417
Mifflin	1431	1574	1400	1455
Monroe	1562	1772	1849	1832
Newton	1349	1666	1978	2345
Newville (borough)	530	885	715	907
North Middleton	1033	2235	1046	1223
Carlisle (borough)	3798	4581	5664	6650
" E. Ward			2913	3379
" W. Ward			2751	3271
Penn				1888
Shippensburg	180	198	277	381
Shippensburg (borough)	1608	1508	1843	2065
Silvers' Spring	1792	2308	2305	2259
Mechanicsburg (borough)	554	882	1939	2569
Southampton	1484	1651	1985	2050
South Middleton	2072	2262	2873	3226
Upper Allen		1220	1275	1341
N. Cumberland (borough)		315	394	515
West Pennsborough	1732	2040	2175	2180

CEMETERIES.

There are few private cemeteries or family grave yards in this county. In a region where property so frequently passes from one family to another they are apt to fall into neglect after one or two generations. In some townships beautiful spots have been selected and kept in good repair from the earliest settlement of the country, generally in connection with religious congregations and houses of worship. The oldest of these is probably about a mile and a half northwest of Carlisle at a place called Meeting House Springs, where the congregation of Upper Pennsborough had its original house of worship. There lie the remains of many of the first settlers of this region, but in most instances without monuments or inscriptions by which they can now be distinguished. It was difficult in those times to procure suitable slabs of marble or engravers; the few head stones which remain being of blue-lime stone or slate, with sometimes a few rudely cut and nearly effaced letters to tell who lies buried there. Some of a later date are of brown sand stone and indicate a higher art. One of the oldest of the inscriptions is dated Sept. 29, 1744, and marks the grave of Janet Thompson, the wife of the first pastor, Rev. Samuel Thompson. As the neighboring cemetery at Carlisle was laid out within a few years.

after this date, the burials there have been gradually fewer and fewer, so that the ground now scarcely presents any token of graves. But beneath that now even surface lie a numerous population. Some families even now love to deposit their dead in this quiet spot. A heavy stone wall surrounds it, and provision has been made for its permanent care and preservation. Not less than five cemeteries are to be found in Carlisle, one in connection with each of the Lutheran, the German Reformed and the African congregations, and one was set apart by the borough when the town was first surveyed and laid out, and long since has been so filled that it became difficult to find space for new occupants. In 1805 a company was organized which purchased twelve acres a little to the east of town, laid it off with admirable taste and judgment; and on the 8th of October it was solemnly dedicated by the clergymen of Carlisle and a numerous assembly from the town and the surrounding country as a place of burial, the company having pledged themselves that in all time to come it should be devoted to no other use.

Ancient cemeteries are also found in the immediate vicinity of the churches of Silvers' Spring, Middle Spring, Big Spring (Newville), and the Friedenskirche, in the eastern part of the county. Spacious and tastefully adorned grounds have been laid out also in the vicinity of Shippensburg, Mechanicsburg, Mount Holly and other places.

RAIL ROADS.

There are five rail roads in operation within the limits of this county. The Cumberland Valley R. R. Company was incorporated April 2nd, 1831. The Franklin R. R. Company was incorporated in 1832, and has since (1865) been consolidated with the Cumberland Valley under the name of the latter; company and by successive enlargements it now forms a continuous road from Harrisburg to the south side of the Potomac river, a little over eighty-two miles, passing through the whole length of the county. The first train of cars passed over this road from Carlisle to within a mile and a half of Harrisburg on the 12th of August, 1837; the second division extending from Carlisle to Chambersburg was opened on the 23rd of November following, and the bridge across the Susquehanna was completed Jan. 24th, 1839. The cost of the road and its equipment up to the present time is \$1,753,013; there are 17 passenger cars, 8 second class passenger, baggage, mail and express cars, 251 freight and other cars, and the company own real estate exclusive of road way to the value of \$18,000. During the year the average number of passengers is about 322,000, and the amount of freight is not less than 303,000 tons. The President of the company is T. B. Kennedy, and the Superintendent is J. F. Boyd, both of Chambersburg. The "Dillsburg & Mechanicsburg R. R." is seven and a half miles long, has been in operation for the last six years, carries about 9,500 passengers in a year and freight to the value of \$3,932. It is leased for ninety-nine years to the Cumberland Valley road, and is operated as a branch road. Hon. Frederick Watts is the President and Gen. E. M. Biddle Sec. and Treas.,

both of Carlisle. The "Northern Central R. Way" runs along the southern bank of the Susquehanna, about nine miles across the eastern end of the county, and has two stations on this part of its route. The "South Mountain Iron Company" have a road which was completed in 1860, extends seventeen miles and a half from Carlisle to Pine Grove furnace, has two engines, two passenger cars, ten freight and other cars, and has nine passenger and six freight stations. David Thomas, Esq., of Catasauqua, is President, and J. T. Knight, of Easton, is Secretary and Treasurer. The "Harrisburg & Potomac R. R." has not yet commenced operation, and has only six and a half miles of road actually laid, with a branch road to Littlestown of thirty miles. The length of its main line when completed from Harrisburg to Waynesborough will be sixty miles. David V. Ahl, of Newville, is President, and John Evans, of Carlisle, is Secretary.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Societies for the promotion of temperance, or rather of abstinence from the use of spirituous liquors, began to be formed in some parts of the United States in 1820. In 1820 a society pledged to entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits was formed in Carlisle, the first we believe in the county of Cumberland. It required at that time no small amount of courage for one to assume such a position. More than eighty distilleries were reported for taxes in Cumberland Valley in 1835, manufacturing upwards of a million of gallons of whiskey per annum; the customs of society not only sanctioned but required the use of ardent spirits as a token of civility; and those who associated together in opposition to such a use were looked upon not only as uncourteous, but as persecutors of men engaged in a lawful business. Not unfrequently those who met for such a purpose were assailed by mobs. They tell us that it was difficult for such to procure workmen on farms or in trades, and that such a course often involved a loss of their own positions as ministers, professional men, merchants and mechanics. And yet so glaring were the evils of the use of ardent spirits that many took their stands boldly against it, temperance societies increased rapidly in number and in influence, and a number of distilleries were given up on conscientious grounds. The advocates of temperance were soon driven for consistency's sake to include all intoxicating liquors under the pledge of total abstinence, and for a few months the struggle was severe. But the convictions of thoughtful people were generally carried. All agreed finally that it was wise, especially for young men, to abstain from all that can intoxicate, and though many persevered in the indulgence, they confessed that it was dangerous. Among the early meetings for the promotion of temperance we notice a number of a county organization at which more than fifteen hundred influential citizens in the different towns are reported as members. In 1835, on Christmas, the annual meeting of this society was held, when Rev. Dr. Durbin, Principal of Dickinson College, presided, and John Reed, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and recently appointed Professor of Law in

the same College, offered and sustained by an able address the following resolution, viz: "That the cause of Temperance is the cause of Humanity, of Philanthropy and of Religion; and that all laws licensing or in any way recognizing the traffic in or a sale of ardent spirits are erroneous in principle and injurious in practice." After years of earnest efforts to effect a renunciation of the use of and traffic in intoxicating liquors the aggrieved people proposed to prohibit the public sale by law and penalties, and finally carried a law to that effect in the State; but so great was the outcry, and the ingenuity and perseverance of the opponents to this law that it could not be executed, and had to be repealed. One more attempt was made to carry out the demands of the majority by a law which should give to each county or district in which public opinion was strong enough to vote a prohibition ticket for three years the power to prevent the sale, but before the first year expired the outcry against it was so great that it was judged wise to repeal it. Every expedient which has been resorted to for relief against this evil has hitherto been thwarted, and the only effort now available is to induce as many as possible to maintain sobriety or abstinence in face of the seductions which a general and legalized traffic always presents.

CHAPTER FIFTEENTH.—ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

We have given the origin and progress of the earlier churches of this county until after the Revolutionary war. We have noticed four Presbyterian, one Episcopalian, three or four German Reformed and a like number of Lutheran congregations, and one circuit of Methodist stations.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The four congregations of Carlisle, Big Spring (Newville), Middle Spring and Silvers' Spring were the only ones connected with the

principal Presbyterian denomination in the United States. In 1810 we have the first record of a congregation of the same order in Dickinson township. A preaching station must have been in existence not far from the same period, and we read of a "Stone Meeting-House" at which occasional worship was enjoyed. A church was not, however, formally constituted until 1823, and a regular pastor was not set over them until 1826. Since that time they have maintained nearly without interruption a succession of pastors and religious services.

At a very early period there were a few congregations formed in this valley, composed of Scotch Presbyterians, but without connection with the principal denomination in this country which bore that name. One such organization existed at Shippensburg in connection with a Presbytery in Philadelphia. When the union of several smaller bodies was effected in 1822 with the Presbyterian church, this congregation found its position inconvenient, and an agreement was entered into with those Presbyterians who lived in the vicinity to worship together. Finally in 1825 the congregation was transferred to the Presbytery of Carlisle, and has been ever since an active and growing body. As early as in 1798 a similar organization was effected in Carlisle. Two years before (1796) a lot of ground was conveyed for six pounds by Thomas and John Penn "to Wm. Blair, Wm. Moore, John Smith and John McCoy, as trustees of the Associate Presbyterian congregation, adhering to the subordination of the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania of which the Rev. John Marshall and James Clarkson are members." A building was erected upon this lot in 1802, and the Rev. Francis Pringle was called the same year to be the pastor. The congregation was in existence for many years, but it never attained any considerable strength or numbers; gradually its members were absorbed by surrounding churches, and its house of worship fell into the hands of a Bethel church, which has occupied it during the last ten years. Another of these congregations was organized at Big Spring as early as 1760, but had no settled pastor till after the formation of the Associate Reformed church in 1782. Among its pastors have been John Rogers (1772-81), John Jamieson (1784-92), John Craig (1793-4), James McConnel (1798-1809), Alexander Sharp, D. D. (1824-57), Isaiah Faries (1858-9), and the present pastor W. L. Wallace (1861). It retains its connection with the Presbytery of Big Spring of the Eastern Associate Synod, and it is one of the strongest churches of that denomination.

In consequence of difficulties connected with what was afterwards the general schism of 1837 in the Presbyterian church of the United States, a portion of the church of Carlisle was set off early in 1834 and organized as the Second Presbyterian church of Carlisle. A house of worship was at once erected, which has only recently given place to the larger and substantial edifice in which that congregation is accommodated. It has been found that the strength of the denomination in Carlisle has by no means been diminished by the division, but that each of the congregations have nearly the efficiency of the

original body. The congregation of Silvers' Spring on the other hand has lost something of its strength by the formation and growth of a new organization at Mechanicsburg. The construction of the Cumberland Valley R. R. made it needful that the commercial business of that vicinity should find a new centre, and the result has been that the new town of Mechanicsburg springing up within about two miles of the old church called for a new place of worship. As early as 1815 the pastor of the church of Silvers' Spring (Rev. Henry R. Wilson) preached occasionally in that town. In 1825 a "Union church" was built there in which the pastor at Silvers' Spring officiated at least once a month. A house of worship was built by the Presbyterians alone in Mechanicsburg about 1858, and in 1860 (Oct. 6th) a new congregation was organized, which has since much increased, and now must be regarded as one of the most efficient in the valley. The present pastor, Rev. Samuel W. Reigart, entered upon his charge there in 1868, and the Session consists of Dr. Robert G. Young, Wm. Eckles, David L. Clark, James Graham, James Ralston, Christian B. Nierley, Robert A. Bucher and Milton C. Stayman. The original congregations, whose origin we have traced, are nearly all flourishing. Some of them have been affected by the changes made by the new routes of travel and transportation, but the hearts of many cling with fondness to the old "springs" around which their fathers "worshipped God in the wilderness." There are few churches in our country which have been served by more intelligent or more devoted pastors and elders. Among the former have been of the First church of Carlisle Dr. George Duffield, a grandson of the first minister in Carlisle and the chaplain of the Continental Congress; Dr. Wm. T. Sprole called from Carlisle to Washington city; and Dr. Ellis J. Newlin, later of New Jersey; of the church of Middle Spring Dr. John Moody (1803-54), Rev. I. N. Hays, D. K. Richardson and S. S. Wylie; of the church of Big Spring Rev. Messrs, Wm. Linn (1777-84), Samuel Wilson (1786-99), Joshua Williams, D. D. (1802-29), Robert McCachren (1830-51), and Dr. E. Erskine, D. D. (1869), the present pastor; of the church of Silvers' Spring Rev. Samuel Waugh (about 1782-1807), Henry R. Wilson (about 1814-23), James Williamson (1824-38), George Morris (1839-60); of the church of Dickinson, McKnight Williamson (1826-34), Charles P. Cummins (1835-44), O. O. McLean (1844-52), James F. Kennedy, D. D. (1854-59), David Greer (1800-63), S. H. S. Gallaudet (1864-6), James S. Woodburn (1807-74), and Henry Rinker (1875), the present pastor; and of the Second church of Carlisle Dr. Daniel McKinley (1833-8), Dr. Alexander T. McGill, afterwards a Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton (1830-40), Dr. T. V. Moore, afterwards of Richmond, Va. (1842-5), James Lillie (1846-8), Mervin E. Johnston (1849-54), W. W. Eels (1855-62), John C. Bliss (1862-7), and George Norcross (1869), the present pastor. In the eldership of these congregations were men of the highest position in the valley. In consequence of such changes as we have alluded to on account of the new tracks of business, and above all as the result of a large removal of Scotch Irish families to the West, and their places being supplied by

German families, with other ecclesiastical predilections, some of them have been reduced in numbers, especially in the agricultural districts, but this has been more than made up by the growth of congregations in the towns. Even in relation to the population of the county the proportion of strength and influence has not been seriously diminished. During the progress of the great schism which took place in the general church in 1837 and continued until 1870, the churches of this region felt the usual disastrous effects of such contentions, for in no part of our country was the strife more heated or more pervading. The reunion, however, has been cordially accepted, and has thus far produced happy results.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The Episcopal church of Carlisle, the only one of that denomination in this county, continued to worship in the stone building we have mentioned until 1825, when a new edifice was constructed where the present church stands. This has been remodelled several times until it has attained its present architectural form and proportions. The Rev. Dr. John Campbell was the rector from 1793 to 1819. He was succeeded by J. V. E. Thorn (1819-21), George Woodruff (settled in 1821 but removed by death the following year), Joshua Spencer (1823-9, also a Professor of Languages in Dickinson College), George Emlen Hare, D. D. (1830-4), John Goodman (1835-8), Patrick Henry Greenleaf (1838-40), Wm. H. Norris (1840-50), Jacob B. Morris (1851-60), Francis J. Clerc (1860-6), and Dr. Wm. C. Leverett (1866), the present rector. In the vestry of the congregation have been from the earliest period to the present time some of the most distinguished men in the county, as Francis West, Robert Callender, George Croghan, Samuel Postlethwaite, David Watts, Stephen Foulke, Frederick Watts and John B. Parker.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Roman Catholic, called St. Patrick's church, on Pomfret street, in Carlisle, was for several years supplied by the Jesuits of Conewago, who owned the lot and house of worship. The present edifice was built in 1807, and was enlarged 1823. It was built of brick in the form of a cross. Under the Right Rev. Bishop Connell it became Diocesan property, and the first secular priest in charge was the Rev. Mr. Dwen. In the year 1858 it was destroyed by fire, but it was soon rebuilt "under the charge of Rev. Father Maher, of Harrisburg, assisted by the generous contributions of the people of Carlisle." For some years after his departure from the diocese it was attached as a mission, first to Chambersburg and then to Harrisburg. On the first of May, 1877, it was again made a separate parish by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Shanahan, with the Rev. Louis J. McKenna as pastor. Its Sunday School numbers about 75 pupils, and a suitable parochial residence is expected soon to be erected.

GERMAN REFORMED.

The German Reformed churches in early times, as we have seen,

generally worshipped alternately in the same buildings with the Lutheran. In general these unions were harmonious, but of course continued only as long as necessity required. In 1807 the Reformed church in Carlisle, and at a later period that at Shippensburg, built houses of their own. The ministers stationed at these central points were obliged to take the oversight of a number of others in their vicinity, and among them we find some whose names are held in most affectionate remembrance for their self-denial, their intelligence and public spirit. In 1817 a movement was made to establish a Theological Seminary, but not until 1820 was a definite plan and a Board of Directors fixed upon. A large amount (\$30,000) was then subscribed, but under conditions which subsequently failed. In consequence of large offers made by the Trustees of Dickinson College and the Reformed congregation of Carlisle, the institution was established (1825) at Carlisle, but as these promises ultimately were not fulfilled on account of embarrassments on the part of those who made them, great difficulties were encountered by the Seminary during the four years of its location there. In 1829 it was removed to York and in 1835 to Mercersburg. The number of churches connected with the Reformed church in this county is not less than eight, with a membership of nine hundred and forty-eight persons. They are, Carlisle with Rev. A. H. Kremer, D. D., as pastor; Churchtown, Sulphur Springs, Upper and Lower Frankford united under the pastorate of Rev. H. P. M. Deatrik; Mechanicsburg with W. R. H. Deatrik as pastor; Newburg, J. M. Mickey pastor; and Shippensburg, D. M. Ebbert as pastor.

LUTHERAN.

The Lutheran congregations have been much augmented, both in number and in strength, by the large immigration which has taken place during the last sixty years. They have also been served by pastors of much ability and zeal. The church of Carlisle from the time of its building a house of worship on its own lot has had a series of ministers, many of whom have since occupied the highest positions in the general church. Before the period of which we are now treating it was presided over by such men as Jacob Goehring, George Butler, F. D. Schaeffer, A. H. Meyer, John Herbst and Frederic Sanno, men of whom little is now known except that they were unusually devoted to their work, and in some instances were possessed of learning and ability. In 1816 Rev. Benjamin Keller commenced his ministry here with a charge extending over not only Carlisle but Churchtown, Trindle Spring, St. John's below Mechanicsburg, Upper and Lower Frankford, and one or two more distant places. He was succeeded after a pastorate of twelve years (1816-28), by C. F. Heyer, C. F. Schaeffer, John Ulrich, J. N. Hoffman, Jacob Fry, S. P. Sprecher, Joel Swartz, D. D., and the present pastor, C. S. Albert. Once during this period the house of worship was consumed by fire (March 11th, 1851), but although there was no insurance upon it, the courage and energy of the congregation acquired from that time new life. A larger building was at once erected, which

has, however, been twice enlarged to meet the growing wants of the congregation. The congregations in the country at Sulphur Springs, Upper and Lower Frankford and Churchtown have formed new combinations or become independent. A new church has been formed in Carlisle (1855), in which those who prefer to use the German language in their religious services can be accommodated. Zion's Evang. Luth. church of Newville was organized about 1799, and worshipped along with a Ger. Ref. church in a log building known as Zeigler's church, and for more than thirty-three years continued to struggle with difficulties. In 1833 the congregation having increased to 100 members, a lot was purchased and a house of worship was erected on it at a cost of \$1,870. Its pastors have been Rev. Messrs. D. P. Rosenmuller, John Heck, E. Breidenbaugh, Sidney Harkey, Joshua Evans, Henry Baker, Henry McKnight, and others. In 1873 the house of worship which the church now occupies was built. The present pastor, Rev. H. J. Watkins, commenced his labors there in 1874, and has been very successful, one hundred and seventy-four being received to communion at one time (Feb. 10th, 1876). The number of communicants at present is not less than four hundred, with a Sabbath School of 438 pupils.

Besides these congregations there are others in New Kingston, Mechanicsburg (with which has been united Trindle Spring), Newville and Green Spring, Blosserville, Shippensburg, West Fairview, Stoughton and Plainfield.

METHODISTS.

The Methodist denomination in this county was for many years confined to what was called the York and afterwards the Carlisle circuit, extending over an indefinite district of country and having about thirty preaching appointments under the care of two preachers. The first campmeeting held by the Methodists in this region was held near Shippensburg on land now owned by Abraham Hortiter, Esq., in 1810 or 1811. It was attended by some disorders produced by evil-minded persons, and in one of these the Rev. James Reed, the minister in charge, received a severe wound in the face. The leader of the assailants was arrested and punished. The second meeting of the kind was held near the east end of Shippensburg in what was called Barr's Woods in 1813. These meetings were accompanied by the accession of many persons to the neighboring classes.

In 1823 the church in Carlisle was the first and in 1833 Shippensburg was the second to become a distinct charge. Both of these congregations became centers for an intense activity through the surrounding country. The "old stone church" which the former congregation had built in 1802 on lot 61 on the corner of Pitt street and Church alley was followed in 1815 by a comfortable brick building on Church alley; and this in turn gave way to another of still larger proportions and better accommodations on the corner of Pitt and High streets, where the present house stands. In 1825 the Shippensburg people erected a brick building in the place of the "old log church" which had satisfied them since 1790. From this time on-

ward Methodism has made steady advances in all parts of the county. The first fifteen years after the accession of the Faculty of Dickinson College has been looked upon as one of especial prosperity. It was the period when Dr. Durbin occupied the pulpit of Carlisle once a month and drew large audiences, and when the same pulpit was filled by such men as Henry Kepler (1835), George D. Cookman (1836-7), T. C. Thornton (1838-9), Henry Slicer (1840-1), Henry Tarring (1842-3) and John Davis (1844). Their influence was felt in surrounding towns. Churches have since been formed at Mount Holly, Mechanicsburg, Newville and Rehoboth, New Cumberland and Fairview, which have an aggregate membership of eleven hundred and thirty-one. In 1854 a new congregation was set off from the first charge in Carlisle and named "Emory," after a former Bishop of the church and a Principal of Dickinson College. A substantial and beautiful brick edifice was erected soon afterwards for its accommodation, and public worship was maintained in it for seventeen years; but in 1876 the two congregations of Carlisle united again to build a new house of worship on the site of the earlier one on Main street.

GERMAN BAPTISTS.

The German Baptists in this county up to this period had neither ministers nor houses especially consecrated to worship. They worshipped in private houses, school houses and barns, and were served occasionally by preachers from a distance and adjoining congregations. The first meeting places were at Adam Brandt's and Martin Brandt's in Monroe, John Cochlin's in Allen and Daniel Beshore's in East Pennsborough. The first Love Feast (or communion meeting) was held at Adam Brandt's nearly eighty years ago. The first minister chosen was Adam Brandt, but he never served in that capacity, and about 1820 another election was held when John Zeigler and Michael Mishler were chosen. After some years the former removed to Ohio, and in 1823 Daniel Bollinger, a young minister from Juniata county joined the community, became the first ordained elder in this county, and gave a regular organization to the church. He served the church twenty-five years, removed in 1848 to Lebanon county and died in 1855. Adam Steinberger was chosen in 1829 or 1830 and Rudolph Mohler in 1832, but both after a few years removed to the West. Christopher Johnson, a minister from Maryland, came to Dickinson township in 1828; Daniel Hollinger and Samuel Etter were chosen about 1835 and David Horst in 1841 (died in 1863). In 1835 or 1836 the church in this county agreed to divide itself into two, which were named Upper and Lower Cumberland. Stony Ridge was at first fixed upon as the dividing line, but subsequently the Baltimore turnpike and the Long's Gap road were agreed upon as more convenient. The Lower church chose for its minister Moses Miller in 1849, Adam Beelman in 1851, David Niesly and A. L. Bowman in 1863, Jacob Harnish in 1865, Cyrus Brindle in 1868 and B. H. Nickey in 1871. J. B. Garver, a minister from Aughwick, Huntingdon county, came to reside within the bounds of the congregation in 1874. In the Upper church the first minister and the first or-

daind elder was Christopher Johnson, but David Ecker, a minister from Marsh creek, in Adams county (1830), was the second elder. John Eby was chosen in 1841, Joseph Sollenberger in 1843, Allen Mohler in 1846, Daniel Hollinger removed from the Lower to the Upper church in 1848, Daniel Keller was chosen in 1851, George Hollinger about 1858, David Demuth in 1860, Daniel Hollinger in 1868 and Casper Hosfelt in 1873. Until 1855 the Lower congregation had no house of worship exclusively as its own, though it had a share in Union houses built in Mechanicsburg in 1825, at Cochlin's and at Shepherdstown. In some of these the brethren still hold meetings. But in 1855 Baker's meeting-house was built on the Lisburn road in Monroe township, Miller's, one mile from Sterrett's Gap (1858), and Mohler's, on the State Road, six miles south-west from Harrisburg (1861). In 1863 a good brick house was built near Huntsville and the H. & P. R. R., a few years later a Union church was built in Frankford township of which the German Baptists own one-third, and in 1875 a house was erected by them exclusively at the Boiling Springs. The Fogelsanger meeting-house, four miles north of Shippensburg, is in this county, two ministers of the congregation, J. R. and David Fogelsanger, live near the Franklin county line, and about a score of its members are on this side the line. The Lower church has about three hundred members, about one-sixth of whom live in Perry county, and the Upper about two hundred.*

MENNONITES.

The Mennonites began to move into this county about seventy-five years ago (near 1803), and commenced immediately to hold meetings at a place called Slate Hill, a mile south of Shiremanstown in Allen township. As their numbers increased they united together as a congregation and had for their preachers, George Rupp, Sr., and Henry Martin. A large brick building was erected about sixty years since (1818) which was reconstructed and improved in 1870. About one hundred communicants meet together now at that place and have for their preacher Jacob Mumma, and for their elder Henry Rupp. About sixty years ago a few persons of this denomination began to meet two miles eastward from Carlisle on a farm which is now owned by Mr. Hartzler. A church organization was effected, not far from the same time which in 1831 or 1832 built what has since been called the "Stone Church." Among their first preachers were John Erb and Christian Herr; but at present Henry Weaver and Jacob Herr are their ministers with from twenty five to thirty communicants. A few years later about (1828) meetings were held among some Germans at Martins' school house, and Messrs. Rupp, Mumma and Martin for many years assisted them in maintaining worship. Twenty years since, these people united with their neighbors in erecting a union church near Michael Cochlin's, at which preaching is kept up at stated times. Here are fifty members who attend communion in other places. A union meeting house in which the Mennonites have an in-

* From Notes of Elder Moses Miller, 1878.

forest has been erected also at Jacob Herr's, above Bolling Spring, where meetings have been held for nearly forty years, and where thirty or forty members reside. A meeting has also been kept up for about the same time at Diller's, near Diller's Mill, where a building has been erected for worship, and Abram Burgert and Martin Whistler are preachers. In most of the stations for worship, preaching is held in both German and English, to accommodate the large number who have a preference for the one or the other of these languages. Twenty-five or thirty members have been in the habit of meeting for the last few years at a church above Milltown, where ministers from other places are accustomed to preach. At a union church in Mechanicsburg services are held once in every month. Stations for preaching have been established in other places, but these are all with which regular organizations have been connected in the county.

REFORMED MENNONITES.

The Reformed Mennonites have three congregations in this county; the first, at Winding Hill, about two and a half miles east of south from Mechanicsburg and in the direction of Shepherdstown; the second near Middlesex, and the third meeting in a union church at Plainfield. There is now but one confirmed minister in the county (George Keiser), a portion of the ministerial duties being conducted by persons from adjoining counties. The first Reformed Mennonites who settled in this valley, forty-five or fifty years ago, were Samuel Bear in the vicinity of Plainfield, Detrich Steiner near Shepherdstown, Peter Miller and Christian Gengrich southeast of Mechanicsburg, and Samuel Newcomer near West Fairview. Most of them were land holders whose descendants continue on their estates. Their numbers have gradually increased, and one of their churches is among the largest in the rural districts in the State. They profess to hold more rigidly to the principles of the apostolic and ancient church than their other Mennonite brethren, from whom they felt constrained to withdraw on account of what they considered a gradual conformity to the world.

CHURCH OF GOD.

The Church of God is an organization of Baptists which was commenced in 1830 by Rev. John Winebrenner, of Harrisburg, who himself assisted at the formation of several congregations in this county. The first of which we have any account was at Shippensburg. About 1825 a small band of members of the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations in that place, on account of some differences of opinion in regard to doctrines, entered into a new organization, and held meetings by themselves in private houses. In 1828 they built a house of worship, on the north side of East Main street nearly opposite the Presbyterian church. They had been supplied with preaching from the time of their organization by Rev. J. Winebrenner and J. Habelstein. They were constituted under the name of the "Union Christian Church," and a constitution was adopted Oct. 24, 1828, with John Heck, Jacob Dewalt and John Blymire as Elders; David

Wagner, Michael Ziegler, Henry Keefer and John Taughinbaugh as Deacons; and Jacob Knisley and John Carey as Trustees. The Rev. Rebo then in charge of the congregation remained until Oct. 1st, 1832, when Rev. Dietrich Graves took charge of it, and was succeeded April 1st, 1834, by Elder James Mackey the first preacher drawn from the Eldership of East Pennsylvania. The name of the church was about this time changed to the "Church of God," and the congregation came into connection with the Pennsylvania Eldership, so far as to receive its ministers regularly from that body according to rule once in two years. In consideration of its payment of an annual contribution to the missionary and contingent funds, it is allowed to elect two ministers every time a change is to be made, from which the Eldership choose one. The church also stands independent of the Eldership so far as to hold all its property in its own name, instead of holding it like the other churches in the name of the Eldership. A new edifice of brick, two stories high, the lowest used for a Sunday School and Lecture Room, and the upper for the main audience room, was erected in 1870 at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars, and on the site of the old building. Churches were organized by Elder Winebrenner and his associates in the eastern part of the county soon after the separate existence of the denomination. One of these was at Milltown, where the church was formed in an old distillery about 1833. The meeting house at that place was built in 1838 at a cost of nine hundred dollars. There are only about six members in the place. Another was at Camp Hill where Elder Winebrenner preached as early as in 1821. In 1835 a church was organized at the Walnut Grove School House by Elder J. Keller, and a house of worship was built in 1849. The number of members is now about twenty-three. Still another was at Wormleysburg. At Shiremanstown a congregation was started in 1838 by Rev. Jacob Keller who was followed by a succession of able and successful ministers under whom the church has prospered and is now in a good condition. The first meeting house was built in 1838 at an expense of seven hundred, and a second has recently (1870) been erected in its place at an expense of fourteen hundred dollars. Its present membership is not less than seventy-three. In 1834 a church of eleven members was organized by Elder James Mackey at Newburg. A house of worship was erected there in 1839, but it was much enlarged in 1853 and remodeled in 1872. The congregation is composed of the most respectable citizens of the town and its vicinity, and the number of communicants is not less than one hundred and twenty-three. The church in Newville was organized by Elder David Kyle in 1837, and at present consists of seventy members. That of Green Spring was organized by the same minister in 1852, and a neat and substantial Bethel was built the first year. The congregation has been prosperous, has a large Sabbath School, and has fifty-three communicants. Its present pastor is the Rev. J. L. Richmond. There is a church also in Plainfield which was organized in 1854 under the labors of Elder Peter Clippinger, which has a good house of worship in connection with the Mennonites, and now numbers about fifty members. The church of Carlisle commenced in

1864 with eighteen members when the stone church in West street which had formerly been under the charge of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians was purchased and much improved, and has ever since been used as a Bethel. The congregation has now become large, but is without a pastor. There are said to be one or two other smaller congregations of this denomination in the county.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Evangelical Association has its principal field of operations among the Germans, but of late years it has found acceptance among every class of people. It owes its origin to the labors of Jacob Albright, a diligent student of the Scriptures, who commenced preaching to his countrymen in America in 1796, and began to form societies about 1800. The first church organized in this county was in 1833 in the house of David Kutz about two miles eastward from Carlisle. Christian Ruhl, John Kratzer, David Kutz and their families were among the first members, and Rev. J. Barber and Rev. J. Bumgartner were the first ministers. There is now a good church edifice and a wealthy and influential congregation known as Letort Spring Church where this first organization was made. There are in the county about seven hundred communicants and twelve church buildings situated as follows: Letort Spring (commonly called Kutz's church), New Kingston, Middlesex, Hickorytown, Mount Holly, Mount Rock, Mifflin, Leesburg, Cloversburg, Wagners, McClures Gap and Carlisle. There is a congregation but no church edifice at Springfield, and one at McAllister's union church. There are five pastors in the county who have charge of the above mentioned congregations, viz: E. Swengel residing at New Kingston, H. James at Mount Holly, H. Grass at Leesburg, and S. J. Shortiss and A. H. Irvine at Carlisle. The congregation at Carlisle was commenced by the formation of a class of twelve persons in August, 1866. They held meetings for a while at the house of Rev. J. Boas, but in the Spring of 1867 it was taken up as a mission station by the Annual Conference and was served by neighboring pastors. The meetings were during that year held in Rheem's Hall. In 1868 a lot of ground was purchased on Lowther street, in July, 1869 the corner stone of a house of worship was laid, and on the 15th of May, 1870, St. Paul's Evangelical church, a substantial brick building was dedicated with appropriate rites. The congregation has been served by Rev. Messrs. J. G. M. Swengel, J. H. Leas, H. B. Hartzler, J. M. Ettinger, J. M. Pines, H. A. Stoko and A. H. Irvine the present pastor. It has about 150 communicants and a Sabbath School of not less than 140 pupils.

THE UNITED BROTHEREN.

The United Brethren in Christ became organized as a distinct body of Christians in this country near the beginning of this century under the labors of William Otterbein, a pious and zealous preacher and scholar from Germany. They became numerous in Pennsylvania and Maryland especially among the Germans. They have now in this county nine fields of labor, with twenty-six houses of worship, and

nearly seventeen hundred members. Its ministers are Rev. Messrs. H. A. Schlichter of Mechanicsburg, A. H. Rice of Newville, W. O. Quigley of Newburg, W. H. Wagner, Dickinson (Big Spring church), J. C. Weidler of Boiling Spring, J. German of Carlisle Springs, J. P. Anthony of Shiremanstown, with two houses of worship and three organizations; J. R. Atchison of West Fairview, with three houses of worship and three organizations, and B. G. Heuber of Shippensburg, with four houses of worship. The church of Mechanicsburg was built on the corner of Arch and Locust streets in 1857, but it was much enlarged in 1871, and now compares favorably with other houses of worship in the town. Its present membership is two hundred and forty-six. A number of persons commenced holding meetings in Shippensburg in 1806, at first in private dwellings, and with a class of about fifteen members. These soon increased and two years later they began to build a house of worship, which was completed and dedicated in June, 1869. The organization was received into the Annual Conference of the U. B. in Christ, Jan. 20, 1870. It has been served by a series of successful pastors, the last of whom Rev. D. R. Burkholder, reported two hundred and twenty members.

COLORED CHURCHES.

There are also a number of churches in the county composed exclusively of colored people. Many of these people have acquired considerable property and intelligence, and although from their peculiar circumstances it has been difficult to obtain ministers of education, most of them have preferred for obvious reasons to connect themselves with distinct organizations. One of these was started at a very early period in Carlisle. A lot of ground was purchased and a house of worship was built on it and dedicated Oct. 25th, 1820. This was an organization in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has maintained public worship and a ministry of its own almost without interruption from that time till the present, when its building is very convenient and its worship of a respectable order. Its present number of communicants is not less than one hundred and thirty-two. Wesley Chapel in connection with the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church separated itself from the organization just mentioned in 1839, and for a while held meetings in private buildings, but soon purchased and built on a lot on Locust alley, between Bedford and East streets, where it continued to worship for fourteen years. The property was then sold and a lot was purchased on West North street, on which a substantial brick edifice has been built and paid for. The cost of the building has been about \$1800. In this building the congregation has been worshipping about fourteen years. A congregation has also been organized in Newville which worships in a union church, but has a large and well conducted Sunday School which has been of much benefit. Another congregation has been for some years in a flourishing condition in Mechanicsburg. In Shippensburg a church was formed as early as in 1818, which has for most of the time been in connection with the A. M. E. Z. church. It has had a long list of pastors, many of whom have been intelligent

and successful. They have a house of worship, built on a lot given them by Joseph Burd.

CHAPTER SIXTEENTH.—MILITARY.

COMPANIES RAISED AND THEIR HISTORY.

It was scarcely possible that a people should be less prepared for war than were the inhabitants of this region at the commencement of the struggle for national unity. All forms of a militia had been for years given up. Much had been said of the dangers of secession, but so accustomed had the people become to this, that the threats made on every exciting emergency by Southern politicians were looked upon as idle bravado. When at last armies were collected in the Southern States, when the forts belonging to the nation were taken possession of in the name of the states in which they were situated, when a number of states combined to form a new confederacy, and when the national flag had been actually fired upon by order of these new authorities, it was evident that a real contest was at hand. And yet the first call for troops was only for 75,000 men and these for only three months. Evidently the good President and his advisers believed that an appearance of determination and strength on the part of the Federal government would be enough to dampen the enthusiasm of the Southern leaders. The people too responded to the call as if they were in earnest indeed, but with no conception of the bloody and protracted contest which was likely to ensue. Before the proclamation was published they had begun to organize into companies and were to a large extent prepared to march. The inhabitants of this county were not probably the first to unite in military companies, but three such companies at least were in existence within a week after the publication of the President's call. One of these with a full complement of a hundred men, started from Carlisle on Saturday the 13th of April, and reached Harrisburg so as to be mustered in on the 23d. Three others in Carlisle and two in Mechanicsburg were in waiting for orders, after the number of regiments at Harrisburg had been more than completed. They were all formed into the Reserve Corps before the 9th of June, and in a short time were brought into some of the severest services of the whole war. As they severally left their homes cheered on by large concourses of their relatives and friends, few probably allowed their thoughts to dwell upon the terrible scenes which awaited them; but such was the depth of patriotism,

real though undeveloped which animated them that we doubt not they would have met the sacrifice with firmness had it been much more distinctly foreseen.

We do not regard it as important that we should give full lists of the companies which went out from this county. They have been preserved by order of the Legislature along with the thousands from all parts of the state who went forth in those trying times.* They deserve and unquestionably receive the profoundest and most endeared remembrance from the present generation. But we can only afford room for a notice of each company, its officers, and its more important movements. We shall endeavor to mention them nearly in the order of their being mustered into the army.

THE THREE MONTHS' MEN.

The demand upon Pennsylvania was at first for sixteen regiments, two of which were to be sent forward within three days. There were some regiments already so thoroughly organized that this last requirement was virtually complied with and not only the remaining fourteen were sent to Harrisburg by the time required, but almost twice that number presented themselves and were impatient for enlistment. Among the first were the "Sumner Rifles," under Captain Christian Kuhns. Its first Lieutenant was Augustus Zug, and the second John B. Alexander; its first sergeant was John S. Lyne, its second Barnet Shafer, its third John W. Keeney, and its fourth John S. Low; and its first corporal was Charles F. Sanno, its second Charles H. Foulk, its third Thomas D. Caldwell, and its fourth John T. Sheaffer. It was at camp in Harrisburg before the President's proclamation, but was not mustered in until the 23rd of April, when it was named Company C, and attached to the Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers under Col. Henry C. Longnecker, of Allentown. Eleven days afterwards (May 4th) the regiment was sent to Camp Wayne, in West Chester, for practice and drill until the 26th, when it was moved to Wilmington, Del., to strengthen the loyal sentiment of that state and to prevent disloyal parties from joining the rebel forces. On the 6th of June it was sent by way of Carlisle to Chambersburg, where it was attached to the fourth Brigade of the First Division under Col. Dixon S. Miles, of the regular army. On the 10th of June it crossed the Potomac wading the stream on the road from Williamsport to Martinsburg, but it was soon ordered to return under the command of Col. Longnecker, and report at Williamsport to Gen. Cadwalader and hold the ford of the river. There it continued drilling, performing picket duty, until July 1st, when the whole army crossed the river again, drove Gen. Jackson back at Falling Waters, and advanced as far as Martinsburg. It remained in active operation against the enemy in that region until the 21st, when it re-crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. Its period of enlistment being almost expired it was now ordered to return to Harrisburg, where it arrived on the 24th and was mustered out of service. It is said to

* History of Pa. Volunteers, 1861-3, prepared in compliance with an act of the Legislature, by Samuel P. Bates, five volumes, 1869.

have been well drilled and disciplined, to have suffered no loss from sickness, death or desertion, and to have returned with the highest spirit and fondness for the service. Many of the soldiers re-enlisted for a longer period.

Another company of three months' men was enlisted at Mechanicsburg under Capt. Jacob Dorsheimer, First Lieutenant David H. Kimmel, Second Lieutenant Isaac B. Kauffman, Sergeants George M. Parsons, Benjamin Dull, Samuel F. Swartz and David R. Mell; and Corporals Theophilus Mountz, Wm. H. Crandall, John G. Bobb and Levi M. Coover. It was named Company C, attached to the Sixteenth Regiment under Thomas A. Zeigle, of York, and to the Fourth Brigade under Colonels Miles and Longnecker. Under the latter it went to the Shenandoah Valley and had the same experience as the company of Capt. Kuhns, which we have just noticed. On the re-enlistment of most of its men they were mustered into the United States service, and were the first company of Pennsylvanians which volunteered for the long term.

THE FIRST RESERVES.

On the 20th of April, 1861, Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, anxious to provide against what might be a long conflict, and in order to support those who had gone out as well as to protect the borders of our state, recommended to the Legislature which he had called together for the purpose, "the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States." Accordingly a law was passed that on the 15th of May there should be organized a body of men called the "Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth, to be composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of light artillery, to be enlisted in the service of the state for three years or for the war unless sooner discharged, and to be liable to be called into the service of the state at any time that the commander in chief should think best to suppress insurrections or to repel invasions; and further, to be liable to be mustered into the service of the United States at such times as requisitions should be made by the President." Camps for instruction were also to be established where the troops were to be quartered when not in active service, drilled and disciplined in readiness for a call from the commander in chief or the President, and armories were to be prepared for keeping and preserving their arms and accoutrements. The Governor then issued his proclamation for men to compose this corps, apportioning to each county the number which belonged to it according to population and the amount of previous enlistments. The whole number of companies was to be 142, each of which was to consist of 77 men between the ages of 18 and 45, and three companies were assigned to this county.* There was no necessity of waiting for the organization of these companies. They were already formed at Harrisburg, waiting to be mustered in. Some of those, however, who had

enlisted for three months were unprepared for the new terms of enlistment and returned to their homes, but their places were speedily made up.

The old organization called the "Carlisle Light Infantry," which had been in existence ever since 1784, but which had lately fallen into neglect, was now revived under Captain Robert McCartney, and was mustered in June 8th, 1871. The first and second lieutenants were Joseph Stuart and Thomas P. Dwyann; the sergeants were in their order John A. Waggoner, Andrew J. Reighter, Robert M'Manus and Abram Heiser; corporals, John A. Blair, Wm. Corbett, Frederic Deemer, Frederic K. Morrison and Daniel Askew. Capt. McCartney resigned Aug. 21, 1861, and was succeeded in October by T. P. Dwyann, who was killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862, and was followed by F. B. McManus until the company was mustered out June 13, 1864. Joseph Stuart was killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, and after a while John A. Crowl who had been promoted from the ranks successively to be corporal, sergeant and second lieutenant, became first lieutenant in his room.

The "Carlisle Guards" were mustered in on the 10th of June, though it had been formed as a new company as early at least as the 19th of April. Lemuel Todd was chosen by the men as Captain, George W. Cropp First Lieutenant, Isaiah H. Graham Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Wolf, James Broderick, Robert B. Smiley, George A. Keller Sergeants, and T. B. Kauffman, Isaac Gorgas, J. T. Bailey and Levi H. Mullen, Corporals.

These two companies, the former as company H, and the latter as company I, were attached to the Thirtieth regiment, and placed with the other Reserves under the command of Major General George A. McCall, an experienced officer of the regular army, at Camp Wayne, West Chester. A formal organization of the regiment was immediately effected by the choice of E. Biddle Roberts, of Pittsburg, as Colonel, Henry M. McIntyre, of West Chester, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lemuel Todd as Major. In consequence of the promotion of Captain Todd, George W. Cropp was elected in his place and continued in that position until Nov. 14, when Tobias B. Kauffman, and after him Isaiah Graham were chosen. Wm. D. Halbert became First Lieutenant, and on his discharge Feb. 20, 1864, he was succeeded by Wm. B. Wolf, until the final discharge of the company.

On receiving orders, after the battle of Bull Run to hasten as fast as possible to Washington the regiment passed through Harrisburg, and in spite of warnings of danger, and crowds of threatening rebels, though the streets of Baltimore, and were stationed at Annapolis. Here they were for some time engaged in guarding the railroad, in intercepting those secret supplies which had been liberally forwarded from Baltimore to the South, and in breaking up the free intercourse which had been maintained with the rebel armies. The seizure of an immense quantity of drugs which were on their way southward and the perfect order and good conduct of the regiment drew forth the especial commendation of General Dix in his official report. On the 30th of August the regiment was ordered by way of Washington to

* Pa. Volunteers, by Dates, Vol. I, pp. 639-44.

Tenallytown, Md., where it joined the general division of the Reserves under Gen. McCall. The Reserve corps was now more perfectly organized into three brigades, the first regiment being assigned to the first brigade under Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds. During the ensuing fall and winter it participated in the severe duties of the Virginia campaign about Dranesville, Manassas Junction and Fredericksburg. In the Peninsular campaign of 1862, it was actively engaged at various points but especially in the support of Cooper's Battery at Mechanicsville when it was fiercely assaulted by superior forces, maintained its position for three hours of terrible fighting and finally repulsed the enemy and slept upon the ground (June 26). For three subsequent days at Gaines' Mill, the regiment was in the hardest of the continued conflicts, and drew from Gen. Porter expressions of enthusiastic admiration. In these engagements, however, it suffered severely and lost not less than fourteen killed and nearly fifty wounded. Among the former was Lieutenant Stuart of company H, who had been ordered by Col. Roberts on entering the field on the third day (27th) to take the command of company B, which was without a commissioned officer. Crossing the Chickahominy, the regiment now went forward to New Market Cross Roads, where it once more in support of the same Battery maintained its position for five hours, repulsing three heavy charges of the enemy, until it was relieved at nightfall. Generals McCall and Reynolds having been captured, Col. Roberts now assumed command of the remnant of the division and received for himself and his regiment the special thanks of the commanding General. Having now fought in three severe battles since the 26th of June, the regiment was ordered on picket duty at Harrison's Landing, where Col. Roberts being absent on account of sickness, and Lieutenant Colonel McIntyre being wounded and a prisoner, Major Todd was put in command of the First Brigade. The regiment was soon after ordered to meet the old enemy it had left on the Peninsula at Centreville and South Mountain, at both which places it sustained severe conflicts and gained new laurels. At the latter place company H was so unfortunate as to lose its captain Thomas P. Dwyann, and a number of its men. It was soon afterwards engaged in the battles at Antietam creek, near Fredericksburg, and at other places. At Gettysburg it was commanded by Col. Talley, as their former much loved commander Col. Roberts had been taken upon the Governor's staff; and was attached to the fifth corps under General Crawford. On the 3d of July it occupied the centre in the First Brigade in the brilliant charge which threw such confusion into the enemy's flank. Again it was ordered back into Virginia, and during the remainder of the year it participated in the numerous battles, skirmishes and manoeuvres in which the army of the Potomac was engaged. During the winter it was engaged in keeping open the communication between the defences of Washington and the front, and finally had a share in the battles of Spotsylvania and Bethesda Church. At this last mentioned place the last day of its service was spent in an active participation in achieving a glorious victory. It was ordered home on the first of June by way of Washington and Harrisburg to Philadelphia where on the

13th it was mustered out of service. Few if any regiments have a more honorable history. From the commencement it mustered 1084 men, and of these 139 were lost by sickness and death on the battle field, 233 were wounded, 258 were discharged for disability contracted in the service, and 148 reenlisted as veterans.

THE SEVENTH RESERVES.

The "Carlisle Fencibles" were formed into a company and were awaiting orders on the 19th of April, 1861. On Thursday morning, June 6, they left Carlisle for West Chester, having received a beautiful satin flag the gift of Mrs. Samuel Alexander, a grand daughter of Col. Ephraim Blaine, on which was inscribed the motto: "May God defend the right!" It had chosen for its officers on the 21st of April, Captain Robert M. Henderson, First Lieutenant James S. Colwell Second Lieutenant Erkuries Beatty, First Sergeant John D. Adair. Capt. Henderson was wounded both at Charles City Cross Roads and at Bull Run, and was promoted Lieutenant Colonel July 4th, 1862. At the latter date he was succeeded as Captain by J. S. Colwell, and on the death of the latter at Antietam Sept. 17th, 1862, by E. Beatty. The latter had also been wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862, had been promoted from second to first Lieutenant July 4, 1862, was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel March 13, 1865, and was mustered out with the company June 16, 1864. Samuel V. Ruby became a first, and D. W. Burkholder a second Lieutenant, and Wm. Holmes (who died at Annapolis June 3, 1865), Wm. M. Henderson (who died at Carlisle March 12, 1862) and Van Buren Eby (who died a prisoner at Andersonville Aug 12, 1864), became at different times sergeants in the company.

A company was also raised near the same time at Mechanicsburg under Joseph Totten as Captain, Jacob T. Zug as first and George W. Comfort as second Lieutenant, and John W. Cook as first sergeant. Captain Totten was promoted Lieutenant Colonel a few weeks after the departure of the company and was succeeded as Captain by Henry I. Zinn, who resigned Nov. 30th, and was at once succeeded by Samuel King who continued until the company was mustered out June 16th, 1864. Jacob Zug was wounded and lost an arm Dec. 30, 1862, when he resigned and was succeeded as first Lieutenant by Jacob Heffelsinger, who was a prisoner from May 5th, 1864, to March 1st, 1865, and was discharged March 11th, 1865. George Comfort was killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13th, 1862.

On their arrival at Camp Wayne these two companies were attached to the Thirty-sixth Regiment, the Seventh of the Reserves, the first as company A and the other as company H. Elisha B. Harvey, of Wilkesbarre, was chosen Colonel, Joseph Totten Lieutenant Colonel, and Chauncey A. Lyman, of Lock Haven, Major. They had been raised and organized under the call for three months' men; but not being accepted as such on account of the number called out being full, the members of the companies remained at Harrisburg, were equipped and sustained at their own expense and were drilled until they were accepted for three years and sent forward. On the 27th of

July, having been ordered to Meridian Hill, near Washington, they were there mustered into the service of the United States and marched to Tenallytown, the point of general rendezvous for the Pennsylvania Reserves, where the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade under Gen. George G. Meade.

We cannot follow this regiment in all its marches and battles, for so active did it become that scarcely any important movement took place in which it was not a participator. After spending the autumn and winter in Northern Virginia, it was sent to the neighborhood of Richmond and brought face to face with the enemy. By this time it had acquired discipline and steadiness enough to be entrusted with the most responsible positions. At Gaines' Mills it resisted an attack upon Butterfield's Artillery, and though obliged to yield to overwhelming numbers its struggle was desperate and it brought off the caissons in safety. Capt. King of company II remaining to the very last, was captured with twenty of his men. The loss was severe, the killed, wounded and missing comprising nearly one-half of the regiment's effective strength. During the seven days fighting (June 26-July 2) which ensued, the Seventh was continually put forward where the danger was greatest and the conflict most severe, and when it was mustered at the close, only about two hundred out of the full ranked and high spirited body of men which had embarked on the Rappahannock a month before were present to answer to their names. The loss was three hundred and one, and among the wounded were Capt. Henderson, and Lieutenants J. T. Zug and E. Beatty. In consequence of many promotions which now took place, nearly all the officers of the regiment changed their positions. Capt. Henderson became Lieutenant Colonel. About the middle of August the brigade was sent back to the Rappahannock and united with the army of Northern Virginia under General Pope. At Groveton the Seventh led by Lieutenant Col. Henderson, was engaged for two days in a series of skirmishes which finally resulted in a heavy battle, in which the leader was again severely wounded and the general loss was great; but the ground was maintained and warm commendation was obtained from Generals Reynolds and McDowell. At the close of this campaign the army of the Potomac moved to Washington (Sept. 7th), but soon after marched through Maryland to the South Mountain where it again met the enemy and drove him from the passes there. At Antietam creek (Sept. 16th), the Seventh bore an important part and received high encomiums, but suffered once more heavy loss; Captain Colwell, and privates John Callio, Leo Faller, David Spahr and Wm. Culp of Comp. A being killed or mortally wounded by the explosion of a single shell. Two months later the regiment was near Fredericksburg, where it crossed the river Dec. 12th, and endured for some time the fire of Stuart's battery, unable to make a reply. Finally, however, the soldiers moved up the heights, leaped ditches, penetrated the woods and surprised the very trenches of Longstreet's Corps. The enemy's line was broken and the Seventh alone sent over one hundred prisoners to the rear. The advantage gained was finally lost,

but the honor and the trophies here gained were especially distinguished. The swords of three rebel Captains and the battle flag of a Georgia regiment were wrested from their owners by the privates of Company A, and a medal was afterwards given to Corporal Cart for his heroic conduct in capturing the colors. Gen. Meade in his report of the battle of Fredericksburg, said: "The Seventh engaged the enemy to the left, capturing many prisoners and a standard, driving them from their rifle pits and temporary defences, and continuing the pursuit till encountering the enemy's reinforcements they were in turn driven back." The losses, however, were grievous: Lieutenant Comfort was killed, Col. Bollinger and Adjutant Stout received painful wounds, Lieutenant Zug, of Company II, had his arm so shattered as to require amputation, six men were killed, seventy two were wounded and twenty-two were missing. The only notable event of the ensuing winter was the attempt to recross the river which ended in the terrible "mud march," remembered with more horror than even the pitched battles. So reduced had the Reserves now become that an effort was made in the Spring by the State authorities to have it recruited, but without success. The regiment, however, was now withdrawn from active operations and engaged in the department at Washington. Lieutenant Col. Henderson resigned his commission and became Provost Marshall of the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, Lieut. Beatty, who had been promoted Captain of Company A, was ordered on special duty as Assistant Adjutant General on Gen. Martindale's staff at Washington. The regiment remained for the summer and fall of 1863 at Alexandria, engaged principally in provost and guard duty. Early in the spring, however, the regiment was once more moved forward into the Wilderness, where on the 2d of May, near Chancellorsville, 272 officers and men, while ardently pressing forward upon the enemy, were surrounded and captured. The privates were soon after conveyed to the infamous prison pen at Andersonville where 67 of them are known to have died, others who were removed to Florence have left no record of their sufferings and death, and many others have since expired in consequence of the exposures and privations then endured. The record kept by Samuel Elliott, of Carlisle, of his prison life in Andersonville, has since been published and will be a lasting and veritable proof of the treatment there received, which for the honor of humanity, it is to be hoped was not general or justified by the higher authorities. The officers of the regiment were sent to Macon and were said to have been placed under the fire of our own guns at Charleston in order to defend the city from the attack of the Union forces. The little remnant of the regiment with a few recruits who had been brought to it by Captain King, of Company II, took part in the desperate fighting of the campaign against Richmond, until the close of its time of service. It then was mustered out at Philadelphia, June 16th, 1864, and received all along its route home the enthusiastic plaudits and welcome of the State authorities and its friends.*

* Bates' Pa. Vols., Vol. I. pp. 120, 22, 124, 144.

Two companies of Cavalry were organized in 1801, among the earliest in this arm of the service for the long term. One of these was called the "Big Spring Adamantine Guards," and had preserved its organization for half a century. It was now composed of 105 men and was commanded by Captain S. Woodburn, who, however, served only for a year and was discharged by special order, Aug. 28, 1862, when his place was supplied by Wm. E. Miller. The First Lieutenant was originally Wm. Baughman and afterwards E. L. Cauffman. The Second Lieutenant was at first Wm. E. Miller and after his promotion successively Louis R. Stille and Elwood Davis. It was attached to the 60th Regiment or Third Cavalry, under Col. Wm. H. Young, and was sometimes known as Young's Light Kentucky Cavalry. Under the severe discipline of Col. W. W. Averill at Washington, it attained a high spirit and efficiency. The first winter was passed near Washington, but in March 1862, it was moved forward to the south and was in the post of honor in the advance of General McClellan and at the siege of Yorktown. Averill's Cavalry was active in all the sad scenes of the succeeding summer near Richmond, at Harrison's Landing, in the battle of Antietam and during the invasion of Maryland. After the promotion of Col. Averill to a Brigadiership, the regiment was commanded (Nov., 1862), by Col. J. B. McIntosh, and was kept busy for the next year in Virginia, and during the winter of 1863-4 suffered severely for want of clothing and accommodations. Although the term of enlistment had expired, those who declined to reenlist were with their own consent sent to the Cumberland Valley to act against the rebels in their raid upon that region, and on the 24th of Aug., 1863, were mustered out of service. A veteran battalion was formed of such as were willing to enlist for another three years or the war, and was engaged in the remaining movements of the army of the Potomac.

The other company of cavalry was recruited under the authority of the Secretary of War, Aug. 27, 1861, by Wm. B. Sipes, of Philadelphia. It was recruited partly in Fayette, but principally from Cumberland county. It was attached to the Eighteenth Regiment (Seventh Cavalry), over which (Geo. C. Wyncoop, of Pottsville, was placed as Colonel, and Wm. B. Sipes as Lieutenant Colonel. David G. May, of West Fairview, was the original Captain of the company known as company K, but after his death at Chickamauga, Sept. 21, 1863, he was succeeded by James G. Taylor and after his death by Wm. H. Collins. Joseph G. Vale, a lawyer of Carlisle, was in Oct. 12th, 1861, a First Lieutenant, but in August, 1862, he was promoted to be the Captain of company M in the same regiment. As soon as it was mustered in, it was sent west, and after a season of instruction, it was assigned to the department of the Cumberland, and employed in Tennessee during the busy campaigns of 1862 and 1863. During the closing part of the latter year it was sent forward as far as Chickamauga where Lieut. Vale was wounded; and early in 1864 it was sent back to Huntsville, Alabama, where its time expiring most of the men were reenlisted and granted a brief furlough. It went with Sherman as far at least as Rome, but it had now become so much reduced by

severe service and losses that it was no longer fit for the field and was sent back to Louisville, Ky. The regiment was, however, sent again South, was severely engaged in Alabama, marched across as far as Macon, Geo., where it remained until peace was concluded and it was mustered out of service Aug. 13, 1865.

Two companies of cavalry were organized in the summer of 1862, in compliance with an order of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, for three years service. Many of them were persons who had served in the militia for the short term of the previous year. They were called respectively II and I, and were attached to the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry which was the Ninety Second of the line. Company II was recruited under David H. Kimmel who was promoted to be Major, May 22d, 1863, when Wm. M. Shriver, before First Lieutenant in company I, took his place for six months after which he resigned and was succeeded by George A. Sherman. The first to act as First Lieutenant was Elisha A Hancock, until May, 1863, when he was promoted to be the Captain of another company and was succeeded by Thomas W. Jordan. Company I was commanded by Captain H. W. McCullough who was killed at Moor's Hill in Kentucky, June 6, 1862, and was succeeded by Wm. H. Longsdorf, who was promoted two years afterwards to be Major, and his place was filled for the remaining time by O. B. McKnight. The regiment took the name of the Lochiel Cavalry, and was commanded successively by Colonels Edward C. Williams, Thomas C. James and Thomas J. Jordan. Its principal field of action for the first two years was in Kentucky and Tennessee, but in the latter part of 1864 it was sent with General Sherman into Georgia and the Carolinas. It went through severe service, several times lost heavily, and closed its term the mere skeleton of what it was at first. Its record is a very honorable one.

In the latter part of 1861 an independent company of cavalry was recruited at Carlisle Barracks for three years under the authority of the United States. It was called the Anderson Troop, and was composed of young men from all parts of the State. A few persons from this county were enlisted in it, among whom was Edward B. Inhoff, of Carlisle, who in 1863 became a Quarter Master Sergeant, and continued with the company until it was mustered out, March 26th, 1863. It was thoroughly drilled at Carlisle Barracks during the fall and early winter, and in February was sent to Kentucky to act under Gen. Buell in the south-west. In June Capt. Palmer was sent back to Pennsylvania to recruit, when a regiment was raised and known as the Anderson Cavalry. A large number of the officers of the new regiment were taken from the Troop, but the Troop was never as a whole incorporated with the regiment, but kept up an independent organization. It was subsequently active in the campaign against Gen. Bragg under Gen. Buell, and when the former General retreated he was pursued as far as Nashville, where the Troop remained until Christmas, when the movement upon Murfreesborough began. Having been much reduced during the operations upon Stone river, Gen. Rosencrans directed that it should be mustered out of service March 24th, 1863.

130TH REGIMENT—NINE MONTHS' MEN.

In the summer of 1862, after the disbandment of the Three Months' Men, an effort was made to organize under the militia laws of the State a number of regiments for what many still hoped to be a sufficient time to finish the war—an enlistment for nine months. Many of the officers and men who enlisted in them were such as had served during the three months' service. Five full companies and one part of a company of this class were recruited in Cumberland county.

Company A was formed in Carlisle early in the summer of 1862, and chose for its Captain Wm. R. Porter, who remained in that office during the whole period of its service. Its First Lieutenant was John R. Turner, who in August became Quarter Master of the regiment; and its Second Lieutenant was John Hays, who soon became First Lieutenant and finally (Feb. 18th, 1863) Adjutant. Its first Sergeant was John O. Halbert, promoted Second Lieutenant December 28th, 1862, who was succeeded by Alphonso B. Beissel March 1st, 1863.

Company D was called from Shippensburg and vicinity, and had for its Captain James Kelso during the whole period of service. Its First Lieutenant was Samuel Patchell and its Second Lieutenant Daniel A. Harris.

Company E. was recruited at Newville, having for its Captain Wm. Laughlin, and after his death at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, 1862, Joshua W. Sharp, who had been from the first organization First Lieutenant. John P. Wagner succeeded Sharp as First Lieutenant. Henry Clay Marshall was at first Second Lieutenant, but was appointed Adjutant August 17th, 1862. First Sergeant Joseph A. Ege was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in place of John P. Wagner.

Company F was composed principally of Three Months' Men from Mechanicsburg who now chose for their Captain Henry I. Zinn, First Lieutenant John B. Zinn, Second Lieutenant W. A. Givler, First Sergeant Levi M. Haverstick. When Capt. Zinn was appointed Colonel, August 17th, 1862, John B. Zinn became Captain, and when he resigned, March 19th, 1863, he was succeeded by Levi M. Haverstick. Michael W. French was promoted from being a Sergeant to be Second and finally First Lieutenant. Wm. A. Givler was killed at Antietam, and was succeeded by M. W. French, who in turn was followed by Wm. E. Zinn.

Company G was recruited in and near Carlisle, and had for its Captain John Lee, who being chosen Major was succeeded by John S. Lyne, and on his discharge, Feb. 5th, 1863, by John S. Low. The First Lieutenant was J. S. Lyne, but on his promotion he was followed by Thomas D. Caldwell, before Second Lieutenant.

Company H was also recruited principally at New Cumberland and West Vairview under Captain John C. Hoffaker, who was discharged on the Surgeon's certificate Feb. 13th, 1863, when George C. Marshall, the First Lieutenant, took his place until the close of the term. John K. McGann, the Second Lieutenant, became the First and Sergeant Charles A. Hood became the Second.

On the organization of these companies with some others into a regiment August 17th, 1862, Henry I. Zinn was chosen Colonel, Levi Maish, of York county, Lieut.-Colonel, and John Lee Major. The day after the regiment was sent to Washington, where it remained under training until the 17th of September, when it was marched to Rockville and attached to French's Division of Sumner's corps.

It was soon moved on to the South mountain and took an honorable part in the battle of Antietam. Gen. French says: "The conduct of the new regiment must take a prominent place in the history of this great battle. Undrilled, but admirably armed and equipped, every regiment either in advance or reserve distinguished itself, but according to the energy and ability of their respective commanders. The report of Colonel Morris [under whom the 130th was] exhibits the services of his command. There never was such material in any army, and in one month these splendid men will not be excelled by any." The loss of the regiment was 40 killed and 256 wounded, and of these many afterwards died of their wounds. Lieut. Givler was among the killed and Lieut. Haverstick among the wounded. After the battle the regiment went into camp on the heights near Harper's Ferry, where it suffered from want of tents and hospital supplies, and the sick list rapidly increased. It was in the battle at Fredericksburg, and reduced as it had been it now lost from its small number nearly half of its force. Sixty-two were either killed or wounded, and among the former were Colonel Zinn and Captain Laughlin. Lieut. Haverstick was again among the wounded. It was again called to participate in the series of engagements in the neighborhood of Chancellorsville, in one of which Lieut.-Colonel Maish and Lieut. John Hays were wounded. On the 12th of May the term of enlistment expired, and on the 21st, at Harrisburg, it was mustered out of service. On the 23rd they were welcomed home by a large concourse of their fellow-citizens.

The part which was taken in the military service by the lawyers of Cumberland county was especially honorable to them. At the very first call, when the example of prominent men was of peculiar importance, a large number of these gentlemen promptly gave in their names and entered in most instances as privates until they were promoted to office. Ignorant as they all were of military drill, they at once submitted to the instruction of a Sergeant at Carlisle Barracks, and as soon as possible left their pleasant homes for the severities of an ill-supplied and perilous service. In most cases this was at the sacrifice of health and sometimes of life, and they were intelligent enough to know beforehand what these sacrifices were likely to be. They were not alone, for they were accompanied by many in every walk of life. Among them were R. M. Henderson, John Lee, Lemuel Todd, A. Brady Sharpe, Christian P. Humrich, C. McGlaughlin, George S. Emig, C. P. Cornman, Joseph G. Vale, Wm. E. Miller, J. Brown Parker, Wm. M. Penrose, Joseph S. Colwell, S. V. Ruby, Wm. D. Halbert, D. N. Nevin, J. B. Landis, John Hays and J. M. Weakley. These took their places not in some single company or regiment to which a special eclat might be awarded, but wherever

their lot happened to fall. As, however, the companies belonging to the 130th were in process of formation at that time, most of them were connected with that regiment.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA—THREE YEARS' MEN.

When the two companies of Three Months' Men from Mechanicsburg who had served under Captains Kuhns and Dorsheimer were re-enlisted and reorganized Christian Kuhns served as Captain for one of these companies until April 2nd, 1863, when he was succeeded by First Lieut. James Noble until the close of the war. Joseph Armstrong became First Lieutenant June 3rd, 1863. This company was attached as Company A to the Eleventh Regiment which was sent to act with the army of the Potomac, and it participated in all the activities and hardships of the Virginia campaigns. Jacob Dorsheimer having served as Captain of the other company for over a year resigned, and was succeeded by Theodore K. Scheffer, who was followed by Samuel Lyon. It was organized as Company A in the 107th regiment under Colonel Thomas A. Zeigle, of York. This was also united with the army of the Potomac, and was active in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, with all the accompanying minor engagements. Both of these companies were among the first and the last in the service. They held on through all changes until the enemy finally surrendered, and then joined in the grand review at Washington, May 23rd, 1865, when it was mustered out of service.

Another company known as Company A and connected with the 101st regiment was mustered partially in this county. It was commanded at first by Captain David M. Armour and afterwards by James Sheaffer. It was engaged for some time in North Carolina, where most of the men were captured and shared for a few months in the horrors of the prison at Andersonville. Those who survived were finally exchanged, formed into a detachment and put on duty on Roanoke Island until the close of the war.

Near the close of 1861 a portion of a company was gathered in Cumberland county and marched to Harrisburg, but as it was not sufficient to form a full company it was united with another fragment from Cameron county, and organized by the election of Merrick Housler as Captain, James W. Ingram First Lieutenant and Daniel W. Taggart as Second Lieutenant. It was then united as Company G with the 84th regiment, and in the early part of 1862 was engaged in active service in West Virginia. In March it was moved eastward and lost heavily in the battle near Kernstown. After a severe campaign it was permitted to recover itself at Alexandria, but it was soon brought into prominence at the second battle of Bull Run, in the series of fights near Chancellorsville, in the great battle at Gettysburg, in the Wilderness and at the siege of Petersburg. The small remnant was then consolidated with the 54th, and participated in the operations on the Weldon Railroad.

MILITIA OF 1862.

After the disastrous second battle of Bull Run there were strong probabilities that the rebel army would move at once upon the Scuthern counties of Pennsylvania whose harvests and herds presented the prospect of a rich spoil. The entire Reserve Corps which had been originally organized for such an emergency was absent and fully occupied with the army of the Potomac. Already was the enemy across the Potomac and the danger was imminent. Under these circumstances the Governor of Pennsylvania called for 50,000 men to be organized as soon as possible and mustered at Harrisburg. The people everywhere flew to arms and hastened to the place of rendezvous. The first regiment was formed in this vicinity within two days after the summons. On the 14th of September the head of the army of the Potomac met the enemy and drove him back through the passes of the South mountain, and on the 17th encountered him at Antietam. In the mean time the militia which had been thus suddenly called out pushed forward fifteen thousand strong to Hagerstown, prepared to assist in case of any disaster, and were followed closely by ten thousand more. Still another body of 25,000 men were either at Harrisburg or on their way thither. But the enemy having been defeated, these troops were soon returned and disbanded agreeably to the conditions of their call. The first regiment so promptly on the ground was mustered in this county and were held in service only two weeks (Sept. 11-25). Its Colonel was Henry McCormick, Lieutenant Colonel Robert A. Lamberton and Major Thomas B. Bryson. Company A had for Captain Daniel Shelly and First Lieutenant Benjamin Longnecker. The officers of Company D were Captain Ephraim Cornman, First Lieutenant Lewis F. Lyne, Second Lieutenant Samuel Phillips (promoted to chaplain Sept. 15th, 1862). The officers of Company E were Captain Wm. H. Miller, First Lieutenant Ephraim G. H. Meck and Second Lieutenant Henry C. Shaffer. Those of Company G were Captains T. B. Bryson (promoted to Major), Wm. Bryson, and First Lieutenant Samuel Magaw.

Company H was recruited principally at West Fairview and vicinity under Captain Daniel May and Lieutenants David Reese and J. De-witt Sprout. It was one of the first to report at Head Quarters at Harrisburg, and while out it advanced beyond Hagerstown and back to Greencastle, a distance of thirty miles in about a half a day.

Company I was collected at Carlisle under Captain Christian P. Humrich, First Lieutenant John B. Alexander and Second Lieutenant Charles E. Maglaughlin. Gen. McClellan wrote to Governor Curtin: "The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call and hastened to the defense of their frontier no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy;" and the Governor of Maryland said: "The readiness with which the militia of Pennsylvania crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade shows that the border is in all respects but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites us Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

COMPANIES IN 1863.

Some companies were collected from the county near the close of 1862, and went into active service near the commencement of the next year. One of these was organized for the nine months' service and chose Martin G. Hale for its Captain, and Henry S. Crider for its First and Patrick G. McCoy for its Second Lieutenant. It was attached as Company F to the 158th regiment in which David B. McKibben was made Colonel, Elias S. Troxell Lieutenant Colonel and Martin G. Hale Major. In place of Captain Hale Henry S. Crider, and after his resignation, Feb. 12th, 1863, Samuel B. Deihl was chosen. Its principal service was in North Carolina, where it was engaged in saving the garrison at Washington which was surrounded and besieged by the troops of Gen. Hill. Succeeding in this it was sent North in June, and after joining Gen. Meade in his pursuit of Lee to the Potomac it was returned to Chambersburg and mustered out of service Aug. 12th, 1863.

Company F of the 162nd Pennsylvania line was recruited under the call which the President made upon this State July 2nd, 1862, for three regiments of cavalry. It was raised under Captain Charles Lee in Cumberland county, and the regiment to which it was attached is usually known as the Seventeenth cavalry. It was enlisted for three years, and had for its Colonel Josiah H. Kellogg, of the United States cavalry, till Dec. 27th, 1864, and after him James Q. Anderson. Early in January, 1863, it was united with the Second Brigade under Col. Thomas Devin, in which it served through the entire term. It was with Gen. Hooker in the Ohancellorsville campaign, under Buford at Gettysburg, back to Eastern Virginia next year, with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley and with the army of the Potomac when peace was concluded. In his farewell Gen. Devin said: "In five successive campaigns and in over three score engagements you have nobly sustained your part. Of the many gallant regiments from your State none has a brighter record, none has more freely shed its blood on every battle-field from Gettysburg to Appomattox. Your gallant deeds will be ever fresh in the memory of your comrades of the Iron Brigade and the First Division."

There were men from Cumberland in the Eighteenth Cavalry, which was the 163rd of the Pennsylvania line, but we have been unable to discover the company or companies in which they served.

Company B of the 165th regiment of drafted militia was formed in the eastern part of the county about the 1st of November, 1862. Charles H. Buehler was the Colonel and Edward G. Fahnestock the Lieutenant Colonel, Abraham J. Rupp Captain and Henry Lee First Lieutenant. The principal theatre of its action was in North Carolina. It was engaged in no general battle, but in several severe skirmishes and in much laborious duty, until the close of its term, July 28th, 1863.

COMPANIES IN 1864—ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Squadrons of the 200th and 201st regiments were recruited in Cumberland. One of these fragments was from the eastern part, in the towns of West Fairview and New Cumberland. They were engaged principally in Virginia. The 200th had an especially active service and was highly complimented at the close of its term by Gen. Hartranft for its steadiness and gallantry near Petersburg, March 24th, 1865. The movements of the 201st were principally in Eastern Virginia, and were very effective. Companies G and H and part of Company D in the 102nd regiment were mustered from Cumberland county and were commanded by Captains David Gochenauer, John P. Wagner and S. C. Prowell. The principal employment of this regiment after a thorough drill and instruction at Chambersburg was on the Manassas Gap Railroad to keep it open for the supply of Sheridan during his brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah. This was no easy task, for it was constantly infested by Moseby and his guerillas, who were often disguised in our uniform and made the service more unpleasant and often more dangerous and harrassing than that on more extensive battle-fields. In the 209th regiment companies A and F of Cumberland county men were mustered (Sept. 16th, 1864) under Captains John B. Landis and Henry Lee. The regimental officers were Tobias B. Kauffman Colonel, George W. Frederick Lieutenant Colonel and John L. Ritchey Major. Most of the officers and men had served in other organizations, and were therefore not entirely without experience and discipline. It was soon sent to the front and posted near Fort Harrison, between the James and Appomattox rivers. Capt. Landis with 113 men here garrisoned a redoubt and attained much skill by continental picket and garrison duty. In an attack upon the picket line Nov. 17th, Col. Kauffman, Capt. Lee and Lieut. Hendricks, with 19 men, were captured and were held as prisoners until near the close of the war; but the attack was handsomely repulsed by the main body. In the latter part of November it was transferred from the army of the James to that of the Potomac, and was brigaded with the 200th under Col. Charles W. Diven and in the Division of Gen. Hartranft. During the winter the regiment was engaged in drill, in fatigue duty upon fortifications and in the construction of roads and sometimes in demonstrations against the enemy. When Fort Stoneman was captured by the enemy the regiment became actively engaged in its recapture and gained much reputation for bravery and firmness; in consequence of which a temporary disaster was turned into victory. The enemy's works were there assaulted (April 2nd), and with considerable effort and loss were finally carried, and the regiment went to Petersburg. The rebel army soon after this surrendered, and the whole regiment except some new recruits was mustered out of service.

EMERGENCY AND STATE MILITIA OF 1863.

The successes of the rebel armies during the latter part of 1862 and the early part of 1863 so emboldened their leaders that an invasion of Pennsylvania at its southern central and its extreme western points and of Ohio below Cincinnati was seriously contemplated. It was with no little apprehension that whispers of this design were heard by the authorities of these states. They became more serious from the fact that a turbulent class of men in the northern cities and in the mining districts had begun to exhibit tokens of extreme discontent on account of the proposed draught. From the failure of the threatened invasion the year before and the asserted uselessness of the troops then raised to meet it, it was difficult to convince many of the inhabitants of the threatened districts of the necessity of preparation for such an emergency. A call, however, was sent forth for troops, and two new military departments were created in Pennsylvania, those of the Susquehanna and the Monongahela (June 9th, 1863). In the first of these, with his head quarters at Harrisburg, Major General Darius N. Couch was made commander. On the 15th of June, Chambersburg was taken possession of by Gen. Jenkins' Brigade, and it was evident that Gen. Ewell was pressing up the Cumberland Valley. Nothing seemed to stand in the way of his progress, for the Reserves which had been designed for the defence of the State had all been mustered into the United States' service and were in other states, and the federal forces at this time seemed to have all they could do in other quarters. It was plain enough from the effort of the former year, from the numbers who were afterwards draughted, and from the multitudes who were unemployed and complaining that men enough were still left if they could be enlisted, armed and brought into the field. Soon these began to assemble at Harrisburg and demand an organization. They were received with the promise that they would be returned to their homes as soon as the emergency which called them forth was over. It is impossible to ascertain how many of these troops were raised in this county, as they were mustered without reference to localities; but we notice at least one (company B of the 47th regiment) under the command of Thomas B. Bryson, who had come out with his company on a similar occasion. Others doubtless there were, though many were reluctant to leave their homes at such a time. General Knipe, who had been sent up the Valley with some New York militia, was soon compelled to fall back to Carlisle and finally to Oysters' Point, near the Susquehanna. After the battle at Gettysburg the militia were pushed forward up the valley, a part of them joining the main army. It was active in gathering in and caring for the wounded. A portion of them were also sent under Col. J. P. Wickersham into the mining districts, where a collision with certain disaffected parties appeared imminent. In August and September most of these emergency men were mustered out, few of them having been in mortal conflict, but all of them having performed an important service.

A company was mustered in this county in the early part of 1865 for the purpose of supplying the place of company D, which had become vacant in the 78th regiment of militia. It was organized under the captaincy of John A. Swartz and was assigned in March. It was sent to Nashville, Tennessee, and participated with the army of the Cumberland under Gen. Thomas in the brilliant campaign which swept the rebel army from that State, and it was finally mustered out of service Sept. 11th, 1865.

COLORED TROOPS.

In the year 1863 the authorities began to muster troops composed entirely of colored men from all parts of the State. It was conceded that some of the bravest and most effective companies in the army consisted of these men. As none of them had been trained to be field officers they were necessarily dependent upon others for their commanders, but many of them exhibited such an aptitude for the drill and discipline of the camp and field that they were soon found capable of many offices. Two or three parties we know went from this county. John O. Brock, of Carlisle, entered company F of the 43rd "United States Colored Regiment" April 5th, 1864, and soon (Jan. 5th, 1865) became Quartermaster Sergeant for the regiment, and continued in that position until mustered out, Oct. 20th, 1865. We are, however, unable to trace the other companies and men who belonged to this class.

IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Among those connected with the regular army whose origin or homes were in this county may be mentioned Washington L. Elliott. His father, Commodore Jesse Duncan Elliott, was second in command at the battle of Lake Erie (Sept. 10th, 1813), and received a gold medal from Congress for meritorious services on that occasion. He was born at Carlisle, March 31st, 1825, spent three years at Dickinson College, graduated at West Point (1844), was commissioned Second Lieut. of a mounted rifle regiment in 1846, served in the Mexican war and on the frontiers, where he became successively First Lieutenant (1847) and Captain (1854), and until 1860 was engaged in the service among the Indians. At the commencement of the civil war he was employed under General Lyon in Missouri, was in the battles at Springfield and Wilson's creek, was commissioned (Sept. 1861) a Colonel in the Iowa volunteer cavalry, and (1862) a Major in the First U. S. Cavalry, and commanded a brigade of cavalry in the army of the Tennessee at the capture of New Madrid, Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth and the raid on the Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. In June 1862, he was promoted to be a Brigadier General of U. S. Volunteers, was chief of cavalry in the Army of Virginia, and was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. For six months after September, 1862, he was in command of the department of the Northwest, but in July, 1863, he was assigned to the command of a division of cavalry in the army of the Potomac, and in October to the command of another division in the army of

the Cumberland, reinforcing General Burnside in East Tennessee. Here he was engaged in the action of Mossy creek, became chief of cavalry in the army of the Cumberland, and was employed in the Atlanta campaign and in the pursuit of General Hood. In the latter part of 1864, and in the first half of 1865 he commanded a division in the Fourth Army Corps, and participated in the battles around Nashville, and was brevetted for his gallant and meritorious services a Brigadier and soon after a Major General in the regular army. He has since been in command of different military Districts: has seen much hard service from which he has seldom sought any furlough, and has gone through all gradations of rank until his recent promotion to be a Colonel in the Third U. S. Cavalry.

Samuel Sturgis was born at Shippensburg in 1822, and was graduated at West Point in 1846. In the war with Mexico, he had been brevetted a Lieutenant of Dragoons, and had distinguished himself at the battle of Buena Vista. After the war he had been assigned to New Mexico, where his talents and good conduct drew from the Legislature a vote of thanks, and from the executive and judicial departments a recommendation for promotion. With the rank of a Captain, but in the command of six companies among the hostile Kiowa and Comanche Indians, he so effectually put down opposition that he was especially commended in the Secretary's report to Congress. When the rebellion broke out he was in command of Fort Smith, in Arkansas, where most of his officers took part with the South and combined with the citizens and the Governor to deliver up the fort to the Confederate authorities. He so managed that when the Governor arrived, he had marched with the two companies which had formed the garrison and all the valuable stores, beyond their reach on the way to Fort Leavenworth. He was now made a Major of the First regular cavalry. In May, 1861, with 2600 men he joined General Lyon on Grand River, and at Springfield. After Lyon's fall he had command of the troops, and after a severe engagement of three hours routed the enemy. His ammunition, however, being exhausted he was obliged to retire. He was then made a Brigadier General and served during the war in Virginia and in the South.

Another of these officers was Captain John R. Smead, son of Captain Raphael C. Smead, a professor at West Point, who had died of the yellow fever while returning by ship to his family at Carlisle, from the Mexican war (1848). John was born in 1830, graduated at West Point about 1851, and when the rebellion began was engaged with Prof. Bache on the Coast Survey. He then entered the 2nd Artillery, but was immediately made a Captain in the 5th Artillery with a battery of eight guns. He was in the battles of the Peninsula before Richmond, and was killed at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 31, 1862, while leading his battery in the thickest of the engagement. He was struck by a ten pound cannon ball which came ricocheting over the field and tore away one half of his head, killing him instantly. His remains were brought home to Carlisle.

Intimately associated with him was Alexander Piper, who graduated at West Point in 1851, and after seven years' service in the Ar-

tillery in California and Oregon was engaged as an instructor at the Military Academy. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he joined his company, and participated in all the great battles of the Virginia campaign. In the first battle of Bull Run he served as aid-de-camp to General Sherman, in 1863 he commanded the 10th N. Y. Volunteers which garrisoned a line of fortifications on the east of Washington, and was the chief of artillery under General Ord. He was soon after in the same position in the Army of Virginia under Major General Sheridan, and continued in it until the close of the war. He was then assigned to duty on the academic staff at West Point where he now remains as one of the instructors. His brother James W. Piper went to Washington immediately after the President's first proclamation April, 1861, and enlisted as a private in Captain Smead's company of District Volunteers. At the close of the three months term, he reenlisted, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Captain Smead's Battery, company K of the U. S. Artillery, and although without a special military education, exhibited striking talent for his new position. He was with his battery in all the prominent engagements of that region. On the death of Captain Smead at Bull Run, he was promoted to the command, and at the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 26th, 1862, he was severely wounded, and disabled for some months. After the war he served for several years as an instructor in the Military school for Artillery under Gen. Barry at Fortress Monroe. In the summer of 1870 his health declined and he had leave of absence for a season which he spent at Carlisle and its vicinity. After a protracted sickness he died Oct. 30, 1870.

CHAPTER SEVENTEENTH.—INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY.

Before the war and on the floor of the United States Senate, the future President of the Southern Confederacy asserted that the scene of conflict would be not Virginia but Pennsylvania and Ohio. Twice at least during the progress of the struggle there were indications that this idea had not been forgotten. The expedition of Stuart in 1862 had proved to be little more than a raid for supplies and horses, and when open threats of an invasion were sent forth next year, most people believed that it would turn out to be even less. But after the series of engagements on the Rappahannock in which the Northern Army had been disheartened if not defeated; when General Lee had

been reenforced by the accession of Longstreet's corps so that he had for the time a superior and splendid army; when the only region he could look to had been devastated and could give him no more supplies; when he had reason to think the Union army had been depleted by the expiration of the term for which most of its men had been enlisted; and when finally he heard intimations of an extensive disaffection throughout the North and of actual mobs in prospect in the cities and mining districts, he was perhaps warranted in making the venture. Endeavoring for a while to conceal his departure by maintaining an appearance of strength in his late quarters, he moved northwards with as much celerity and secrecy as possible, sending before him some portions of his forces to open the way. Near the middle of June, 1863, General Milroy was driven from Winchester with the loss of nearly all his ammunition and artillery and a portion of his men. His baggage train was saved and with a few hundred men moved rapidly the whole length of Cumberland Valley, communicating in its hasty flight to the several towns and villages the first reliable reports that the invasion was like to be a reality. On the 15th of June General Jenkins in pursuit of this train reached Chambersburg, but contented himself with gathering an immense body of horses and cattle, and returned. On the 16th General Ewell with a part of his corps crossed the Potomac at Williamsport. It was the intention of General Lee to reach the Susquehanna in two divisions, one by way of Carlisle with the ultimate design of reaching Harrisburg, and the other by way of Gettysburg, York and Lancaster. Accordingly on the one line Gettysburg was occupied by a force from Hagerstown on the 26th, and on the 28th the bridge across the Susquehanna at Columbia was reached and was burned by the order of the Union commander. On the other line Chambersburg was reached as early as the 20th, and proceeding along the Cumberland Valley Rail Road the army entered Shippensburg on the 25th, and Rhodes' division of General Ewell's corps was sent forward to occupy Carlisle.

The people along the valley had been slow to believe that the enemy would ever penetrate any great distance beyond the borders. The property which had been removed on hearing of Jenkins at Chambersburg, was in many instances returned on learning that he had retired. But when the news was received that the main body of the rebel army was across the Potomac (June 24-26), and above all when a whole corps of men were in Chambersburg and steadily advancing, the tumult in every part of the valley and especially along the main roads was prodigious and universal. Everything valuable, goods, cattle, furniture, cars, and whatever was likely to be of use to the enemy was removed to a distance. Large quantities of flour and grain in storehouses were distributed to private families, and every place which could be devised for concealment was filled with the contents of stores and shops. Military men, either formed themselves into companies or absented themselves, and a large number of refugees fled in wild confusion beyond the Susquehanna.

On the 26th Governor Curtin, as we have seen, issued his call for 60,000 men for ninety days, and ten regiments at once flew to arms

and were mustered within a week from the vicinity of Harrisburg. Companies were formed in the county under Martin Kuhns, John S. Low, A. Brady Sharp, David Black and Robert B. Smiley. General Knipe with his two New York regiments continued slowly to retire from Shippensburg towards Carlisle and steps were taken which seemed to imply that a stand was to be made two miles west of Carlisle. One of those companies (the 8th), was stationed on the Walnut Bottom road, and another (the 71st), on the Chambersburg turnpike where a barricade and some slight defences were thrown up and rifle pits were dug. On Wednesday morning the companies which had been formed were marched out to these works on the turnpike, and some preparations were made to resist the invaders. Pickets were thrown out, the lines were lengthened, the companies were kept in order and it was expected that a fight would take place the next day.

THE RETREAT.

It soon, however, became evident that any resistance would be worse than in vain. The two regiments of regular troops and four or five incomplete and ill armed and undisciplined militia were of no importance before the force now advancing. Captain Boyd, of the New York Cavalry, who had been on picket in the direction of Shippensburg, was driven in and reported that a large body of the enemy were at that town and that an advanced portion of four or five hundred mounted infantry were within four miles of Carlisle. General Knipe gave the order to fall back that evening into town. The next day as the officers mingled with the citizens significant hints were thrown out that the whole valley was to be given up to the enemy as far as the Susquehanna. Works had been erected on a hill opposite Harrisburg, and it was evident that the river was intended to be the first line of defence. Friday the 26th was spent in gloomy expectation, though some rumors prevailed that not a rebel had been seen below Shippensburg. On Saturday morning Captain Boyd's cavalry passed through Carlisle and announced that the rebel advance was within a half mile of town, when a deputation of citizens, consisting of Col. Wm. M. Penrose and Robert Allison, Assistant Burgess, was sent to hold a conference. It was then stated that no force capable of resistance was in town and that any public demonstration of hostility on the part of the invaders would only create needless alarm; and the commanding officer agreed that no one should be molested who would remain quiet.

OCCUPATION OF CARLISLE.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday morning (June 27th), four hundred cavalry under General Jenkins entered town and made an immediate demand of fifteen hundred rations. In less than an hour the market house was filled with an abundant supply for men and horses, and during the afternoon General Ewell's whole corps came in and took possession of the Garrison. The commander was familiar with the Barracks and the town, for he had been stationed there some

years before and now renewed his acquaintance with a few of the citizens. A proclamation was at once posted up in every part of the town informing the people that private persons and property would be unmolested, except under officers properly designated; that the local authorities would receive requisitions for the necessary supplies of the army to be paid for at the market price; that if these requisitions were not complied with, the supplies would be taken by persons regularly appointed to exact them; that no intoxicating liquors must be sold without a written permission from the Major General commanding, and all persons having such liquors in possession must report the fact under penalty of its seizure; and that all acts of impropriety on the part of the soldiers would be severely punished on their being reported to their officers. The manner of the General was courteous, but his demand for supplies, medicines and surgical instruments was so extravagant that no attempt was made to comply with it.

SUNDAY, JUNE 28th.

The ministers of the respective churches were informed on Saturday evening that it was the desire of the commanding officer that public worship should be conducted on the morrow in the usual manner; but as word was privately circulated that the public stores and shops and every place where goods were supposed to be secreted would then be searched, few were inclined to attend their religious meetings, and only two or three churches were opened. The chaplains of the troops encamped on the College Campus and at the garrison preached to their respective divisions, and it was gratifying to observe the fervor with which most of the men joined in the services. Guards were stationed at every street corner, on the public square and by the hotels to maintain order, and to receive any complaints which the inhabitants might make of the conduct of the soldiers. Many requests were made for provisions, but every one was informed that nothing was demanded in this way except by free bounty. Many discussions on political and moral questions were held between the soldiers and the citizens which were conducted with good humor and mutual respect. Several parties of men and officers, however, were engaged during the whole day in visiting the stores and shops of the town: making an inventory of cloths, groceries, shoes, hardware, hats, flour and other articles wherever found, which might be used for the army. It was evident that the officers were possessed of very minute information. They were able to go directly to the stores and warehouses belonging to our business men, to give exact specifications of the amount in their possession a few days before, and even to point to places of concealment which could have been known only to confidential friends. Some of these business men suffered severely from the exactions made upon them, and many teams went southward during the succeeding days loaded with supplies. Immense herds of cattle and horses and flocks of sheep and droves of hogs were driven from the county for the supply of the army in the South. And yet the amount of such supplies was much smaller than was expected on account of the want of time and means of transportation.

With the utmost diligence they were unable to remove more than a third of what was inventoried.

MONDAY, JUNE 29th.

For a few days the people of the county knew what it was to be cut off from all intercourse with the surrounding world. Pickets were stationed beyond Mechanicsburg on every public road, which stopped all travel eastward, telegraphic and postal communications were entirely broken off, and no one could know what was being done by the civil and military authorities beyond the river. But on Monday morning it was evident that something of importance had taken place and rumors began to circulate that the whole force was about to leave. Nothing had been said by the Southern officers or men in their conversations with the citizens of any movement except one toward Harrisburg and ultimately to Philadelphia. About noon General Johnson's division which had been encamped at McAllister's Run, received orders to march, and that evening commenced a retrograde movement in the direction of Stoughstown, Shippensburg and Fayetteville. It was a hurried movement and the discipline which had before been maintained was much relaxed. Every farm was visited by men without the restraint of their officers, much plunder of a small but vexatious kind was seized upon, and some personal outrages of a brutal character are said to have been committed. Fields of wheat ready for harvest and of growing corn were trampled under feet by bands of infantry and cavalry who needlessly and wantonly wandered out of their proper direction. At every point beyond Carlisle all except a few pickets were called in. Discipline, however, was maintained and nothing could be complained of beyond the unavoidable hardships of a military occupation.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30th.

At three o'clock in the morning, the rumbling of wagons and the tramp of men and horses indicated that the movement from Carlisle was begun. It was soon discovered that the main body was about taking its departure. The divisions encamped on the college green, and Gen. Ewell, with his columns from the garrison, marched through town in the direction of Mount Holly. About two hundred cavalry remained for provost duty until night, when they also took their leave. It had been General Ewell's intention when he first reached this place to destroy the United States barracks which he was occupying, but at the earnest solicitation of some former friends he was induced to spare them. Even the records of the post and some private property belonging to former officers had been left in order. But no sooner were the buildings evacuated, than the usual excesses were indulged in by some dissolute persons who had been in attendance. Books and papers, clothing and furniture, bedding and wood work were ruthlessly destroyed, and neighboring houses which had been forsaken by the inhabitants were broken through, robbed and wantonly defaced. It was estimated that as many as two hundred deserters were found after the departure of the troops, many of whom had been supplied

with citizens' clothes and secreted in the fields and neighboring mountains by the inhabitants. Some of these proved to be high minded and patriotic men, who had been forced into the ranks and embraced this opportunity for an escape; some of them enlisted afterwards in the Union service and ultimately settled in business at the North. The pickets who had been left on the roads toward Harrisburg, gathered up some of these stragglers, but even they before noon were gone. Just as the people commenced rejoicing, a cavalry force of over 400 men made its appearance on the Dillstown road by the Carlisle gas-works, and began to take possession of the streets. They were under the command of a Colonel Cochran, who indulged them in much greater license and allowed them to ride wildly among the people. In some way they became possessed of intoxicating liquors, under the influence of which military discipline was lost, and the inhabitants retired that night with a more uneasy feeling than they had had during the occupation.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1ST.

Early on Wednesday morning the town was gladdened by the return of Colonel Boyd with his 200 men of the New York 2nd cavalry. They had been at the extreme eastern part of the county in the neighborhood of Fort Washington, and had had on Sunday evening a slight artillery skirmish at Oyster's Point, about three miles west of Harrisburg, with a small party of General Jenkins' men. That General had spent a night at Mechanicsburg and on Sunday advanced with a few men to reconnoitre the bridge over the Susquehanna, but on seeing the preparations there had deemed it prudent to retire. This was the farthest point in the direction of Harrisburg to which the invading troops ventured to proceed. On hearing the rapid progress of the Union army under General Meade in his rear General Lee at once perceived that he could not safely advance with such a force between him and the base of his operations, and that a great battle was inevitable in the neighborhood of Gettysburg. Both armies had mustered in unexpected strength and discipline, and neither could afford to dispense with any of its forces. Every regiment was called in and summoned in haste to the expected field of conflict. But there were a few regiments in both armies near the river to which the summons could not be sent in time, and which therefore were unaware of the movements of the main bodies. Early in the afternoon General W. F. (Baldy) Smith, who had taken the command in this valley, reached town. There were then under him two Philadelphia regiments, one militia battery from the same city, parts of two New York regiments and a company of regular cavalry from Carlisle Barracks. While he was selecting a suitable place for his artillery, a body of rebel troops made its appearance near the east end of Main street, at the junction of the Trindle Spring and York roads. One or two rebel horsemen rode nearly to the centre of the town, but hastily returned to their companions, who sat in their saddles and gazed up the street at the Union infantry. A call to arms was at once made, and those companies which had been disbanded during the occupation of the

town came together, and with other citizens armed themselves as best they could, and formed a line of skirmishers along the Letort. These kept up a desultory fire upon the advanced portion of the enemy and prevented them from penetrating our lines. Of course such an opposition was soon driven in and silenced, but for a while its true character could not be known. It was not long before the whizzing and explosion of shells in the air over and within the town announced that a formidable enemy was at hand. No warning of this had been given, and it was soon accompanied by grape and canister, raking the principal street and the central square.

As twilight set in a flag of truce was forwarded to General Smith, informing him that General Fitzhugh Lee, with a force of three thousand cavalry, was ready for an assault, and demanded an immediate and unconditional surrender. The offer was promptly declined, and was followed by a threat that the shelling of the town would be at once resumed. "Shell away," replied General Smith, and scarcely had the bearer of the flag left before a much fiercer bombardment commenced. And now began a general flight of the inhabitants into the country, into cellars, and behind everything which was strong enough to afford hope of protection. A stream of women and children and infirm people on foot was seen with outcries and terrified countenances in almost every direction. Some of these fell down breathless or seriously injured by some accident, and lay in the barns or by the fences through the ensuing night. To add terror to the scene the sky was lighted up by the flames of a wood yard in the vicinity of the rebel encampment, and about ten o'clock the Barracks and the Garrison were burned and added their lurid glare to the brightness. In the middle of the night there was another pause in the firing, and another call for a surrender was made, to which a rather uncourteous reply was made by General Smith, and the shelling proceeded, but with diminished power and frequency. It is supposed that ammunition had become precious in the hostile camp.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2ND.

On Thursday morning it was found that General Fitzhugh Lee had withdrawn his entire force across the South mountain in the direction of Gettysburg, and that the whole valley was free from hostile troops. An opportunity was now given to ascertain the amount of injury done. Many houses had been struck, and furniture broken by the shells which had passed through walls and windows. The churches and court house which were in the centre of the town had been penetrated by these missiles, but no very serious destruction was visible in any part of the town. One soldier lost his life and two or three others were wounded, but none of the inhabitants were injured in life or limb. Communications were immediately opened with Harrisburg.

The night before a young man of Carlisle had been sent through the enemy's pickets who gave the first reliable information to General Couch and the State authorities respecting the condition of affairs in this county. Additional troops were forwarded, for by this time

many thousands of recruits had flocked from all central Pennsylvania, and were forwarded as quickly as possible towards Gettysburg. All eyes were now turned in the direction of that town, for during the day heavy firing was distinctly heard, and the news of a decisive battle was anxiously waited for.

WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG.

Not long were we obliged to wait, for confused reports at first, and by Monday more distinct intelligence gave hope that the invasion of this state was at an end. By Tuesday and Wednesday piteous appeals came for help to attend upon the multitudes of wounded and dying soldiers of both sides who remained after the battle. Nearly all our physicians and many others in every part of the county hastened to the scene of distress. Even the chaplains of the rebel regiments which had lately occupied our town, sent messengers entreating for humanity's sake that help might be sent for those slaughtered multitudes which had so lately thronged our streets. The chapel and recitation rooms of Dickinson College and one of the churches were for some time crowded with sick and wounded men. The latter building finally became a permanent hospital, during which an organized society of men and women attended daily upon about eighty men. Other towns throughout the county in like manner received their quotas of the wounded, for whom an intense sympathy was felt, and generous efforts and contributions were put forth.

ALARM IN 1864.

There was another invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel forces in 1864, but it affected this county only by the alarm which it produced. The confederate army crossed the Potomac in July, and a column of 3000 men were sent across the border of the state. None of the towns visited suffered further than by the loss of such supplies as were needful for the troops, except Chambersburg, on which an unusual vengeance was wreaked professedly in retaliation for Sheridan's desolation of the valley of the Shenandoah. In obedience to General Early's orders the town was deliberately set on fire in open day and at every alternate house (July 30th, 1863). The commander by whom these orders were executed was General McCausland, who showed himself inclined to mitigate none of their cruelty. No time was given to remove families or goods, an indiscriminate plunder was allowed to the soldiery, and in an hour the largest part of the town was reduced to ashes. Three millions of dollars were sacrificed with no prospect of advantage to any one, and three thousand non-combatant and peaceful citizens were made homeless. News of this conflagration were carried speedily to all the towns of Cumberland county, and the people were warned that similar scenes were to be expected wherever the troops should come. General McCausland, who had once been a student at Carlisle, was said to have no pleasant remembrances of his residence there, and threats of his were reported which created the worst apprehensions if the town should come under his power. General Couch was almost completely des-

titute of military force, since all the recruits which had been raised in the state had been sent to the armies in the South. At Chambersburg, when the confederate forces came upon him, he was said to have had less than a hundred men. A few militia men who were hastily collected under such officers as were at hand, were not likely to offer much resistance. The scenes of former years under similar alarms were now repeated with some aggravations. The attempt to save property by sending it across the river, into the country or into concealment was more universal and thorough, as the threatenings were more savage and the example of a sister town was more terrific. Happily the confederate force found good reasons for a speedy return, and no part of our county received a visit from it.

THE DRAFT.

So large had become the demand for recruits that the usual method of volunteering had been found entirely inadequate. Pennsylvania had sent into the field nearly 380,000 men, and now a demand was to be made of many thousands more. With the division of sentiment which prevailed, arraying a large portion of the people in opposition to the war, this new levy could not be raised without a conscription. A similar difficulty existed in most of the states, and hence an act of Congress was passed March 3rd, 1863, which had for its objects 1st, The enrolment of all men fit for military duty, in order to ascertain the exact force of the nation; 2nd, The drafting of a number needful to the present exigency of the war; 3rd, The provision for substitutes; and 4th, The arrest of the large number of deserters who had made their way home from the army. The enrolment was to include all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who were properly fit for military duty, and these were to be distinguished into two classes, the first embracing those between twenty and thirty-five, and the second those between thirty-five and forty-five. All persons thus enrolled were liable after July 1st to be called at any time into service. For the first draft one-fifth of the number of men enrolled in the first class was to make the quota. An attempt was made to equalize the number of drafted men in the different states, counties, districts and subdistricts to the number which had been already furnished. A state, county or district which had supplied a large number of volunteers was to receive credit for these, and was to be taxed for drafts in an inverse proportion, and such as had contributed less were to be taxed so as to equalize all alike. From this reckoning an estimate was to be made of what each district should contribute as its quota, and fifty per cent. was then added. Each name of the first class in the subdistrict was then written upon a separate slip of paper and placed in a circular box, which was then made to revolve and the names were taken out and registered. This was continued until the number of names required had been drawn. Men became soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names being drawn, and they were immediately liable to a notice to report for duty, and if they failed in so reporting they were liable to arrest as deserters. The payment of three hundred dollars or

the furnishing of an acceptable substitute procured an exemption from going personally upon duty.

An effort was made in many districts to avoid the expense and the unpleasantness of the draft by so stimulating the enlistment as volunteers that no draft would be necessary. Large bounties were offered for enlistments, generally amounting to three hundred dollars. Many counties so involved themselves that a heavy debt remains upon them even to the present time. In some cases the granting of such bounties was resisted on the ground that the county commissioners had no right to pay money for such purposes. For a time the draft was interrupted by the decision of a majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania pronouncing it unconstitutional, and granting an injunction against the whole proceeding. The next year, however, by a popular vote, one of the Judges who had given the majority on that Bench was left out, and another was chosen in his place, when the obnoxious decision was reversed and the draft went forward.

In the first draft, which took place during the last part of 1863, the whole number enrolled in Cumberland county was one thousand and four. The following table shows the subdistricts, the number enrolled and the number drafted viz :

Subdistricts	Twp. or Bors. in the Subds'ts.	No. enrolled	No. drafted
25	Ship'gh bor. & twp. & S. Hip'n	400	120
26	Hopewell Mifflin and Newburg	196	59
27	Newville and Newton	246	74
28	W. Pennsboro' and Frankford	329	95
29	Penn and Dickinson	253	75
30	N. Middleton and Middlesex	211	63
31	W. Ward, Carlisle	188	57
32	E. Ward, Carlisle	209	62
33	South Middleton	243	73
34	Silvers' Spring	207	62
35	Monroe and Upper Allen	255	76
36	Mechanicsburg	187	56
37	Lower Allen and New Comb'd	154	46
38	Hampden and E. Pensborough	286	86
		3364	1004

When the first draft was completed it was found much short of what it was expected to be. Among those who were drawn, including the fifty per cent. additional, twenty per cent. never reported themselves, being necessarily or wilfully absent from home; and among those who reported about thirty per cent. were found on examination physically defective, and about thirty per cent. were exempted for other causes mentioned in the act; so that only about forty per cent. of those examined were actually held for service. One-half of these paid the commutation of three hundred dollars; and of the remainder about two-thirds furnished substitutes and the other third were all that finally reached the field. The commutation money was used to procure recruits and as bounty to promote the re-enlistment of veteran volunteers; but the substitutes procured by the drafted ones were in many instances men of no character, who soon deserted and repeated their engagement under false names. The work

of recruiting by volunteering or by drafting was kept up until the very last months of the war. A record of the number furnished was kept in the Provost Marshal General's office at Washington, all recruits were accredited to each county, township and district, and the opportunity was given to each to complete its share as each call was made by volunteers. If this was not done the draft was resorted to.

STATE GUARD.

The experience which Pennsylvania had now twice passed through, had shown the necessity of a better preparation against a sudden invasion. On the first of August therefore Governor Curtin issued a proclamation convening the Legislature to take measures for the state defence. He recommended the formation of a special corps of militia by volunteering or by draft, to consist of due proportions of cavalry, artillery and infantry to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments, to be styled minute men, sworn and mustered into the service of the state for three years. These were to assemble for drill at such a place as the Governor might direct, to be clothed, armed and equipped and paid for all time in which they should be assembled for drill or for actual service by the state, and be liable to be called into service at any time. It would of course be most convenient that the larger part of this force should be organized in the counties adjoining the exposed border. The Legislature promptly passed the acts providing for these fifteen regiments to be known as the State Guard. The whole corps was directed to be organized under the care of Inspector General Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle. An order was at once issued calling for volunteers for three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and four batteries of field artillery. It subsequently appeared from General Todd's report that all efforts in every part of the state proved entirely ineffectual, on account of some defects in the law and the then pending draft. The principal reason for the giving up of this scheme was the brilliant campaign of General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, by which the enemy was driven from the vicinity of the border, and the danger of an invasion was obviously past.

CHAPTER EIGHTEENTH.—MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE WAR.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

An exhibition of the activities of the people during the war would be very defective which did not make account of what was done at home principally by the women for the comfort and relief of the absent soldiers. And yet it would be impossible to speak of these in detail. No record was kept of them. They were the spontaneous outflow of a hearty sympathy between the camp and home. It needed no appeals to call it forth. From the first trains of cars which went through our streets to the triumphant return of the troops there were persons waiting with refreshments and packages containing every imaginable thing which might be wanted by the soldiers. During the whole period of the war the country and the towns were continually traversed by wagons and teams collecting from the inhabitants the contents of large boxes and barrels, which were sent on to the front in great Pennsylvania wagons or freely forwarded by railroads and expresses. Every family had its "comfort bag," its box of delicacies, or its bundle of clothing, and not unfrequently went forth some volunteer laborer in connection with the Christian Commission to minister in camp or hospital. Not satisfied with the demands which the government made upon them many men contributed large sums of money, procured substitutes or themselves beyond the requirements of the law, and purchased freely supplies for their friends. Frequently a kind of correspondence was kept up between the donors and the recipients of these packages. Little notes would be attached to the articles sent, in which some word of cheer would be communicated as precious as the gift itself, and sometimes this would draw forth a humorous or a pathetic reply, though the parties were unknown to each other. Never, probably, were there armies in more perfect communion with the people at home. They were not mercenary soldiers, but citizens engaged in a common effort. The mere pecuniary amount of the contributions can never be estimated. Such as went through the Sanitary and Christian Commissions were reckoned by millions of dollars, but these constituted only a small part of what was sent forth. It was a new era in the work of benevolence. Men learned what they could do as to the amounts and the methods of giving.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Soon after the close of the war an effort was made to erect a suitable monument to such as had died in the war or from its effects. Monuments had been already erected in several towns and congregations, but it was generally thought that some more general expression of public sentiment was demanded. A meeting of citizens from all parts of the county was accordingly called some time in 1868, at which a committee was appointed to solicit contributions, to fix upon

a suitable location and to devise a proper draught for a monument. Subscriptions were soon obtained, and it was determined that the monument should be located on the public square in Carlisle, should be thirty feet high, ten feet six inches square and on a mound four feet high. The base was to be of Gettysburg granite, three feet high and ten feet square, surmounted by a marble pedestal, containing tablets for the names of the fallen soldiers, with a column of blue Pennsylvania marble at each corner representing cannon. This was to be surrounded again by a die containing the American shield, and it was to support a circular shaft capped by a globe surmounted by an eagle. The shaft was to contain a representation of folded flags, surrounded by a wreath of laurels and by a spiral band containing the names of the battles in which those whose memory the monument commemorates took part. The "Roll of Honor," containing the names of all the officers and soldiers from Cumberland county who fell in battle or who died from wounds or diseases contracted while serving in the war were to be inscribed on this monument, giving as far as possible the companies and regiments in which they served. The list of names in possession of the Secretary of the Commonwealth was examined, and public advertisement was made for any which might be known to others. In this manner was obtained the names of seventeen commissioned officers and two hundred and sixty-eight non-commissioned officers and privates, two hundred and eighty-three in all. The names of the officers were Colonels Henry J. Zinn and Henry J. Biddle; Captains John R. Smead, J. S. Colwell, Thomas P. Dwyne, George Cornman, Wm. Laughlin, Daniel G. May and Hugh McCullough; and Lieutenants Joseph Stuart, Geo. W. Comfort, Wm. A. Givler, Isaac B. Kauffman, Theodore Mountz, Alfred F. Lee, Wm. B. Blancy and James A. Dawson. To these were added Sergeant John B. Coover and Wm. F. Law, Assistant Engineer in the U. S. Navy. We have not room for the names of the privates, but they are familiar to those who are interested in such inquiries, and they have a monument in the popular heart better than that of marble. The work was completed by Richard Owens, Esq., of Carlisle, at a cost of about five thousand dollars, it was surrounded by a neat iron fence, and the shaft was raised to its place on the 9th of February, 1871.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN CHILDREN.

In 1863 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company made a donation of \$50,000 to assist in paying bounties to volunteers. As the Governor did not feel authorized to accept of this for the purpose designated, it was suggested by the donors that the fund should be applied to the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of soldiers. For some years efforts were made to secure the object proposed, and additional sums were granted by the Legislature. In 1864 a number of schools were found willing to receive such pupils, but it was soon discovered that no existing institutions were fitted to give them homes. In various ways, however, the State provided for them at an annual expense of nearly half a million of dollars. In 1867 the Whitehall

Academy at Camp Hill, near the river in East Pennsborough, was purchased by Messrs. F. S. Dunn and J. A. Moore, that it might be used exclusively as a school for soldiers' orphans. Under the care of Captain Moore as Principal, with two male and three female teachers, it became one of the best institutions of the kind in the State. In 1875 Messrs. John Dunn and Amos Smith became the proprietors, and Mr. Dunn acted as Principal until March, 1877, when Captain Moore again assumed the direction. In 1869 it had two hundred and nine pupils, of which 125 were boys and 84 were girls. Sixty-nine of these children were from Cumberland county. The annual expenses of the school have been about twenty-seven thousand dollars.

THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.

One of the most painful incidents connected with the civil strife, was the assassination of President Lincoln. He had borne the burden of command during the long night of horrors, and was just about to unite with the nation in thanksgiving for success. He had so endeared himself to all loyal hearts, that their joy could scarcely be full without his participation; when suddenly the news of his being shot fell like the shadow of a great eclipse over the whole sky. Never probably was there an incident which inflicted upon our people so general or so deep a sorrow. Public buildings of all kinds and many private dwellings throughout the land were draped in the habiliments of woe. For a few hours after the announcement of the deed, hopes were entertained that it might not be fatal, and the suspense was too deep for expression. Public bodies in session gave up all business, the people flocked to their churches to sit in silent prayer and the streets were thronged around the telegraph stations to hear in breathless impatience the expected tidings. And at last when the funeral procession moved across the land, there was a poignancy and sincerity of grief among the millions, such as ordinarily is felt only where a family mourns the loss of its head.

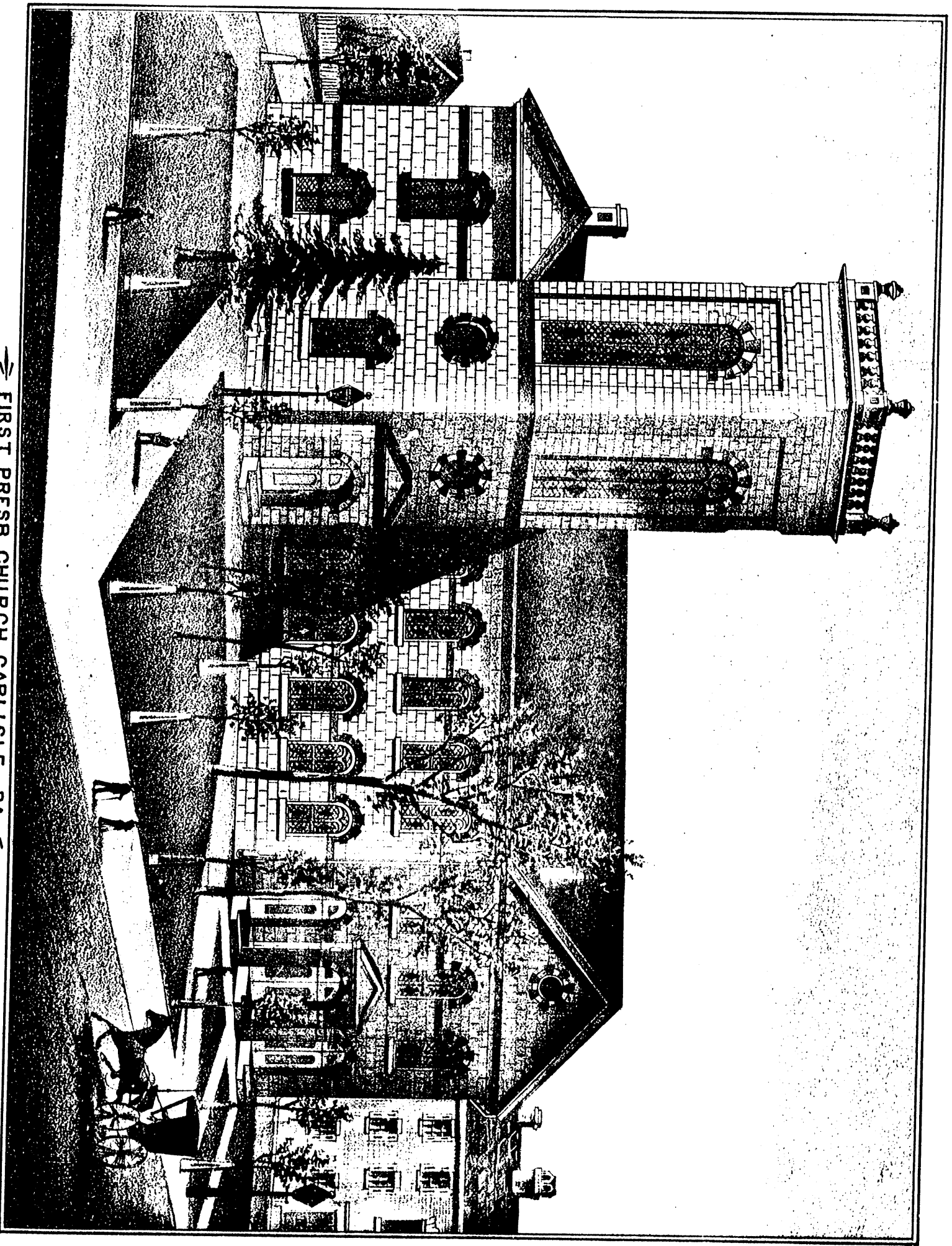
TAXES.

So great were the expenses of the war that every expedient was resorted to to lighten the burden for the time and throw it partially upon the future. A paper currency was given to the whole country, heavy debts with high interest were incurred by counties, boroughs and townships, and embarrassments were thrown into all kinds of business. An impatient spirit may perhaps find fault with the policy under which these evils were incurred, and doubtless some indiscretions may be pointed out, but allowance must be made for the great difficulties which had to be provided for, and the imperfection of the wisest counsels. The whole country has reason rather to be grateful that the terrible conflict was endured so bravely, and that the results have been no more disastrous. Most of the debts which were contracted in this county have been cheerfully borne and have been fully paid, while all of them are in process of extinction. The following table which has been furnished by the Treasurer, A. Agnew Thomp-

son, will show the amounts which were assessed upon the county, and of course the expenses which had to be provided for, during the whole period since the beginning of the war:

Years.	Amt. of State and Co. tax assessed each year.	Expense of Courts.	Expense of County Poor House.
1860			
1861	39,349 34	3,644 00	9,390 00
1862	78,427 01	8,024 00	9,180 00
1863	91,579 17	3,441 18	9,120 00
1864	92,189 50	3,133 92	10,150 00
1865	92,070 60	4,584 30	15,055 00
1866	61,274 74	6,045 63	19,180 00
1867	74,655 33	5,612 38	15,170 00
1868	79,393 05	5,449 76	23,780 00
1869	76,677 91	7,042 95	14,330 00
1870	78,253 42	5,479 00	19,330 00
1871	71,253 07	9,801 56	17,330 00
1872	56,866 88	8,611 08	13,000 00
1873	78,000 00	8,819 38	12,000 00
1874	75,923 81	8,777 28	14,000 00
1875	74,416 66	13,967 78	15,000 00
1876	74,293 75	9,126 39	19,000 00
1877	73,680 42	9,598 50	16,000 00
1878	73,457 97		19,000 00

Actual indebtedness of Cumberland county on January 1st, 1878, \$2,650.73.



➤ FIRST PRESB. CHURCH. CARLISLE PA. ➤

History of the Professions.

EDUCATION.

BY D. E. KAST.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PROVISIONS.

The educational provisions of the constitution of 1790* appear in the constitution of 1838 without any change. The constitution of 1873 provides for schools as follows: "The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth above the age of six years may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million of dollars each year for that purpose."

"No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school."

"Women twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this state."

Action was had as early as October, 1683, looking to the establishment of a school in Philadelphia. An act was passed April 7th, 1776, which sets apart 60,000 acres of land for the purpose of endowing public schools in different parts of the state. The act of March 1st, 1802, directs the guardians and overseers of the poor in every township and borough to "ascertain the names of all those children whose parents or guardians they shall judge to be unable to give them necessary education," and notify such parents or guardians that provision has been made for educating the children under their charge, and that they may subscribe for, and send them to any school in the neighborhood. For the payment of tuition, a tax is to be levied and collected in the same manner as the poor or road tax. This act was to continue in force for three years, and no longer.

The law of April 4th, 1809, called "An act to provide for the education of the poor gratis,"† remained virtually the school law of the state until the passage of the "free school" act of 1834. It required the assessors to secure from the parents the names of all children between the ages of five and twelve years, residing in their respective districts, whose parents are unable to pay for their schooling, and to furnish each teacher with a list of the same. It made it the teacher's duty to teach all such children who applied for instruction, and to present his account for tuition and stationery to the county commissioners, who authorized payment out of any monies in the treasury.

* See pp. 113-14.

† See pp. 113-14.

By the act of March 27th, 1821, the commissioners of Cumberland, Dauphin and Lancaster counties were "required to select and employ as often as occasion may require, at such places and on such plans as they may believe most convenient, one or more capable and discreet teachers for the education of such poor children gratis, or any portion thereof, whose names are or may be placed on the assessors' list of poor children." They were also required to appoint "three discreet persons as trustees of each school, who shall superintend and occasionally visit the school," for which labor they should receive no pay. It repealed so much of the act of 1809 "as is hereby altered or supplied."

The act of March 29th, 1824, provided for the election, in each township, ward or borough that should accept the act, of three schoolmen, one to be changed each year, empowering them to form convenient school districts, erect school houses, furnish them with books and stationery, examine teachers, make contracts with them, send scholars to them to be taught for three years at public expense, and to meet this expense by an assessment on property for a school fund. On February 20th, 1826, this act was repealed, and the act of 1809 again went into operation.

April 2nd, 1831, provision was made for a school fund, the interest of which as soon as it reached \$100,000 annually, was to be "annually distributed and applied to the support of common schools throughout this Commonwealth." This was followed April 1st, 1834, by an act "To establish a general system of education by common schools." This law is the ground work upon which the educational system of the state rests, and with subsequent amendments constitutes the school law of Pennsylvania to-day.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES.

From the known character of the early settlers, there remains no doubt that schools were established in all the settlements; although we have not been able to discover any records of the same. The almost uniform practice of opening a school in the vicinity of the church as soon as erected, or, in the absence of the church, in the vicinity of the usual place of assembling for religious services, is conclusive evidence that schools were established shortly after the first settlements were made within the limits of the county.

Among the earlier teachers in Shippensburg, dating from about 1820, are Rosannah Martin, David Mead, Robert McClain, Michael Hubley, John Chambers, Dr. Kernan, &c. The last named taught in a barn, which is yet standing. About 1830, — McCullom taught the higher branches. In 1824, Miss Mary Russell and Miss Eliza Anderson opened a select school, which they taught for about six years. This school was very popular, the patronage being such that a number of applicants had to be refused admission. Miss Eliza Russell succeeded to this school, which she taught until the opening of the free

schools, when she became one of the first teachers under the law in Shippensburg. The use of maps and globes in her school was a feature that distinguished it from most of the schools of that day.

In Silver Spring township, as early as 1809, a school was taught by Andrew Boden, a local Methodist minister. The same school was subsequently taught by Henry De Lipkey, a German, who left his native land at the time the Hessians crossed over, rather than marry, in conformity with his father's desire. His terms, as gathered from a former pupil, were \$7.20 per year, or \$2.00 per quarter. He taught this school from 1812 to 1816, and was considered a good teacher. How well his case is described by Goldsmith I cannot say, but it is admitted that "a man severe he was." After him came Arthur Moore, — Kinslow, John Stevenson and Michael Boor. Of other schools in the township, one was taught as early as 1804 by Adam Longsdorf, another by — Dunn, who was succeeded in 1809 by — Weakley, said to have been a good teacher. In 1817 William Jameson, of English descent, well educated, taught in this township. His forte seems to have been arithmetic, to which subject his pupils gave special attention.

About the year 1809, we have, in Allen township — Durborow, of good repute as a teacher. Following him in order at the same school were — Pittinger, — Bausman, and G. F. Cain. Of the last named the writer has a clear recollection, and can hear him, as if it were but yesterday, when the subject of corporeal punishment in the schools was being discussed in one of the earlier county institutes, advocate his views by saying that he did not approve of an indiscriminate use of the rod, but when he "observed a boy who was working for a whipping, he was not the man to disappoint him."

To the older inhabitants of Carlisle the names of Capt. John Smith, — Wales, — Webber, Samuel Tat, Mrs. Shaw and Gad Day are familiarly associated with their school days.

Of the school houses built during the last century a few are still standing, occupied generally as dwellings. A peculiarity in the construction of most of them was the windows. One of these usually contained ten or twelve panes of glass arranged side by side, making the window the height of one pane, and the length of ten or twelve, in two sashes, one sliding each way. The others were generally arranged in the form of the windows of the present houses, being about three feet square. In a number of cases a partition was cut about six feet from the school room, making an apartment six by eighteen or twenty feet. That one stove might serve both apartments, it was placed in an opening in the partition, partly in each room. The extra room was designed to accommodate such fuel as was kept under cover, and was a lodging for the teacher.

In Hampden township, half a mile north of Shiremanstown, stands a school house built in 1797, which is still occupied for school purposes. Its history is as follows: A German Reformed congregation, organized in the eastern portion of the county shortly before this, agreed to build a house for school purposes, and in which to hold their religious meetings until a church should be built. John Schopp, having built a new dwelling house, had the old one for sale, and this was bought for the purpose above stated.

It was built of logs and contained originally two apartments. The benches of the olden time were soon replaced by others of more modern construction. With its weatherboarded exterior, portico in front and plastered walls and ceiling, it would not be judged to be an octogenarian.

This was originally a Parochical school, as were most of the early schools, and was under the joint control of the German Reformed and

Lutheran congregations which occupied the church adjoining. In articles of agreement between the two congregations, dated May 18th, 1806, regulating the use of the church by the respective congregations, it is stipulated that "The choice or election of a school master shall be jointly by both congregations, in which case a majority shall be decisive."

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

The account of Dickinson College in the general history until the commencement of Dr. Atwater's administration as Principal in 1809,* makes it needless to speak of that institution before that period. We insert here a continuation by the same hand:

"The Legislative appropriation of \$4,000, and liberal contributions from private sources, enabled the College to make large additions to its philosophical apparatus and its library, to finish off its main building into rooms for students and for recitations, and to augment its faculty by two professors and two tutors. The number of students increased so that the graduating class of 1812 was the largest which had left the institution for twenty years. But serious difficulties soon arose on account of the disagreement between the Trustees and the Faculty, respecting the internal affairs of the College. The interference of the former in the discipline of the students was so offensive to the Faculty that Dr. Atwater and two of the professors resigned, and Dr. John McKnight, the President of the Board, was induced to act as Principal. Near the same time seven of the Senior class enlisted in the army, and five of the Junior class became so involved in a duel between two of the students that they were obliged to leave. The collegiate exercises were soon afterwards suspended for about six years (1816-21). Funds were then obtained, the lands which had been granted by the state were exchanged for \$6000 in hand and securities for \$10,000 in five annual installments; and the Board proceeded to repair and finish their buildings and to organize a Faculty. Liberal salaries were voted, and such inducements were held out as seemed likely to secure the highest talents and acquirements. Dr. John M. Mason, of New York, was finally obtained for Principal and the professorships were filled with men of high reputation. The number of students almost immediately became respectable, and the class of 1823 consisted of nineteen and that of the next year was twenty-four.

Unfortunately the health of the Principal soon gave way, so as to disqualify him for his duties, unpleasant rumors began to circulate respecting political influences in the College, and it was said that another suspension would become necessary when the installments due from the State were exhausted. Students were unwilling to enter or to remain where the prospect of graduation was so uncertain. Dr. Mason resigned May 1st, 1834, and Dr. Wm. Neill, of Philadelphia, was chosen in his place. In 1826 the Legislature granted an annuity of \$3000 for seven years on certain conditions, among which were the provisions that not more than one-third of the Trustees should be clergymen and that on each of the seven years, a full statement of the financial condition of the College should be presented to the Legislature. In the mean time a bitter controversy sprung up within the Board of Trustees and between that Board and the Faculty of the college, disorder and insubordination ensued among the students, and there seemed to be no power to correct the evils. A vague charge of sectarianism and improper political influence was followed by an excited investigation before the Senate of the state (Dec., 1827), which resulted in an honorable acquittal, but nevertheless had a disastrous effect on the institution. In 1829 the salaries

* See pp. 103rd.

of the principal and professors were reduced back to the former amounts, when the entire Faculty handed in their resignations which were accepted. Rev. Joseph Spencer, the rector of the Episcopal church of Carlisle, and for sometime professor of languages, performed the duties of Principal for a year, when Samuel B. How, D. D., of New Jersey, was elected to that office and three professors were obtained. Difficulties, however, soon arose, and after the graduation of two small classes the operations of the College were again suspended (March 26, 1832).

A few days before the suspension, a suggestion was received by the Board that the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was proposing to establish a college, and an inquiry was made whether Dickinson College could not be brought under the auspices of that body. After some conference between committees, it was agreed that the college edifice and all its appurtenances should be placed under the care of the Baltimore Annual Conference, the members of the former Board of Trustees one after another resigned, and as each seat became vacant it was filled by the election of some one named by the Conference until an entire Board acceptable to that body was obtained. The Philadelphia Conference was soon after associated with that of Baltimore. The liabilities of the College were assumed by the new Board, but these were much more than covered by the buildings, libraries, cabinets, apparatus, a small bank stock, and a claim on the state for one more of the seven installments which had been promised in 1826. Rev. Dr. John P. Durbin was chosen Principal, a new department of Law was organized, the charter of the College was amended so as to accord with the new arrangements, forty-eight thousand dollars were raised for the general use of the institution, a grammar school preparatory to the college was started, a corps of professors was organized, and after a recess of two years and a half the College was opened for the reception of students. The former building was repaired and improved, a brick building was purchased (about 1835) on the opposite side of Main street for the Preparatory Department, library and philosophical apparatus; and in 1836 a new college edifice was erected on the east end of the campus. Dr. Durbin continued in office as Principal for twelve years, during which time the College flourished. He had the assistance of men who were eminent in their departments, such as Professors Merritt Caldwell, Robert Emory, John McClintock, and Wm. H. Allen, all of whom were afterwards distinguished, though some of them met an early death. Dr. Durbin resigned in 1845, and he was followed by Dr. Emory (died 1848), Dr. Jesse T. Peck (resigned in 1852), Dr. Charles Collins, under whom the number of students reached the maximum of two hundred and forty-five, (resigned in 1860), Dr. Herman Johnson (died in 1868), Dr. R. H. Dashiell (resigned in 1872), and the present incumbent Dr. J. A. McCauley. In 1851 a plan of endowment by the sale of scholarships, giving four years' tuition for twenty-five dollars was inaugurated which proved so far successful as to add largely to the number of students and the amount of funds. In 1866, the centenary year of Methodism, more than one hundred thousand dollars were added to the endowment. The course of study has been enlarged by the addition of elective scientific and biblical courses in the Junior and Senior years. The present productive endowment is more than one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, with valuable property unproductive at present but promising something in the near future. Its libraries including those of the literary societies contain 28,000 volumes, some of which are rare and difficult to be duplicated. The philosophical and chemical apparatus and collections in natural history are large and annually increasing.

It has the usual classical course of American colleges, with elective scientific and biblical studies in the last two years in place of ancient languages and mathematics, and a Latin scientific course of three years in which Greek is not required and the completion of which entitles to a degree.

Its Faculty at present consists of Rev. J. A. McCauley, D. D., Principal, and Professors Charles F. Himes, Ph. D., Rev. Henry M. Harman, D. D., James H. Graham, L. L. D., Rev. Charles J. Little, A. M., and Rev. J. A. Lippincott, A. M. Among its 440 alumni, one has been President of the United States, one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, one a Justice of the same Court, two District or Territorial Judges, three Justices of State Supreme Courts, two Senators in Congress, ten Representatives in Congress, eleven Presidents of Colleges, sixteen Professors in Colleges, sixty-eight ministers of the gospel, one Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, and one Governor of a State."

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

A Classical school was in operation in Carlisle, prior to the Revolutionary war. The date of its organization was most probably 1760. In the appendix to Sypher's History of Pennsylvania, he says a classical school was organized in Cumberland Valley in 1760. In 1776 this school was broken up in consequence of the war, a number of the students, and the principal, having enlisted in the patriot army. At this time it was in charge of Rev. McKinley. Of its students, were Dr. George Stevenson, father to the present Dr. T. C. Stevenson, of Carlisle, and John Armstrong, Jr., afterwards General, Senator, Minister to France, and Secretary of War under President Madison.

As early as 1781 mention is made in the records of Carlisle Presbytery of select or classical schools in Chambersburg and Carlisle. Under date of April, 1781, it is said, that "John Montgomery, Robt. Miller, Saml. Postlethwaite, Dr. Saml. McCoskry, Wm. 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 would 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 members of Presbytery to be appointed, together with others, as trustees of said academy." The following persons were named as trustees: Messrs. Craighead, King (of Mercersburg), Black (of Gettysburg), Wm. Linn (of Big Spring), and John Linn. The committee asked was appointed and instructed to visit the school three times a year, and Presbytery passed a resolution commending the acts of those who had the oversight of the school.

Presbytery met at Hanover in 1782 and appointed a committee to examine the grammar school at Carlisle, and in April, 1784, met at "East Canogochieg" (now Gettysburg), and again appointed a committee for the same purpose. In April, 1786, Presbytery appointed a committee to examine the Latin school at Hagerstown, another to examine a grammar school at Chambersburg, and Messrs. Cooper, Craighead and Waugh to examine a grammar school at Shippensburg.

Henry Duffield organized "Carlisle Institute," a classical school, in 1831. The classical department was in charge of Jno. A. Inglis, a graduate of Dickinson College, now judge of a court in Baltimore.

Data from which to determine the period of its existence are wanting. It enjoyed a liberal patronage.

The Mary Institute, located in Carlisle, was founded in 1860, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. It was devoted to the education of young ladies, and was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1865. It was in charge of Rev. Francis J. Clerc until the fall of 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. Wm. C. Leverett. His successor was Mary. W. Dunbar, under whose charge the Institute remained until it was closed several years ago.

The report of the State Superintendent of schools for 1838 mentions a female seminary in Carlisle, with 64 pupils, an annual revenue from the State of \$500, and from donations and subscriptions of \$2,000 (?). The report for the next year reports revenue from donations and subscriptions at \$200. My inquiries, addressed to a number of the friends of education in Carlisle, failed to elicit any information in reference to this seminary.

Hopewell Academy, so named from the township in which it was located, was situated a short distance south of Newburg. The date of its establishment is not positively known, but it was about the fall of 1810. The building used, was a plain log structure, situated on the farm occupied by the principal, and supplied with furniture of the most primitive character.

Mr. John Cooper, the founder of this academy, was its only teacher. He filled this position until about the year 1832, when failing health compelled him to relinquish it, and the school was closed. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, and is said to have been peculiarly adapted to the work in which he was engaged. The school was designed to be a classical school, and giving instruction in the languages formed the main employment of the principal. A few, however, of the pupils pursued the study of mathematics. Its patronage was mainly from Cumberland county, although not an inconsiderable portion was drawn from Franklin and Dauphin. Many who afterwards became distinguished in the learned professions were pupils of Hopewell, prominent among whom stand Rev. Samuel A. McCoskry, Bishop of the Prot. Episcopal church, of the Diocese of Michigan, Hon. H. M. Watts, late Minister of the U. S. to the Court of Austria, and Alfred Nevin, D. D., L. L. D., of Philadelphia.

In 1835, a Mr. Casey opened a classical school in Newville, which continued in operation for a number of years. Nine years later Mr. R. French organized a classical school which he maintained for two years, when, dying, he was succeeded by Mr. Kilborn. Three years later, Mr. W. R. Linn took charge of the institution, from which time it was known as Big Spring Academy. In 1852, Mr. Linn associated with him Rev. Robert McCachran. The school remained under their joint charge until it closed some years later.

White Hall Academy, situated in East Pennsborough township, was organized May 4, 1851. Mr. David Denlinger was principal and proprietor, and the institution remained under his management until November, 1867, having, in 1866, been converted into a soldiers' orphan school, under the principalship of D. Denlinger.

In Nov., 1867, Messrs. F. S. Dunn and J. A. Moore purchased the establishment, and the school remained under Capt. Moore as principal until March, 1875, when Messrs. John Dunn and Amos Smith became the proprietors. Until March, 1877, Mr. Dunn remained at the head of the school as principal, when it again passed to the charge of Capt. Moore. This has been one of the most successfully managed of the state schools, both as respects the care of the children and their education.

Several years prior to 1843, Mr. F. L. M. Gillelen opened a select school in Mechanicsburg. The enterprise proved successful, and, having been purchased by Rev. Joseph S. Loose, A. M., was removed, in 1853, to a building erected for that purpose; since which time it has been known as "Cumberland Valley Institute." The classics and higher mathematics are included in its course of study. Mr. Loose remained at the head of the institution until succeeded by Mr. I. D. Rupp, in 1857. In 1858 Messrs. Lippincott, Mullin and Reese took charge of it, conducting the school until 1860, when it was purchased by its present proprietor, Rev. O. Ege, and it has since been conducted by him and his son, Mr. A. Ege, A. M. Originally it was conducted for males and females, recently for males only.

In 1856, Mr. Solomon P. Gorgas founded Irving Female College, situated in what was then known as Irvington, lying east of Mechanicsburg, and now embraced within its limits. It was fully incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1857, and empowered to confer degrees, with all the rights and privileges of the most favored institutions, under a board of trustees, with power to fill vacancies occurring in their body. From its organization it was presided over by Rev. A. G. Marlatt, up to the time of his death, in 1865. Rev. T. P. Ege then became President of the college, which position he still fills.

This institution, as its name implies, is designed for the education of ladies. It has enjoyed a liberal patronage. Its course of study embraces four years, in addition to a preparatory course. The graduates number one hundred and forty-one. The literary societies are the "Ivy Leaf" and the "Olive Branch."

The college building, which stands in an artificial grove, is a substantial brick structure, of modern architecture, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is used. It has capacity to accommodate forty boarders, in addition to day scholars.

Shippensburg Academy, located in Shippensburg, was opened for the admission of pupils October 6, 1861, by Mr. D. A. L. Lavery, who was principal during the first year. Next year Mr. L. associated with himself Mr. D. A. Stroh, and the success of the enterprise was such, that in the fall of 1853 a female department was opened. The year closed with a patronage of 137 pupils. Rev. Wells, of New Jersey, acted as principal next year, and was succeeded by Mr. D. W. Thrush. At the close of his administration the school became a stock concern, known as "The Shippensburg Collegiate Institute," with Rev. James Colder, now at the head of Pennsylvania Agricultural College, as principal. His successors were Dr. Robert L. Sibbett, Rev. Messrs. J. Y. Brown, and ——— Vaughan and Miss McKeegan. The school enjoyed a fair patronage and exerted a favorable influence on the educational sentiment of Shippensburg and vicinity.

The Sunny Side Female Seminary was opened in the borough of Newburg in the fall of 1858, under the management of a board of trustees, with Mrs. Caroline Williams, a lady of fine accomplishments, and full of energy, as principal. Shortly after its organization it was chartered by the Legislature, and subsequently it issued diplomas to its graduates. Under the principalship of Mrs. W. it flourished for several years, when she married Rev. Daniel Williams, who insisted upon assuming the management of the school, a position for which he had no aptness, and as a result the school declined and was closed in five or six years.

In the fall of 1848 a select school was opened in Kingston. The course of study included the classics and higher mathematics. The first principal, Mr. A. W. Lilly, and also his successor, Mr. J. H.

Cupp, was a graduate of Pennsylvania College. Both have since entered the ministry. The patronage of the school, which was drawn from the immediate neighborhood, numbered about thirty. Among those who were pupils in this school was A. L. Snowden, now better known as Col. Snowden, Philadelphia's postmaster. The history of this school covers a period of from two to three years, when it ceased to exist.

Academies and Select schools were established in different parts of the county in the past, which accomplished their mission in periods of time ranging through several years

COMMON OR FREE SCHOOLS.

For some years prior to the passage of the school law of 1834, generally known as the "Common School Law," the subject of free schools was considerably agitated. Meetings were held in different parts of the county, the subject was discussed, and petitions to the Legislature, asking for the passage of a law establishing a system of free schools, were circulated for signatures. Fourth of July celebrations, mechanics' meetings, and public assemblages generally, incorporated educational resolutions and toasts in their proceedings.

The adoption of the free school law, approved April 1st, 1834, opened a new era in the history of education in the county. This law had the cordial support of both our members of the Legislature, Messrs. Michael Cocklin and Samuel McKeegan, and, as indicated by the action of the citizens, was generally approved by them.

The newspapers of the county state that the law was adopted in all but three of the townships, but failed to designate them. The report of the State Superintendent, dated Dec. 5th, 1835, says thirteen districts accepted Nov. 4th, 1834, and in a subsequent report he says that in 1834 there were thirteen accepting districts, three non-accepting, and one not reporting. In the statistical tables which accompany the report of Dec. 5th, 1835, Mifflin is the only township appearing, and reports six schools, six male teachers, and one and one-third as the average number of months the schools were in operation, etc..

Under the date of Oct. 31st, 1835, Allen reports: "No school in operation for want of funds—directors say that one of the County Commissioners stated that no money could be drawn from the county treasury for school purposes." Carlisle, under date of December 17th, 1835, says: "No school in operation—fund inadequate, and deemed prudent by the directors not to commence at present."

From information at hand, it would seem that in 1835, after the first experiment in holding free schools under the law, there was a reaction in the sentiment of the people. The State Superintendent in his report of 1838, says, in 1835 there were five accepting districts, six non-accepting and seven not reporting. It will be observed above that thirteen are reported as accepting in 1834. This backward step did not, however, long stand to the discredit of the county, for in the report for 1836 by the Superintendent eighteen districts are reported as accepting. This was the full number in the county. As early as Nov. 27th, 1834, the "Volunteer" says: "This unequal, unjust and odious law which was passed at the last session of the Legislature with great unanimity, and was carried in all the boroughs and townships of this county but three, is now extremely unpopular everywhere. Even in this borough (Carlisle), where school directors were elected in September last; by more than three to one, the citizens, on Saturday last (22nd), voted down any and every proposition for an appropriation. The more the subject is discussed by the peo-

ple, who adopted it rashly and without due reflection, the more odious and unseemly it becomes. Many of those who were its warmest advocates but a short time ago, are now its most decided opponents; for they see how unequally and unrighteously it would operate on the productive classes of society."

JOINT CONVENTIONS.

The law provided for calling a "Joint Convention," to be composed of the County Commissioners and one delegate from each district, to determine whether a county appropriation should be made in support of the public schools. Districts voting in the negative could not receive any portion of the state appropriation, nor were they required to open free schools, but were required to continue the pauper system. Each district could, in addition to the state and county appropriations, raise an additional sum by the taxation of its citizens.

In the first joint convention, held Nov. 4th, 1834, sixteen districts were represented by the following delegates (districts are not named in the record): Michael Cocklin, Wm. M. Biddle, Abraham Stehman, David Bloser, Abraham S. McKinney, John Coover, Robert Lusk, Peter Hall, John Moore, John Lehn, E. Kilgore, Lemuel Davis, Alexander Kelso, John Craighead, John Firecobed, Sr., and Samuel McKeegan. The convention voted to lay a tax of \$3000.

The joint convention of May, 1835, contained delegates from twelve districts, as follows:

Allen—William Harkness, Carlisle—John Zollinger, Dickinson—Joseph Stayman, Frankford—William Logan, Monroe—John Brandt, Mifflin—Robert Lusk, Newville—John Moore, Newton—Robert Kennedy, North Middleton—Abraham Waggoner, Shippensburg boro'—John Donovan, Shippensburg twp.—James H. Wallace, and West Pennsboro'—Samuel McKeegan. I have been unable to discover any record of the transactions of this convention.

In the convention of May, 1836, the last one held before this feature of the law was repealed, every district was represented as follows:

Allen—Jacob Shelly, Carlisle—James Hamilton, Dickinson—David W. McCulloch, East Pennsboro'—Christian Stayman, Frankford—William Logan, Hopewell—Abraham S. McKinney, Mifflin—Robert Lusk, Monroe—Jacob Morrett, Mechanicsburg—Dr. Ira Day, Newton—John Miller, North Middleton—Abraham Waggoner, Newville—Nathan Reed, South Middleton—Hon. John Stewart, Silver Spring—David Emminger, Southampton—James Williamson, Shippensburg boro'—David Kenower, Shippensburg twp.—James H. Wallace, and West Pennsboro'—Lewis Williams. Commissioners—James Wallace, Lewis Hyer and Jacob Zug. This convention UNANIMOUSLY resolved that the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated by the county, in support of the free school system. From this time our county may be said to have been in full sympathy with the law. It is true there were those who took to themselves consolation in grumbling at the system, just as there are some at the present time, who oppose all improvement in school affairs; but their hostility served only to stimulate the friends of the system to more earnest efforts for its success.

OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM.

There appear to be conflicting statements as to the number of districts that accepted the law in 1834. The report from the school de-

partment makes the number thirteen, but from the record of the county treasurer, who, for the first two years, under the law received the state appropriation and paid out to the accepting districts, there appeared to have been only eight accepting districts. The whole state appropriation to the county for the first year was \$1,574.70, of which, as shown by the record of the county treasurer, only \$617.47 was paid to the following districts: Dickinson, Mifflin, Mechanicsburg, Newton, Newville, Southampton, Shippensburg and West Pennsboro', and for the same year, to the same districts, of the county appropriation \$1,176.38. For the next year of school, the only record of the treasurer's disbursement of school funds to be found, gives the total amounts, without designating the districts paid. This year, the entire state appropriation, \$1,574.70, together with the unexpended balance of last year, \$957.23, and the sum of \$3,150, appropriated by the county, were paid out by the county treasurer. The payment of the entire state appropriation would indicate that all the districts in the county had accepted the law.

The following items from the report of the State Superintendent show the "Operation of the system for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1836, in all accepting districts which have reported up to February 14th, 1837:"

	Number of schools.	Av. No. of months taught.	Number of male teachers.	Number of female teachers.	Average salary of males.	Average salary of females.
Allen	9	3	8	1	25 00	
Carlisle	15	44	7	8		
Dickinson	9	34	9		15 00	
East Pennsboro'	8	24	8		20 00	
Frankford	6		6		16 00	
Hopewell	5	24	5		17 50	
Mechanicsburg	3	5	2	1	20 00	20 00
Mifflin	6	34	6		16 50	
Monroe	7	3	7	1	20 00	20 00
Newton	5	3	5		20 00	
Newville	4	6	3	1	21 33	12 00
North Middleton	5		5		17 50	
Silver Spring	*					
Shippensburg Boro'	5	8	4	1		
Shippensburg Twp.	1	4	1		18 00	
Southampton	6	3	6		18 00	
South Middleton	7	4	6	1	22 50	14 00
West Pennsboro'	7	4	7		18 00	

* Not yet in operation.

In the above table Silver Spring is reported as not yet having put its schools into operation. The minutes of the proceedings of the school board of this township show that on May 1st, 1837, the board laid a tax of \$700; August 12th resolved that free schools should commence October 1st, 1837; and on Sept. 2nd fixed the salaries of teachers at \$22 per month. The number of schools was five, and the length of term six months.

A convention of teachers and others friendly to education met in the court house, in Carlisle, Dec. 19th, 1835. Dr. Isaac Snowden was elected president. This meeting, after discussing educational

questions, and providing for semi-annual meetings, adjourned to meet June 25th, 1836, at which time the following questions were to be considered:

1. What is the best mode of securing a competent number of well qualified teachers of common schools to meet the exigencies of the county?

2. The influence of education on the character and stability of civil institutions, and the direction and modification which it gives to political relations.

3. The evils existing in our common schools, and appropriate remedies.

4. The influence of employing visible illustrations in imparting instruction to children.

5. Best modes of governing children, and of exciting their interests in their studies.

6. Importance of a uniformity of text books, etc.

This convention met according to adjournment, but I have been unable to discover any record of its deliberations or any evidence that subsequent meetings were held, as contemplated by the proceedings of the initial meeting.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The engrafting upon the school system of the County Superintendency being a new departure, met with some opposition in this county; generally, however, the change was well received. The first Superintendent was Mr. Daniel Shelly, who filled the position for two terms. Mr. Shelly was very active in the discharge of his duties, and the result was a general awakening in educational matters, and a dropping out of the ranks of many of the less efficient teachers.

Mr. D. K. Noel, a leading teacher in the county, was elected in May, 1860, as his successor, but in consequence of ill health he resigned at the end of several months, and Mr. Joseph Mifflin was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Mifflin had been a teacher, but for some time prior to his appointment, and subsequent to his Superintendency, he followed the business of civil engineering. His term of office expiring, he was succeeded in 1863 by Mr. George Swartz. Mr. Swartz had, by his own exertion, risen to a position in the front rank of teachers, and his election to the Superintendency was a tribute to a faithful and successful teacher. He performed the duties of the office for six years.

The result of the election held in May, 1860, as announced by the chairman of the convention, was, by a decision of the State Superintendent, on a legal point, set aside, and Mr. W. A. Lindsey, at present a deputy State Superintendent, was appointed to the position. He discharged the duties of the office until 1872, when the writer, D. E. Kast, was elected, and re-elected in May, 1875. The present incumbent, Mr. Samuel B. Shearer, has just entered upon the duties of the office, having been elected to the position in May, of the present year (1878).

The influence of the County Superintendency soon became apparent in the improved condition of the schools, in the improvement of teachers, and in the cultivation of a better educational sentiment throughout the county. The organization of teachers' institutes, and the establishment of normal schools, if not the result of the Superintendency, were certainly brought about at a much earlier day than would have been done without this agency. Under date of February 24th, 1856, ex-Governor Ritner, in writing to Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, says: "The improvement in the teachers, during the past year, was,

quite marked. You may rest assured that common school education is improving in this county. I believe that our schools, so far as my own knowledge extends, are at least fifty per cent. better than they would or could be without the Superintendent."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

At the call of the County Superintendent, "the directors and teachers, generally, assembled in Education Hall, Carlisle, on Saturday, the 2nd day of September, 1854, for the purpose of holding a school teachers' convention for devising more favorable means for the promotion of education generally in the common schools of Cumberland county." Ex-Governor Ritner presided at this meeting, and Mr. Dieffenbach, Deputy Superintendent of common schools in Pennsylvania, was in attendance. A committee, appointed to prepare business for the meeting, reported a series of resolutions, the subject matter of which engaged the attention of the assembly during its sessions. Provision was made for the permanent organization of a county institute, by appointment of a committee to report a constitution, etc., for its government.

On the 21st of December, 1854, the "Cumberland County Teachers' Institute" was permanently organized in the Court House, in Carlisle. Ex-Governor Ritner was called to preside. Ninety-four teachers out of one hundred and sixty were present at the opening session. Hon. Thos. H. Burrowes was in attendance during the two days, and aided greatly in making the institute a success. Dr. Collins, President of Dickinson College, lectured before the institute. The principal work of the sessions was the discussion of methods of teaching, which was generally participated in by the teachers in attendance. The sentiment that prevailed is evinced in one of the resolutions passed, as follows: "That as teachers and members of this institute we will cordially co-operate with our Superintendent in his laudable efforts to elevate the standard of teaching, and advance general education throughout the county."

From that time to the present the institute has met annually, usually about the holidays, alternating generally between Newville, Shippensburg and Mechanicsburg. The effect of this migratory habit proved very beneficial, affording the citizens of the county generally an opportunity to attend the sessions, which was well improved. For a number of years the members of the institute were entertained free of cost by citizens of the place at which it was held. This custom prevailed until the institute determined, by resolution, to honor the practice "in the breach, rather than in the observance." Another change, and one more nearly affecting the vital interests of the institute, is that from having the work done by home talent to having it done by foreign help. The change was gradual and seems to have been brought about by force of circumstances rather than as a result of deliberate judgment. That teachers' institutes have, in a great degree, contributed to the improvement in our schools no one will question.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The earliest action of which I have knowledge, looking to the establishment of a normal school in the county, is to be found in an act of Legislature, passed April 1st, 1850, authorizing the board of school directors, of Carlisle, to establish a normal school, and is as follows: "And said board also have power to establish a normal school, of a superior grade, in said district: Provided no additional expense is thereby incurred over and above the necessary schools for said bor-

ough, and to admit scholars in said normal school, from any part of the county, or elsewhere, on such terms and on such plans as said board may direct; and the board of directors in any other school district, in said county, may, if they think proper, make an agreement with the directors in Carlisle, to contribute to the support of the same, according to the number of scholars they may send to said normal school."

April 10th, 1850, a county convention was called, of which Judge Watts was chairman, at which a plan for a normal school was submitted. It comprehended a model school.

The Carlisle school board issued a call to the other districts, asking each to send one delegate to a convention, May 7th, 1850, to mature a plan for said school. The call stated that the school should open May 15th, continue in session three months, and be supported by tuition fees, which were put at \$8 per scholar. The attendance at this convention was not sufficient to warrant opening the school, and nothing more was done looking to its establishment.

The next movement in this enterprise originated with the teachers' institute, held at Newville, Dec. 23rd, 1850, by the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of one director from each township be appointed, to take into consideration the establishment of a normal school in Cumberland county. This committee met in "Education Hall," Carlisle, January 13th, 1857, eighteen districts being represented, decided to open a normal school, and determined its location at Newville, in consideration of the proposition by the citizens to furnish the buildings necessary to accommodate the school, together with recitation rooms and rooms for the model schools, all properly furnished for successfully carrying on the enterprise, free of cost to the school. This was done at a cost to the citizens of about \$800 Carlisle and Shippensburg also submitted propositions. The management was to be by a board of trustees, composed of the County Superintendent and one director from each school district. The Board met in Newville, February 10th, determined the course of study, elected a faculty, and provided for opening the school April 8th.

The school opened for a three months' term, April 8th, 1857, with the following faculty; Daniel Shelly, County Superintendent, principal; W. R. Linn, S. B. Heiges and D. E. Kast, instructors; the model schools with George Swartz, principal; and J. H. Hostetter and Miss Mary Shelly, instructors. In the normal school there were ninety-one students, twelve of whom were from adjoining counties. In the model schools, which comprised a primary, intermediate and high school, there were one hundred and forty pupils from the town and vicinity. Within a week after the organization of the school, nearly five hundred dollars worth of apparatus had been purchased for the use of the school, by voluntary contributions of citizens throughout the county. The second session, held in 1858, was continued five months. During the remaining two sessions, held in 1859 and 1860, George Swartz was principal, and the school was open three months each session.

In 1865 the first attempt in the county was made towards securing the location of the State Normal School of the 7th district. A meeting of school directors of Cumberland county, held in Newville, November 2, 1865, during the sessions of the institute, instructed the county superintendent, Mr. George Swartz, to issue a circular addressed to the various school boards in the counties composing this district. Said circular proposed that each board of directors appoint "several influential citizens of their districts interested in the success and prosperity of the common school system, to hold a meeting in

their own borough or township, for the purpose of discussing the measure, and especially of appointing three delegates to attend a county convention to be held at ——— (the county seat), on Friday, December 20th, 1865. From these county conventions, one delegate for every twenty-five schools in the county shall be appointed to attend a district convention to be held in Chambersburg, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1866, at which convention it is proposed to receive the reports of sub-committees in the various townships and boroughs relative to the amount of stock subscribed towards the establishment of such normal school in the district, and also to take such measures to locate and erect suitable buildings as may insure the speedy and complete success of this great enterprise."

These circulars were sent in bulk by Mr. Swartz to the superintendents of the other counties composing the 7th Normal School district for distribution in their several counties.

In the convention of Dec. 29, fourteen districts were represented, and nine delegates were appointed to attend the convention in Chambersburg. Said convention was organized by appointing Hon. C. R. Coburn, State Superintendent, Chairman. The roll of counties being called, it was found that only Franklin and Cumberland were represented, the former by nine and the latter by eight delegates. A resolution that the convention now decide on the county in which the Normal School shall be located, was amended by substituting the following :

Resolved, That proposals for erecting normal school buildings in the Seventh District be forwarded to, and opened by the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, 1866, from the several parts of the district, and that party pledging themselves, bona fide, to the largest amount of money, shall be entitled to the school, provided they come within the provisions of the law. At this meeting, \$21,000 were pledged to secure the location of the school at Newville, and but for the state of feeling throughout the county, consequent on the election for county superintendent, in May following, the Normal School for the Seventh District would, in all probability, have been located at Newville, instead of where it now stands, at Shippensburg.

The initiatory steps to locating the school at Shippensburg were taken early 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. Subsequent meetings were held, and application was made to the court for a charter, which was granted in April, 1870. In the meantime, subscriptions amounting to about \$24,000 had been obtained. The first election for trustees was held the first Monday in May, 1870, and resulted in the choice of J. W. Craig, Dr. W. W. Nevin, C. L. Shade, John Grabill, E. J. McCune, S. M. Wherry, John McCurdy, Wm. Griffin, John E. Maclay, R. C. Himes, Robt. C. Hays, and A. G. Miller. At a Stockholders' meeting, subsequently held, the capital stock was increased from \$30,000 to \$100,000, under the provisions of the charter.

The work of excavation for the foundation was commenced in August, 1870, and in the spring following the foundation walls were completed, and the building was put under contract at \$74,000. The corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, May 31, 1871. The cost of the building, including steam-heating, gas and gas works, grounds, etc., was about \$125,000, and of the furnishing including school furniture, etc., about \$25,000.

The school was accepted by the properly constituted authorities,

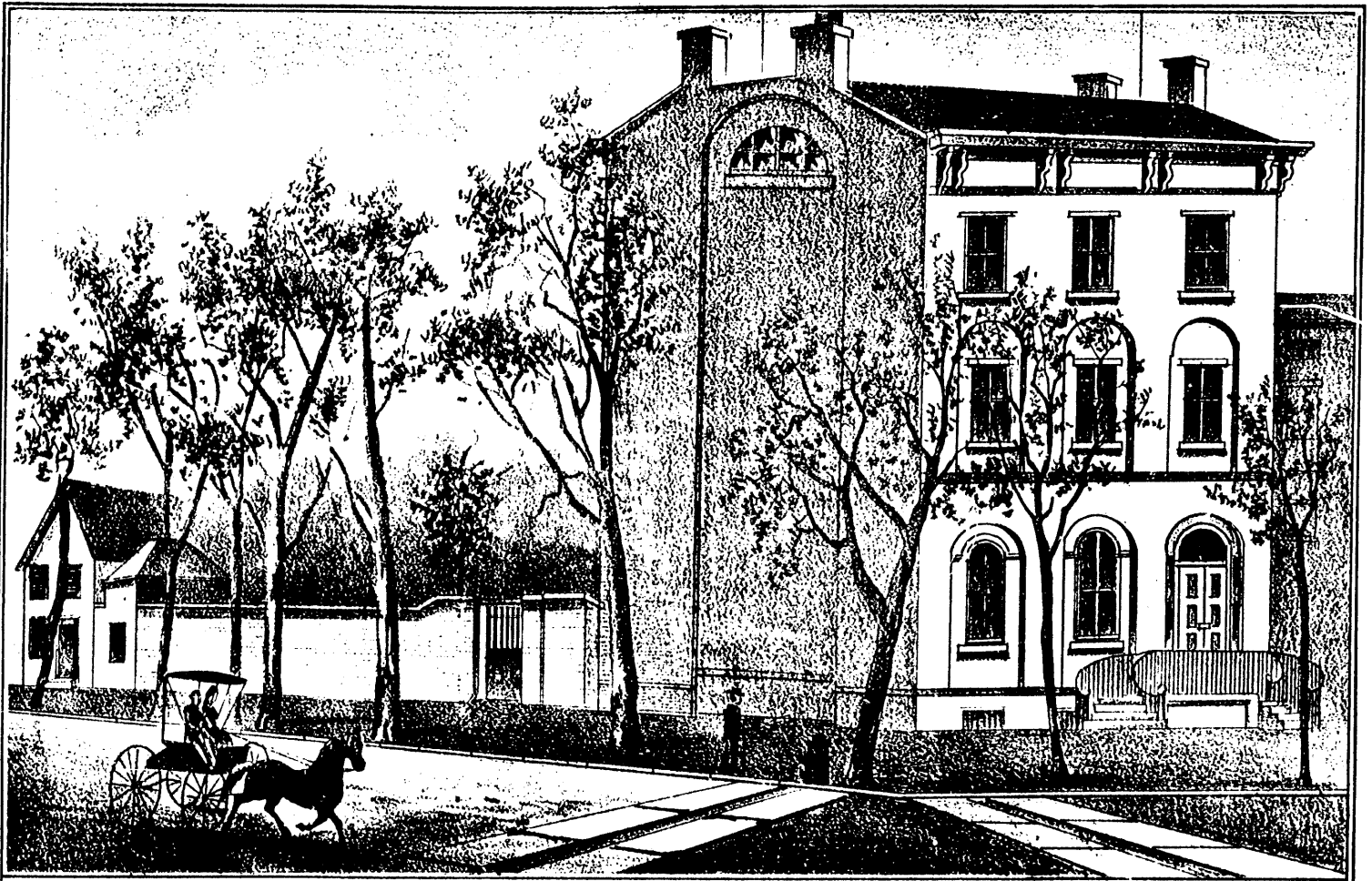
February —, 1873, thus becoming the State Normal School of the Seventh District. Its first session opened April 15, 1873, under the principalship of George P. Beard, A. M. He remained at the head of the institution until July, 1875, when, resigning, he was succeeded by Rev. I. N. Hays, who at present is principal of the school. The school has enjoyed a liberal patronage, and has graduated five classes, numbering respectively, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-six and nineteen.

LIBRARY, PUBLICATIONS, &c.

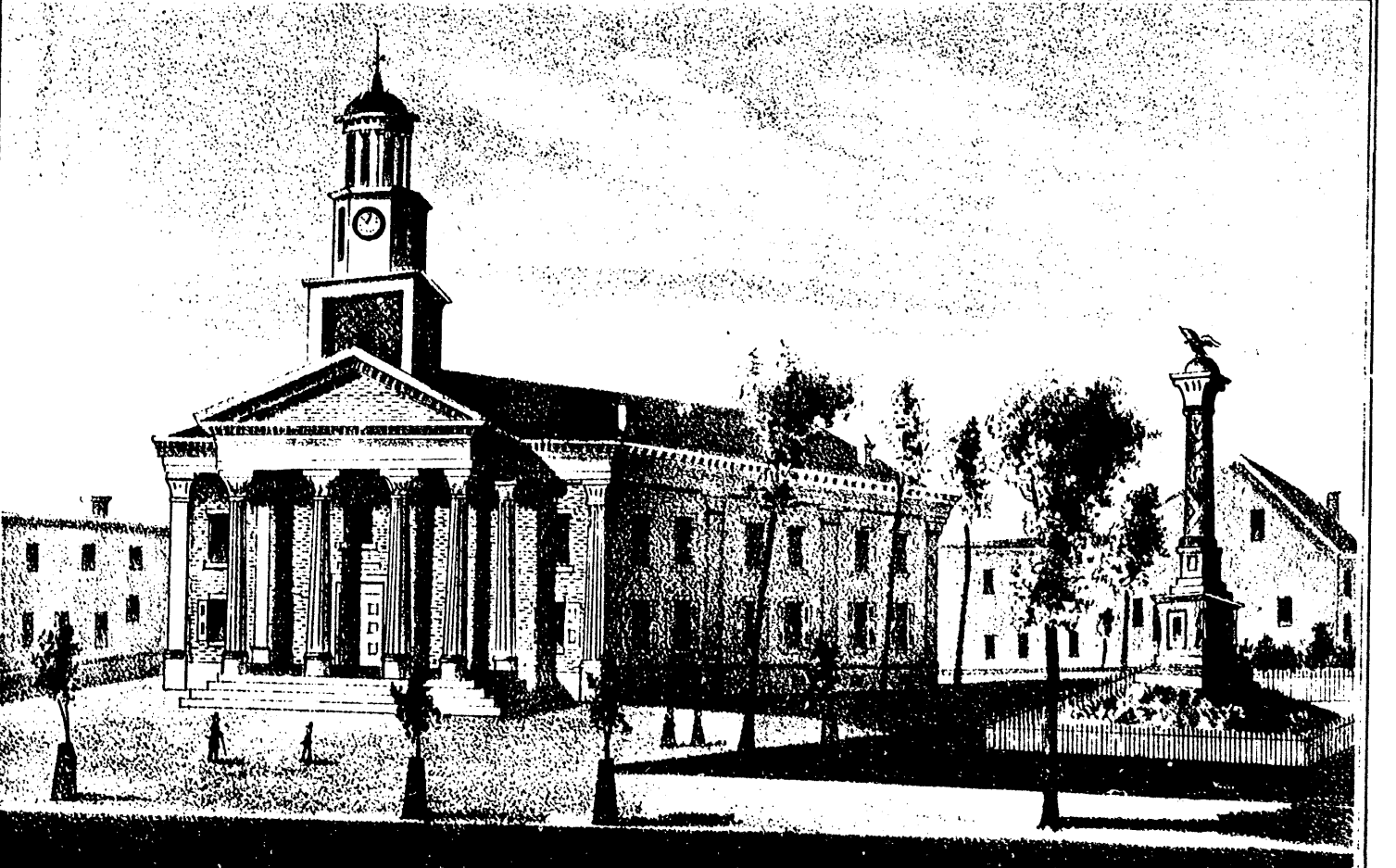
Being impressed with the advantages that must inure to the youth of the place from having access to a well ordered library and from the habitual participation in exercises of a literary character, a number of citizens of Mechanicsburg, in the fall of 1871, took the steps necessary to organize a library in connection with a literary organization that had been in existence in their midst for some years. Funds were subscribed, purchases of books made, and a charter applied for under the name of "The Mechanicsburg Library and Literary Association." A charter was granted by the Legislature, April 4th, 1872. Additions to the Library have from time to time been made until the number of volumes exceeds fourteen hundred. Books are issued at regular times each week and may be had by any one complying with the regulations of the Library. The Literary Society meets weekly during the winter season, (about 6 months), the exercises consisting of discussions on questions of the day, reading of essays and selections, declamations, etc.

The following educational publications have appeared in the county at various times: "I Will Try," monthly, published in Mechanicsburg by J. H. Hosteter; "School Room Ledger," monthly, published in Carlisle by F. M. L. Gillilen, and the "Literary Journal," published at Mt. Holly, under the auspices of "The Mt. Holly Literary Society."

There are many names of which honorable mention might be made in connection with education in the county, but two only will be mentioned. Mr. James Hamilton, elected school director in Carlisle in 1836, remained in the board until his death, several years ago. He took a lively interest in education, and especially in the success of the Carlisle schools. In their organization, grading, etc., he was largely instrumental. Ex-Governor Ritner, on retiring from the office of Governor, took up his residence in Cumberland county. In him, education had one of its warmest friends. Nothing in his administration afforded him so much gratification as the part he had in establishing the free school system. He was an ardent friend of education, visited the schools in all parts of the county, and was a regular attendant on all educational meetings held in the county until failing health rendered this impracticable.



RESIDENCE OF HON F. E. BELTZHOVER CARLISLE. CUMBERLAND CO. PA.



COURT HOUSE. CARLISLE. PA.

HISTORY OF THE BAR OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

BY BENNETT BELLMAN, ESQ.

GENERAL INTRODUCTORY.

History, as it has been said, is but the essence of innumerable biographies; but when those biographies are not recorded—but must be found in the floating rumors which exist in the recollection of the living—to write a history which shall be either full or accurate, is a matter of no small difficulty. If, in the present attempt, we have missed our mark, we have at least not aimed so high. We have not attempted to write a history, but only to present a rough but truthful sketch, drawn in bold outlines, of our Bar—illustrated by the lives of those who were its acknowledged leaders.

We would say, also, that in a work like the present we aspire to lay no claim to originality. We have placed our hands indiscriminately upon whatever we could get bearing upon our subject, and we desire to say that for the material for many of the sketches of the earlier members of our Bar we are indebted to the lecture of George W. Harris, Esq., on the members of the Dauphin County Bar, and also to that of Mr. I. H. M'Cauley, of Chambersburg, on the history of the early members of the Bar of his own county.

If any of the scattered notices or facts here collected together will serve as a basis for some future historian of the Bar of Old Mother Cumberland, we will be amply rewarded for any time or labor we have expended to collecting together the material of the present sketch.

The science of the law, both in its theory and in its practice, has in every age been esteemed a highly honorable profession. It has embraced among its votaries much of the learning, culture and intellect of every age. To become an advocate was once no ignoble ambition. In Rome the names which are still familiar to our ears are not only those who triumphed in the field, but also those who won their victories in the courts or in the Forum. The Knight Templars sleep under the cold marble slabs of the Inns of Court, where, to-day, the living lawyers of England practice.

Beside the mailed chivalry of France once stood an order of men known as the "noblesse de la robe" whose only patent of nobility was their admission on the roll of advocates. In England, the next important office in dignity and power to the crown itself, is that of the Lord Chancellor, while in our own country many of the brightest names which have shed their lustre upon our annals—a Webster—a Clay—a Choate or Pinkney—are the names of those who have been members of this profession.

Nor is this all. In respect to its usefulness to the world at large, the law, as a profession, will acknowledge no superior. The incalculable benefits which it has achieved in past times for mankind, are written on the page of history. Its victories have been won, not in the field but in the courts of justice, and in the halls of legislation. It was chiefly instrumental in destroying the power of a Pope over the temporal affairs of England; in opposing successfully the over-weening power of the clergy in a dark age, and in obtaining from a stubborn King the great charter of English liberty. In short

—as the exponent of progress and of enlightened ideas—the protector of liberty and the guardian of our civil rights and institutions, it need fear no rival, but like a Douglass it may stand bonneted before the King and bow down to none.

Such, then, has been the prestige of the law as a profession in past times. Of it we have reason, justly, to be proud. Nor, when we come to glance over the long list of the names of those who have practiced within the period of a century and a half, at the Bar of our own county, have we any reason to be ashamed? Some there are among them whose memories will long survive—whose talents commanded our respect—while their virtues rendered them worthy of our admiration. But it is not our purpose to enter further into any general eulogy. What we have to say of individuals will be said hereafter and in its proper place. But if the time should ever come when the Bar of Pennsylvania shall be written by some abler hand, that of our County will undoubtedly rank deservedly amongst the foremost.

During nearly one hundred years succeeding the settlement of Pennsylvania, few of our Judges understood the principles of the law, or knew anything about its practice before their appointment. Our County Courts were presided over by the Justices of the Peace of the respective counties, all of whom were ex officio Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, any three of whom were a quorum to transact business. At the same time the "Provincial Council" and the High Court of Errors and Appeals, which was presided over by the Governor of the Province for the time being, and whose decisions were final, very frequently had not a lawyer in it.

And yet the business of the county in that day was done, and well done, too. The Judges were generally selected because of their well-known integrity of character, extended business experience and sound common sense, and by close observation and long experience became well acquainted with the duties of their positions and fitted to adjudicate the important interests committed to their charge." Nor was the Bar inferior. "Gentlemen, eminent for their legal abilities and oratorical powers practiced before them, and by the gravity of their demeanor and respectful behavior shed lustre upon the proceedings and gave weight and influence to the decisions rendered. Great regard was had for the dignity of the Court, and great reverence felt for forms and ceremonies; and woe to the unlucky wight who was caught in a "contempt," or convicted of speaking disrespectfully of the magistrate or of his Sovereign Lord—the King."

The men of that day had another characteristic. Their physical labor gave them a degree of bodily vigor and energy which, of itself, was no inconsiderate obstacle in the way of an antagonist in the trial of a cause.

The counselor of that day was no formalist; neither had too much learning attenuated his frame, or prematurely quenched his animal spirits—but all this in no way detracted from his professional repute; seeing that all his competitors were even as he was, and that juries in those days were more gullible than now, the Judges less learned and inflexible (although having a full consciousness of the dignity of their position) that technicalities were less regarded or understood, and motions in arrest of judgment seldom thought of than now—the conscience of our counselor being ever at ease when he felt that his client was going to be hanged upon the plain and obvious principles of common sense and natural justice.

EARLY HISTORY.

The County of Cumberland was formed from a part of Lancaster in

1750, twenty-six years before the Declaration of Independence. The imbecile King—George, the Third—whose stubborn policy provoked the colonies to assert their rights, had not yet ascended the throne of England. George, the Second, was the reigning King. At this time Cumberland County embraced an immense area, and that which is now occupied by Bedford, a part of Northumberland and the whole of Franklin, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry—all of which were formed subsequently.

In the next year immediately succeeding the formation of the county the Courts of Quarter Sessions were held at Carlisle, for, in 1751 we have the following entry: "At a Court of General Quarter Sessions, held at Carlisle, for the County of Cumberland, the twenty-third day of July, in the twenty-fifth year of our Sovereign Lord, King George, the Second, over Great Britain, &c. Before Samuel Smith, Esq., and his Associate Justices."

The form of the pleadings at this early period may be interesting:

The King vs. Chas. Murray	}	Sur Indictment, for Assault and Battery. Being charged with he is not guilty as in the Indictment is supposed, and upon this he puts himself upon the Court, and upon the King's attorney likewise.
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But now the defendant comes into Court and retracts his plea, not being willing to contend with our Sovereign Lord, the King. Protects his innocence, and prays to be admitted to a small fine. Whereupon it is adjudged by the Court that he pay the sum of two shillings, six pence. October Term, 1751.

Another case is an indictment for felony, where the party has pleaded guilty. The sentence of the Court is (at this time the ordinary method of punishment) that he (the culprit) "receive twenty-one lashes, well laid on his bare back, at the public whipping-post, to-morrow morning, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock. That he make restitution to Wm. Anderson in the sum of 18£, 1s, and 6 pence. That he make fine to the Governor in the like sum, and stand committed until fine and fees be paid." January Term, 1751.

There is a very singular case against two persons who, in order to pay the fines imposed, were sold, on their application to the Court, for the terms of five and seven years respectively.

There is a striking relish in those words "lashes well laid on," and it is the old, sturdy, Anglo Saxon blood which speaks. The ignominy of this punishment rendered it the more effective. The whipping-post seems to have been abandoned or to have come gradually into disuse before the Revolution. We find the last record of it in our county about July Term, 1774.

The county was, at this time, as we can well imagine, but sparsely inhabited. In the Quarter Sessions for July, in 1753, sixteen bills are presented to the Grand Jury against different persons "for conveying spurious liquor to the Indians out of the inhabited portion of this province"—most of which were ignored. To the noble red man civilization had already become a failure. Of the attorneys who practiced in our courts up to this time we have no record.

In colonial times, from 1759 to 1764, we have the names of James Smith, George Ross, Campbell, Samuel Johnston, Jasper Yeates, Robt. Magaw, as attorneys appearing upon our records. The records for this early period are defective and there are doubtless some names which are lost. At this period Robert Magaw appears to have by far the largest practice.

From 1764 to 1770 we find the additional names of George Stephenson, James Wilson, James Hamilton, Ross, Sample, Greer, Wetzel

and Morris. Magaw, Wilson and Stephenson having the largest practice. Col. Ephraim Blaine is at this time (1772) High Sheriff of the county. One of the county Courts of Common Pleas is held at Carlisle for the "County of Cumberland, 21st day of April, and twelfth year of our Sovereign Lord George, the Third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord 1772 before John Armstrong, Esq., and his Associate Justices. On the April Term of the succeeding year, on application of James Wilson, Esq., Mr. John Reiley is admitted to practice as an attorney in the several courts.

On application of Robert Magaw, Esq., Mr. John Steel is admitted, &c., also Mr. Robert Buchannon.

On application of James Smith, Mr. John Magill is admitted, &c. Oct. Term, 1773.

In the succeeding year, on motion of James Smith, Mr. David McMahon is admitted, &c., to the several courts. April Term, 1774.

On motion of James A. Wilson, Mr. J. T. Armstrong is also admitted at the same term.

(The name of Duncan appears several times before the year 1774).

On application of Samuel Johnston, Esq., Mr. Lewis Bush was admitted, January Term, 1776.

In this first year of our independence our Bar seems to have consisted of John Steel, Campbell, George Stephenson, James Wilson, Samuel Johnston, David Grier, Thomas Hartley, Joseph Yates, James Smith, Edward Burd and Robert Galbraith. At this time John Steel, Esq., who was admitted only three years previously, begins to have an excellent practice. The county court from this period on for several years is presided over by John Rannals, Justice, and his associates. It seems that, on account of the Declaration of Independence, or for some other reason, the attorneys who had practiced in the several courts hitherto had to be again admitted—for in the July Term, 1778, Jasper Yeates and James Smith were admitted upon their own motions and then upon the application of Jasper Yeates, Messrs. James Wilson and Edward Burd were also admitted.

On motion of Jasper Yeates, Messrs. Edward Shippen, Jasper Ewing and David Greer were also admitted in the succeeding October Term, (1778).

On motion of Jasper Yeates, Esq., James Wilson is admitted at the October Quarter Sessions (1778).

The county Court of Common Pleas, at Carlisle, is presided over by John Rannals, Esq., and his associates. July Term, 1779. At this term, on the application of James Smith, Esq., Thomas Hartley, Esq., is admitted, and on the application of Jasper Yeates, also Geo. North, Esq.,

At this term there is an order of the Court that the Prothonotary receive from the other officers of the Court the Continental money paid to them in their official capacity and receipt for the same. It seems that he did not feel justified in receiving it on account of its depreciation. In this year (1779) John Steel is having quite a large practice, and the name of A. Wilson appears (occasionally) upon the records of the Court.

On motion of Col. Thomas Hartley, Mr. James Hamilton is admitted, April, 1781.

The names of Hamilton and Duncan begin to appear from October Term, 1781. The latter seems to have been immediately successful, for Thomas Duncan, John Steel, George Stephenson and Robert Magaw have all a very large practice in (1782), the succeeding year.

The County Court of Common Pleas for January, 1783, is held by Robert Peebles, Esq., and his associates. At this term Messrs. George Thompson and John Wilkes Kittera, Esqrs., are admitted on motion of Jasper Yeates. At the next April Term of Court Rannalls, Justice, again presides.

In this year (1783) Stephen Chambers name appears several times upon the records, and in the succeeding year also the names of Thomas Smith, J. A. Wilson and John Clark, Esqrs. At the Oct. T. (1783) of the County Courts of Com. Pleas John Armstrong and his associates again preside, but on the first term of the succeeding year (Jan.) it is Samuel Laird who is upon the Bench and his associates. The April Term (1784) is before Rannalls. At this term of court, on the motion of Robert Magaw, Esq., and certification of James Hamilton, Esq., Atty., Ross Thompson, who had been admitted as an attorney in different other courts of law in this state and elsewhere, was admitted to practice (April T., 1784).

At the terms of court for July and Oct. 1784, and Jan., April, July and Oct., 1785, and Jan. term, 1786, Samuel Laird and his associates preside.

On motion of Thomas Hartley, Esq., Mr. John Andrew Hanna was admitted July T., 1785.

On motion of Stephen Chambers, Esq., Ralph Bowie, Esq., was admitted Oct. T., 1785.

On motion of Thomas Smith, Esq., Mr. James Carton was admitted Jan. T., 1786.

At the April term of court, 1786, Thomas Beale appears upon the records as presiding justice with his associates. During this term Messrs. Chas. Smith and John Joseph Henry (afterwards a Judge of the court) were admitted upon the motion of Thomas Smith, Esq., who was afterwards the first President Judge of the same court, and on the motion of Joseph Yeates, Esq., Mr. Jacob Hubley was admitted at the same term.

From July term, 1786, for the next four years John Jordan, Justice, and his associates, preside over our county courts. Mr. Stephen Chambers and Peter Hoffnagle are admitted on motion of Joseph Yeates, Esq., Oct. term, 1786.

We come now to the year 1790—Samuel Laird is the presiding Justice at the Oct. term, at which term David Watts, who had studied law for three years under Wm. Lewis, of Philadelphia, is admitted upon the motion of Thomas Hartley, Esq.

At the April term, 1791, on motion of Andrew Dunlap, Esq., Sam'l Riddle is admitted, and on motion of Col. Thomas Hartley, Charles Hall, of Sunbury, having been heretofore examined in the law, and being a practitioner at the Bar of several courts of this state, was also admitted.

Thomas Creigh was admitted in the July term on motion of Thomas Duncan.

We have now given a brief summary of the history of our Bar from 1759 to the year 1791, A. D., when Thomas Smith, Esq., the first President Judge of our Judicial District, appears upon the Bench.

COL. JAMES SMITH.

As we have seen, among the earliest names which appear upon our records—as attorneys practicing at the Bar of Cumberland county is that of James Smith, Esq. He was admitted in Sept. term, 1786. There is a brief notice of him in Days' Historical Collections. He was an Irishman by birth, but came to this country when quite young. In a note to Graydon's Memoirs it is said that he was edu-

cated at the college in Philadelphia, was admitted to the Bar, and afterwards removed to the vicinity of Shippensburg, Pa., and there established himself as a lawyer. From this he removed to York, in this state, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. He died July 11th, 1806, at the age of about ninety-three years. In 1775 Col. Smith was elected to Congress, where he remained until November, 1778. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. For a period of sixty years he held a high rank at the Bar, during which time he had a very extensive and lucrative business in the eastern counties of this state. He withdrew from practice in the year 1800.

In Sanderson's Lives of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, there will be found a more extended notice of him.

During the Revolutionary war Col. Smith commanded a regiment in the Pennsylvania line.

His ardent love for liberty and independence is shown not only in the Halls of Congress, but in the field—in both—faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties.

COL. ROBERT MAGAW.

Another practitioner at this early period is Col. Robert Magaw. Like his predecessor he was an Irishman by birth, and resided in Cumberland county prior to the Revolution, in which war he served as Col. of a regiment in the Pennsylvania line. In 1774 he was one of the delegates from this county to a convention at Philadelphia for the purpose of concerting measures to call a general Congress of Delegates from all the colonies. He died afterwards in Carlisle, as it would seem, from letters in the possession of Rev. Dr. Murray, of this place, some time in January, 1790.

^{Jasper} JASPER YEATES, ESQ.

The name of ^{Jasper} Joseph Yeates appears upon our records as early as the year 1763. We have no record of admission. He was admitted years afterwards to the Bars of Franklin and Dauphin—when those respective counties were formed. Like all the lawyers of this period he traveled on the circuit, and practiced over a large territory in the eastern counties of the state. He resided in Lancaster city. He was an excellent lawyer and had a high reputation for knowledge in legal lore and classical literature. On March 21st, 1791, he was appointed by Gov. Mifflin one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, which high position he filled with honor until his death, which occurred early in the year 1817. In appearance, Mr. Yeates was tall in person and portly, with a handsome florid complexion, benignant countenance and large blue eyes.

He is the compiler of the Pennsylvania Reports which bear his name.

HON. GEORGE STEVENSON, L.L. D.

The Hon. George Stevenson, L.L. D., appears in 1770. The worthy subject of this brief sketch was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1718, and emigrated to America near the middle of the last century. He had previously graduated at Trinity College, in his native city, and, being an excellent classical scholar opened a school at New Castle, Delaware, where he contributed to the education of those who became more or less prominent in the active scenes of life. He was a practical surveyor, then an important character, and was subsequently appointed Deputy Surveyor General under Nicholas Scull, for the

three lower counties on the Delaware called "the territories of Pennsylvania," the right to which William Penn obtained from James, Duke of York, in 1682. Afterwards Mr. Stevenson moved from New Castle to York, Pa., and there commenced the practice of the law, which he successfully pursued. As an evidence of his worth in this regard he was commissioned a Judge of the counties of York and Cumberland; his commission bearing date of 1765, and issued in the reign of George the Second. He had become a very large landholder, and engaged in the manufacture of iron. He, with William Thompson, afterwards General Thompson, and George Ross, afterwards a signer of the Declaration of Independence, erected and owned what was called Mary Ann Furnace, in York county, as early as 1764, as well as Spring Forge, a few miles distant from the former. In 1769 Mr. Stevenson moved to Carlisle and embarked as a pioneer in the iron business at a place called Mount Holly, about seven miles south of town. In this enterprise, however, owing to the dishonesty of another, he became greatly reduced, and returned to the practice of the law. His character and services as a learned and able Justice must have been well-known and greatly appreciated as the records of the court at that time show that he was employed in many and important cases then adjudicated. He also took a prominent part in the affairs of our country at that early period; was a decided and earnest patriot, fully identified with the cause of liberty; and some of his correspondence may be seen in the Colonial Records and the Pennsylvania Archives.

After a life of enterprise and usefulness he died in Carlisle in 1783, and his widow in 1791. He had married Mrs. Mary Cookson, the sister of General William Thompson, and widow of Thomas Cookson, a distinguished lawyer of Lancaster, who had been instructed with Nicholas Scull to lay out the town of Carlisle in 1751. By this marriage he had a son and three daughters—George, afterwards an officer of the Revolutionary army and a prominent physician and surgeon. Nancy, the wife of John Holmes, a leading merchant of Baltimore; Catharine, the wife of General John Wilkins, of Pittsburg, and Mary, the wife of Dr. James Armstrong, the worthy son of the memorable hero of Kittanning.

JOHN STEEL, ESQ.

A prominent member of our Bar in 1776 is John Steel. He was born at Carlisle July 15th, 1744. He was admitted to our Bar, on motion of Col. Robert Magaw, April term, 1773, and seems immediately to have come into a large practice. He is engaged in the trial of several cases during the very term in which he is admitted to the Bar, and in 1776, only three years afterwards, his name appears perhaps more frequently upon the records of our courts than any other. In 1782 he is still enjoying a large and lucrative practice—with such men as Thomas Duncan, George Stephens and Col. Robert Magaw, as his competitors. For some reason Mr. Steel evidently quit the practice of the law long before he died, as his name a few years afterwards disappears entirely.

John Steel was the son of Rev. John Steel, a Presbyterian minister of high rank and abilities, and who was known as the "fighting parson." Parson Steel died in August, 1779. "He was," says Dr. Alfred Nevin, in his history of the churches of the valley, "a man of great intrepidity of character. Often did he lead forth companies of armed men to repel the invading savages." A further sketch of his life will be found in Mr. Chambers' History of Presbyterianism of the Valley. Parson Steel led a company of men from Carlisle and acted

as Chaplain in the Revolutionary war, while his son John, the subject of the present sketch, also as Captain, led a company of men from the same place and joined the army of Gen. Washington soon after he had crossed the Delaware.

John Steel was the father of Amelia Steel, the mother of Mr. Robt. Givin, of Carlisle. He married Agnes Moore, a sister of Mrs. Jane Thompson, who was the mother of Elizabeth Bennett, the maternal grandmother of the writer.

John Steel died about the year 1812.

EDWARD SHIPPEN.

In Oct. term, 1778, Edward Shippen is admitted to our Bar. In 1748 he had been sent abroad to be educated at the Inns of court. He afterwards rose rapidly and became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. It may be interesting to know that Edward Shippen was the father of the wife of Gen. Benedict Arnold. His name appears quite frequently upon our records.

COL. THOMAS HARTLEY.

The name of Col. Thomas Hartley appears as one of the leading members of our Bar in 1776. He was born in Berks county in 1748 and studied law in York, Pa., where he first began to practice.

He was again admitted to our Bar under _____ July term, 1779. He entered the army at the opening of the Revolution, and soon became distinguished. He was a member of Congress in 1778, and continued to hold the office during twelve years, and held also several distinguished offices in this Commonwealth. He died Dec. 21st, 1800, aged 52 years. The above is taken from Day's Historical Collections. Thos. Hartley, we learn from another source, was considered an excellent lawyer, was a pleasant speaker, and had a very considerable practice. This last fact the early records of our own court confirm.

Such were some of the characters who practiced at our Bar in the memorable year 1776. Many of these have passed away even from the recollection of the living, and of none of them can it be said with Hamlet, by any one now in existence, "Alas, poor Yorick—I knew him, Horatio!"

STEPHEN CHAMBERS.

The name of Stephen Chambers appears upon the records of the court occasionally about 1783. He was from Lancaster, and as we have been informed, was a brother-in-law of John Joseph Henry, who was afterwards appointed President Judge of our District in 1800.

JOHN CLARK.

In 1784 Mr. John Clark's name appears upon our records. In this same year he was admitted at the first term of the court held in Franklin county, upon his own motion, it appearing that he had already been admitted an attorney in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. Franklin county had just then been formed from a part of Cumberland. Mr. Clark was from York, Pa., or "Little York," as it was then called. He served with distinction as a Major in the Revolutionary war. Like most of the lawyers of his day he "rode the circuit," practicing in many counties of the state other than that in which he resided. He seems to have been a good lawyer and a gallant officer. He was of large frame, fine personal appearance, brave almost to a fault, and at times, when the occasion required it

very sarcastic in his speech. He wrote a fine hand, proving an exception seemingly to the general rule. He was also a great wit, fond of fun and frolic, and his company was much courted by the members of the Bench and Bar when on their travels or in the evenings after the duties of the day were done.

ROSS THOMPSON--JOHN ANDRE HANNA.

Ross Thompson, Esq., who had practiced in other courts was admitted to our Bar in 1784. He lived for some time in Chambersburg, but removed to Carlisle, where he died at an early age.

John Andre Hanna is admitted to our Bar in 1785. He settled in Harrisburg at about the time of the organization of the county, and the laying out of Harrisburg (1785--Harris). He is noticed favorably in the Narrative of the Duke de Rochefoucault, who visited our State Capital, in the year 1765. He says General Hanna was then "about thirty-six or thirty-eight years of age, and was Brigadier-General of the militia." He was elected to Congress from his district and served from 1797 till 1805, in which year he died.

RALPH BOWIE, ESQ.

Ralph Bowie, Esq., is admitted October term, 1785. He resided at York. He was a Scotchman by birth and had probably been admitted to the Bar before he left his native country. He was a very well-read lawyer, and much sought after in important cases of ejectment. He was of fine personal appearance, courtly and dignified manners, and was very neat and particular in his dress. He powdered his hair, and wore short clothes in the fashion of the day and had social qualities of the most attractive character.

THOMAS SMITH.

The first President Judge of our Judicial District was Thomas Smith. He resided at Carlisle. He had been Deputy Surveyor under the government in early life, and thus became well acquainted with the land system of Pennsylvania, then in the process of formation. Mr. Smith was accounted a good common law lawyer, and did a considerable business. He was commissioned President Judge by Gov. Mifflin, on the 20th of August, 1791. He continued in that position until his appointment as an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, on the 31st of January, 1794. He was a small man, rather reserved in his manners, and of not very social proclivities. He died at an advanced age in the year 1809.

In the spring 1793 occurs the first, but not the only instance, of a duel proving fatal, where the parties concerned were residents of Carlisle. In this instance, however, one of the combatants was also a member of the Bar. We allude to the meeting between Gen. Lambertson and J. Duncan, Esq., and which resulted in the death of the latter.

JAMES RIDDLE.

James Riddle was the second President Judge of our District. He was born in Adams county, graduated with distinction at Princeton College, and subsequently read law at York. He was about thirty years of age when he was admitted to the Bar. He was possessed of a very large practice until his appointment as President Judge of this Judicial District, by Governor Mifflin, in February, 1790. His legal

abilities were very respectable, though he was not considered a great lawyer. He was well read in science, literature and the law; was a good advocate and very successful with the jury. He was a tall man—broad-shouldered and lusty—with a noble face and profile and pleasing manner. Some time in 1804 he resigned his position as Judge because of the strong partizan feeling existing against him—he being a great Federalist—and returned to the practice of the law. He was again successful, and amassed a large fortune, which was afterward mostly sunk in the payment of endorsements made for friends and relatives. He died in Chambersburg, about the year 1837, respected by all who knew him.

JOHN JOSEPH HENRY.

John Joseph Henry, of Lancaster, was born about the year 1758 or 1759. He was the third President Judge of our Judicial District, and the predecessor of Judge Hamilton. He was appointed in 1800. He had previously been the first President Judge of the Common Pleas of Dauphin county, being commissioned on the 16th of December, 1793. In 1775 Henry—then a lad of about seventeen or eighteen years of age, entered the Revolutionary army and joined in the expedition against Quebec. One regiment in this expedition was commanded by Capt. William Hendricks, of Cumberland, and another by Capt. Mathew Smith, of Lancaster. In this latter company young Henry was enlisted as a private. The whole command, amounting to little more than one thousand men, was under the command of Gen. Benedict Arnold. In this year young Henry first sees and speaks in high terms of Aaron Burr—then a cadet—and a remarkable youth of twenty. Burr was then a young, brave and gallant officer—winning and attractive, and the dark cloud of suspicion which afterwards hung over his life had not yet appeared on the horizon.

No wonder Henry was attracted by the qualities of this man—afterwards the sport of so cruel and capricious a destiny. Of him he writes afterwards: "Though differing from him in political opinion no reason has yet been laid before me to induce a belief that he was traitorous to his country." So much for his opinion of Burr. Young Henry fought at the battle of Quebec and was taken prisoner. He afterwards published an account of the expedition. *Vol. 1/3/7*

THE BAR IN 1800.

John Joseph Henry was the President Judge in 1800, when David Watts and Thomas Duncan were the leading lawyers. From this time forward we feel that we are upon more solid ground. A change had come, or was coming, upon us, and many of the old forms and customs of colonial days were passing away. The Continental dress, the cuque, the dignified ceremonials of the courts, and the refined manners of the gentlemen of the old regime, were then becoming rather a matter of memory than of observation; and it is a question whether, "in the gradual desuetude of these old observances" much that was intrinsically good and valuable was not also lost. The character of the profession, as such, has certainly changed and in many respects undoubtedly not for the better, since these days of which we speak, both as regards the ability and integrity of the men who were then its representatives. The terms lawyer and gentleman were then nearly always synonymous, while to-day, the former is too often but the poor drudge of his profession—who never thinks of aspiring to attainments in the wide field of general culture, but who, regarding his profession as a trade, and his abilities (alas, too often also his integ-

riety) for sale—thinks no further than of the case in hand or of the amount of the next fee which he will probably receive.

At this time our lawyers were still obliged to travel upon the circuit, extending over several counties, often exposed to the inclemency of the weather, traveling on horse-back, and provided with but poor accommodations.

Truly there were a different race of men. "The lawyer of the present day is, as Mr. Porter remarks, intrinsically, extraneously, physically and mentally a different man from the lawyer of this period. Many of them were men also of the very first order of intellect. "In important land cases throughout the state they were accustomed to enter the lists with the lawyers of Philadelphia, then enjoying the supremacy of reputation throughout the Union, and they proved themselves the equals of the former in all but the good fortune of making so permanent a record of their fame. They were in the main bold, intrepid, self-reliant men—independent in their thoughts and habits, of strong impulses and understandings, and capable by an eloquence suited to the people and the occasion, by superior knowledge of the country and its customs of prevailing in many a well-contested battle over their more polished visitors."

Let not the reader be surprised that these lawyers should be spoken of as learned men. "It is true they had few books. In 1800 the only Pennsylvania law books were three volumes of Dallas' Reports. Not a volume of Johnson's Reports and not a volume of Massachusetts Reports had been published. Perhaps I ought to say that with the exception of Mr. Dallas', not one volume of any regular series of reports had been published on this side of the Atlantic. Story had not been admitted to the Bar, and the design of writing a commentary had probably never entered the mind of Kent. Having few books they studied them all. A lawyer who was disposed to read must take Bacon and Coke, and authors of that stamp or not read at all. In such companionship, he must become saturated with the very elements of the science, for nothing in the history of the law is more surprising than to observe how few sound principles there have been originated in the vast publications with which we have been since deluged.

In these days it seems that the court would enforce all its powers in maintaining professional courtesy and dignity between the members of the Bar, as will be seen from the following incident:

On the 5th day of Dec., 1800, a complaint is made to the court by Thomas Duncan, Esq., stating that Frederick John Haller, Esq., a member of the Bar, had, on the evening of the first of December, in open court, behaved in an indecent and disorderly manner to Wm. N. Irvine, a young gentleman reading law under the direction of Mr. Duncan. There are several depositions, one of which reads "that on the afternoon of the third of Dec., 1800, the deponent was present in court sitting near to Wm. N. Irvine and Frederick J. Haller, and heard Frederick J. Haller say that some person was an ordinary looking fellow. Wm. N. Irvine said that he did not look worse than he did himself. Frederick Haller then told Mr. Irvine that he must look a great deal better than he did—and further the deponent saith not." So much only in regard to the appearance of these rival beauties, but it was further certified that Mr. Haller had called Mr. Irvine an "impudent young puppy." Whereupon the court did "suspend the said Frederick John Haller from practicing law as an attorney in the court of Common Pleas aforesaid." Mr. Haller had been admitted only a little more than two years previously. He was reinstated in March term, 1801.

It was under the administration of John Joseph Henry that John Bannister Gibson, afterwards Chief Justice, George Metzger and Andrew Carothers were admitted to our Bar. Of the first we will speak hereafter, as it is in the capacity not of a lawyer, but of a jurist, that he is to be considered. Hon. George Metzger is still living, having survived all his competitors; his years now numbering nearly a century. He is the oldest ex-member of the Legislature in Pennsylvania, having served in the House during the sessions of 1813-14. He was admitted to practice law in March term, 1805; afterwards served as prosecuting attorney, and held a very respectable position at the Bar in the time of Gibson, Huston, and the elder Burnside.

ANDREW CAROTHERS, ESQ.

Of Andrew Carothers we insert the following personal recollections written by the Hon. Frederick Watts, who read law under the instruction of Mr. Carothers, and was afterwards, for a short time, also associated with him in practice.

From circumstances which came to my knowledge respecting the life of Andrew Carothers, Esq., I think he was born in the year 1778. His father was a farmer, and resided in Silver Spring township, Cumberland county. He had several children, sons and daughters, of whom Andrew was one. He learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, and when he was about nineteen years of age his father's family was poisoned, and Andrew was one of the sufferers, whereby he became much crippled in his limbs and hands. To such an extent were the injuries inflicted upon him that he was incapacitated for the pursuit of the trade which he had learned. The education which he received in his youth was that which was imparted by the country school; and it was not until he became unfitted for the occupation which required bodily labor that he turned his attention to the acquisition of such knowledge as would fit him for the pursuit of a professional life. He did not even then acquire a scientific education, but by a course of reading and study with such aids as he could obtain at home he fitted himself to become a student of law. He entered the law office of David Watts, Esq., in Carlisle, about the year 1802, and after a period of three years he was admitted to the practice of law. He was afterwards married to a Miss Loudon, by whom he had three sons, John, Mathew and James. His wife died about 1820, and he was again married to Miss Isabella Alexander, a daughter of Hon. Wm. Alexander, and a sister of Samuel Alexander, Esq., about the year 1825. By this marriage there was no issue.

Although Mr. Carothers' mind was not cultivated by any high degree of learning it was of that character which enabled him to appreciate what he had studied and profit by what he read. He became an excellent practical and learned lawyer, and very soon took a high place at the Bar of Cumberland county, which at that time ranked amongst its members some of the best lawyers of the state. Watts, Duncan, Metzger, Alexander, Mahon were at different periods his competitors, and amongst these he acquired a large and lucrative practice, which continued through his whole life. Mr. Carothers was remarkable for his amiability of temper, his purity of character, his unlimited disposition of charity and his love of justice.

Notwithstanding his bodily infirmity he was always an active participant in all popular movements which tended to the public good or to the improvement of society. In his early professional life he was chosen President of the Town Council of the Borough. He was a Trustee and active in promoting the interests of Dickinson College; and was no less so in the interest which he took in the welfare of

the Presbyterian church, of which he was an Elder from the period of his early manhood. No man ever commanded in a greater degree that affectionate regard of the community in which he lived than did Andrew Carothers. In all public assemblies and in courts of justice the greatest respect was paid to his arguments and opinions, which, by reason of his bodily infirmity, were always delivered in a sitting posture. Mr. Carothers died on the 26th of July, 1836, aged 58 years. He had several students in his office at the time of his death, and they, with all other law students of the town, assembled to pay respect and honor to his memory. This meeting was presided over by the Hon. A. G. Curtin, the late Governor of Pennsylvania.

In addition to the above sketch by Judge Watts we add the following:

The circumstances which caused Mr. Carothers to become a practitioner of law have been already alluded to. The case is one of the first important criminal trials in our early annals. The circumstances were as follows:

About the year 1790 a young girl named Sarah Clark lived in the family of Mr. John Douglass. While living there she contracted a strong attachment for a son of Mr. Douglass, who was at that time paying attention to Miss Ann Carothers, living with her father, John Carothers, near Silver Spring. Sallie Clark determined to destroy the life of Ann Carothers, and thereby gain the object of her affections. With this aim in view, she hired as a servant in the house of Mr. Carothers, and bided her time. Having no ill will against the family, she desired to poison Ann only, and with this intent purchased a lot of arsenic; but no suitable opportunity for this offering; she grew desperate, and put the arsenic into a pot of leaven. The family all ate of the bread and became sick; John Carothers died on the 29th of February, 1798, and his wife Mary died soon afterwards; but Ann Carothers, the intended victim, survived. Andrew Carothers also survived, but was crippled for life, as is above mentioned.

Ann Clark was tried at Carlisle at the October term of Oyer and Terminer, 1798. John Carothers, a son of the poisoned parents, was then High Sheriff of the county. The case was tried before James Riddle, President Judge, and Samuel Laird and John Montgomery Associates. She was convicted of murder in the first degree, and at the August term, 1799, was sentenced to be hung. She was afterwards executed accordingly.

HON. JAMES HAMILTON.

Six years after the appointment of John Joseph Henry, James Hamilton appears upon the Bench. He was an Irishman by birth, who was admitted to the Bar in his native country, and emigrated to America before the Revolution. He was well educated, large, very fat, very eccentric, very social and very indifferent as to his personal appearance. He was considered an excellent lawyer, and was a tolerable speaker. He first settled for a short time in Pittsburgh, then a small frontier settlement, but soon removed to Carlisle, where he eventually acquired a respectable practice.

In the summer of 1806 he was appointed, by Governor Snyder, President Judge of this Judicial District, in which position he continued until his death, in the year 1810. He died, aged 77 years.

Judge Hamilton held the office of Deputy Attorney General or Prosecuting Attorney for several years before he was appointed Judge. He was noted for his severity, and prosecuted for conviction as unrelentingly as ever did a Crown officer in the land of his birth.

After he was upon the Bench he impounded some cattle that were grazing innocently upon the public squares and green grass-grown thoroughfares of our town. He notified the owner that by paying the expenses of their keeping he could have his property, otherwise they should be sold in market overt. The owner refused to comply—engaged an attorney—and the Judge discovered that he had, perhaps exceeded the limits of his authority, as the streets and squares, aforesaid, were considered public property.

Mr. Hamilton was a man of very aristocratic proclivities, and felt the dignity of his high office. He was accustomed to have the tipstaves of the court act as his body-guard, and attend him when he walked from his residence to the court.

The Hon. Henry M. Brackenridge thus speaks of the character of Judge Hamilton in his "Recollections of the West," when he attended the courts in Carlisle: "Judge Hamilton, who presided, was a learned and elegant lawyer, remarkably slow and impressive in his manner and in his charges to the jury too minute. He was an Irishman by birth and had received his education in Dublin. Among the younger members of the Bar," continues he, "Mr. Gibson, now Chief Justice of the State, was the most conspicuous. He even then had a high reputation for the clearness and soundness of his judgment and the superiority of his taste."

It was during the time that Watts and Duncan were the leaders of the Carlisle Bar, that James Hamilton was upon the Bench. Hamilton was not always self-reliant, and it is said that he procured the passage of an Act of Assembly, forbidding the citation of English authorities prior to 1776, in order to get rid of the multitudinous cases with which Judge Duncan was wont to confuse his judgment.

To illustrate further the character of Judge Hamilton, in regard to his credulity, a story is told which we believe has never appeared in print. One _____ was tried and convicted in a criminal case where the penalty was death. It was reported, and told to Judge Hamilton afterwards, that the victim had come to life, and that he was lying in wait in the recesses of the South Mountain to intercept the Judge, and there wreak summary vengeance upon him, when he should meet him upon the circuit. The Judge asked, "how long was the victim left hanging?" "Fifteen minutes, your honor." "Why, that was too short a time entirely. In Ireland we hang them for an hour and a half and then decapitated them afterward."

HON. THOMAS DUNCAN.

This distinguished lawyer and able judge, of whom we have before spoken, was a native of Carlisle. His father, who emigrated from Scotland, was one of the first settlers of Cumberland county. Young Duncan was educated at Dickinson College, under Dr. Ramsey, the historian, and studied law in Lancaster under Hon. Jasper Yeates, then one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

On his admission to the Bar he returned to his native place, and begun the practice of law. His rise was rapid, and in less than ten years from his admission he was the acknowledged leader of his profession in the midland counties in the State, and for nearly thirty years he continued to hold this eminent position. He was appointed by Gov. Snyder, in 1817, to the Bench of the Supreme Court in place of Judge Yeates, deceased. He shortly after removed to Philadelphia where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 10th of November, 1827.

Judge Tilghman, a man of very gentlemanly manners and a model

judge, was then Chief Justice, and Judge Gibson was the other Associate.

At the Bar Mr. Duncan was distinguished by quickness and acuteness of discernment, promptness of decision, accurate knowledge of men and things, and a ready recourse to the rich stores of his own mind and memory. He was a most excellent land and criminal law lawyer, enthusiastically devoted to his profession, indefatigable and zealous. He practiced over a great part of the State, receiving very large fees for his services. He had, perhaps, the largest practice of any man in the State, outside of Philadelphia.

Afterwards—during the ten years he sat upon the Bench, associated with Gibson and Tilghman—he contributed largely to our stock of judicial opinions, and the reports contain abundant memorials of his industry learning and talents. These opinions are contained in the Pennsylvania State Reports, beginning with the third volume of Sargeant and Rawle and ending with the seventeenth volume of the same series.

Judge Duncan survived his excellent friend Judge Tilghman but a few months.

In appearance Mr. Duncan was about five feet, six inches high, of small, delicate frame, and yet was able to endure great fatigue. He was rather reserved in his manners; had a shrill, squeaking voice; wore powder in his hair; knee breeches and buckles, and was very neat and particular in his dress.

Judge Duncan was said to be ready at repartee, and was, if not the author, at least an early user of a famous retort.

On one occasion Watts, who was of Herculean frame, alluded somewhat contemptuously to Duncan's stature, saying—"Why, gentlemen, I could put my opponent in my pocket." "Yes, but if you did," retorted Duncan, "you would have more law in your pocket than ever you had in your head." This Parthian arrow seems to have hit the mark, or at least to have raised a laugh in court.

DAVID WATTS.

David Watts was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 29th, 1764; his parents were Frederick Watts, a native of Wales and Jane Murray, a niece of the celebrated David Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, a partizan of the Pretender, Charles Edward, who, after the successful battle of Culloden, fled into France.

About 1760 they emigrated to Pennsylvania, then a province of Great Britain. Dickinson College was founded in 1783, and there the subject of the present sketch received as finished a classical and general education as at that time the State could furnish. He graduated in the first class which left its halls.

Mr. Watts afterwards read law in Philadelphia, in the office of that eminent jurist and powerful advocate, William Lewis, LL. D., and was admitted to our Bar as early as October term, 1790; he then began the practice of his profession in Carlisle, where his courage and ability soon placed him at the head of the profession, the acknowledged rival of Thomas Duncan, who had been for years the recognized leader on that circuit.

Indeed, during the administration of Judge Hamilton these two lawyers, Watts and Duncan, had between them, in our own county, a larger practice, perhaps, than all the other members of the Bar combined, and beside this they traveled over an extensive circuit, trying important land cases in different portions of the State.

It seems that Mr. Watts was not a man to be gored by the horns of a dilemma. On one occasion he was counsel for the defendant in a

case which was an indictment for perjury in qualifying to the return of property by a debtor on his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws. The act of assembly required the applicant to make return of his property. He submitted a schedule, to which he had been qualified, which he declared was a schedule of his property. It was alleged, on the part of the commonwealth, that there were fraudulent omissions, and that the deponent had thus sworn falsely. But Mr. Watts made the point that the applicant in swearing that the exhibit was a statement of his property, was not to be understood as declaring that it was a schedule of all of his property, and therefore that he was not guilty of perjury. The court, Judge Franks being on the bench, instructed the jury to that effect, and the defendant was acquitted. It may be said this instruction was more in accordance with the dictates of humanity than of law. In other words, that it was not common sense, and common law is said to be the perfection of reason or of common sense. There is a caricature of law in an old English play which represented an entertainment of servants in the absence of the master of the house. The conversation turned on law. One of the party said that a position spoken of as law, was not law, that it was mere nonsense. Oh, said the other, "It may be nonsense, but still it may be very good law for all that."

Mr. Watts, once, at the Carlisle Bar, quoted from Teague O'Regan. Judge Hamilton asked, "What book is that you read from?" "Modern Chivalry, your honor." "It is not a proper book to read from in court," said the Judge. "I wish," said Mr. Watts, "that your honor could write such a book;" and he proceeded with the argument.

There was a case which was, at the time, the occasion of much merriment at the expense of Mr. Watts. A man and woman were in his office in relation to some legal matter in which their marriage was material. They had been co-habiting together, and Mr. Watts inquired whether they had been married. Not being assured of it, he directed them to stand up. He asked the man whether he took the woman to be his lawful wife. To which he answered in the affirmative. To the question to the woman, whether she took the man as her lawful husband, or in other words to that effect, she replied, "To be sure, he is my husband good enough." The reporter of the case states that Mr. Watts advised them to go before a magistrate and repeat the ceremony, but this was not done. The Supreme Court decided that though marriage is a civil contract, requiring no religious ceremonial, yet that it must be entered into in words implying a present agreement to contract it; that in this case the woman referred only to a past co-habitation, and this was insufficient for the purpose. The case is that of Hantz vs. Sealy, and reported in 6th Binney Reports.

Mr. Watts was an impassioned, forcible and fluent speaker, and was conceded to be an able lawyer. There was a striking contrast in the appearance of Mr. Watts and Mr. Duncan. Mr. Watts was apparently a strong, powerful man; Mr. Duncan was a small man. Their voices were very dissimilar; that of Mr. Watts, was strong and rather rough; that of Mr. Duncan was weak, and sometimes quite shrill when excited in pleading.

Since writing the above notice of Mr. Watts and Duncan, I have perceived the following in Brackenridge's Recollections of Places and Persons in the West, the time referred to being in or about 1807. He says that he attended the court of Carlisle where there were two very able lawyers, Messrs. Watts and Duncan. "The former was possessed of a powerful mind, and was the most vehement speaker I ever heard. He seized his subject with an Herculean grasp, at the same time throwing his Herculean body and limbs into attitudes

which would have delighted a painter or a sculptor. He was a singular instance of the union of great strength of mind with bodily powers equally wonderful.

Mr. Duncan was one of the best lawyers and advocates I have ever seen at a Bar, and he was, perhaps, the best Judge that ever sat on the supreme bench of the state. He was a very small man, with a large but well-formed head. There never was a lover more devoted to his mistress than Mr. Duncan was to the study of law. He perused Coke upon Littleton as a recreation, and read more books of reports than a young lady reads new novels. His education had not been very good, and his general reading was not remarkable. I was informed that he read frequently the plays of Shakespeare; and from that source derived that uncommon richness and variety of diction by which he was enabled to embellish the most abstruse subjects, although his language was occasionally marked by inaccuracies, even violation of common grammar rules. Mr. Duncan reasoned with admirable clearness and method on all legal subjects, and at the same time displayed great knowledge of human nature in examination of witnesses and in his addresses to the jury. Mr. Watts selected merely the strong points of his case, and labored them with an earnestness and zeal approaching to fury; and perhaps his forcible manner sometimes produced a more certain effect than that of the subtle and wily advocate opposed to him."

In March term, 1806, on motion of Chas. Smith, Esq., and on certificate of James Hamilton, filed, Isaac Brown Parker is admitted.

Mr. Parker had read law under James Hamilton, Esq., just previous to the time of his appointment to the Bench. His committee of examination was Ralph Bowie, Chas. Smith and James Duncan, Esqrs.

John Thompson, a student of David Watts, is also admitted and examined by the same committee.

In August term, 1808, on motion of Thomas Duncan, their preceptor, Alexander Mahon and William Ramsey were admitted. Their committee consisting of David Watts, John B. Gibson and Andrew Carothers, Esqrs.

In August term, 1811, on motion of David Watts, Esq., John Williamson is admitted.

It was under the administration of Judge Hamilton also that General Samuel Alexander and John D. Mahon were admitted to our Bar. Their names begin to appear upon the records of our court in about the year 1817.

Of the above attorneys admitted under Hamilton, William Ramsey was one. He was a lawyer of large practice, but more particularly of great political influence, having more power, perhaps, in his own (the Democratic) party, than any man who has since lived in our county. He was, for some time, our representative in Congress. He died in 1831.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, ESQ.

John Williamson was, for many years, a member of our Bar. He was the brother-in-law of Hon. Samuel Hepburn, with whom he was for a long time associated. He was born in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, Sept. 14th, 1780, and graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1809. He was admitted to our Bar August term, 1811. He had previously read law with Luther Martin, of Baltimore, Md., who was one of the counsel for Aaron Burr, in his trial for high

treason, at Richmond, Va. Luther Martin, the "Federal Bull-dog," as he was called, was a character altogether sui generis, with an unlimited capacity both for legal lore and liquor. In the former respect only his pupil somewhat (although in a less degree) resembled his preceptor. Mr. Williamson seems to have been exceedingly well versed in law, with an intimate knowledge of all the cases and distinctions, but withal, without the power to apply them accurately to the case in hand. The very depth or extensiveness of his learning seemed at times to confuse his judgment. He saw the case in every possible aspect in which it could be presented; but then, which particular phase should, in the wise dispensation of an all-ruling providence, happen to be THE LAW, as afterwards determined by the court, was a question often too difficult to decide.

Mr. Williamson was by nature too conscientious, and had too great a reverence for legal authority to believe with Burr, that the law consists of "whatever is boldly asserted and plausibly maintained." It is to the bold and self-reliant man, but to the superficial lawyer, that such a maxim is characteristic.

But although eminently learned in his profession Mr. Williamson seems to have been at the other extreme. He relied too much upon the doctrine *stare decisis* and too little upon his own judgment. Had he had more of that self-reliant will and intrepidity of character which characterized the author of the above mentioned maxim, and less learning, he would withal have been a more successful counselor. His aid, however, as it was, in a cause was invaluable, and it was nearly always as a counselor that he was employed. To perform the duties of an advocate he had either not the talents or the ambition. He died in Philadelphia, Sept. 10th, 1870.

HUGH HENRY BRECKENRIDGE, L.L. D.

In the year 1810 died Hugh Henry Breckenridge, L.L. D., a justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Breckenridge was not a member of our Bar, but he resided for a long time in Carlisle, and is well remembered by a few of our older inhabitants. He was born in Scotland in 1748, came to this country young and graduated at Princeton under Dr. Witherspoon in 1774.

In 1788, when Edward Shippen became Chief Justice, Breckenridge was appointed in his place as an associate, and for many years continued upon the Bench of the Supreme Court.

Judge Breckenridge was a singular character, very learned and very eccentric. He is the author of "Modern Chivalry" and the "Gazette Writings," which are both humorous and ironical. In appearance he was tall and somewhat bent in the shoulders, of a dark, sallow complexion, and small, black, penetrating eyes, and hair of "sable silvered." He was very careless in his dress, and his address was, if possible, still worse than his dress. In manner he was reserved and somewhat misanthropic. His contempt for appearances was often carried to excess, and with coat off, boots drawn and feet against the desk, he has been known to sit during the trial of a case at Nisi Prius, while surrounded by the most polished and distinguished men who ever graced a judicial tribunal.

There are other odd reminiscences related of him, which may throw additional light upon his idiosyncracies. During the time the circuits existed a friend of the Judge, riding in his carriage in the western part of the State, while a prodigious storm of wind and rain prevailed, saw a figure approaching which resembled what might be conceived of Don Quixote, in one of his wildest moods; a man, with nothing on but his hat and boots, mounted upon a tall,

raw-boned Rosenant, and riding deliberately through the tempest. On nearer approach he discovered it to be Judge Breckenridge, and upon inquiring what was the cause of the strange phenomenon, Breckenridge informed him that, seeing the storm coming on, he had stripped himself and put the clothes under the saddle; "because," said he, "though I am a judge, I have but one suit, and the storm, you know, would spoil the clothes; but it couldn't spoil me."

In order to understand the full application of this last notion, strange as it may seem, after what has been said of the Judge's personal habits, it should be mentioned that he was a great devotee to shower-baths, which he regularly continued the year through, and upon some occasions, when the luxury of a regular bath could not be obtained, he would place himself behind the grating of a basement window, or some similar contrivance, and employ some sturdy servant from the outside to dash a bucket of water upon him through the grating, while in that position.

Another story is as follows:

Having, during the Revolutionary war, severely lampooned General Lee, (at that time one of the ruling, though discontented spirits, of the American army,) he was hotly pursued by the irritated officer, for the purpose of personal chastisement. The Judge, however, succeeded in reaching his house, and entering and locking the door, he rushed up stairs and looked out of the window upon his enraged pursuer. "Come down, sir," said the General, "and I'll give you a cow-hiding." "I won't," was the ready reply, "not if you'll give me two."

The following is given in answer to an alleged challenge—in Modern Chivalry, and is truly characteristic.

"I have two objections to this duel matter—the one is, lest I should hurt you; the other is, lest you should hurt me. I don't see any good it would be to me, to put a ball through your body; I could make no use of you when dead, for any culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or turkey.

"As to myself, I do not like to stand in the way of anything hurtful. I am under the impression that you might hit me. This being the case I think it most advisable to stay in the distance."

There is a lengthy sketch of Judge Breckenridge in David Paul Brown's Forum—from which most of the above is taken.

The manner in which Judge Breckenridge obtained his wife, reads like a chapter from Don Quixote. While on the circuit he meets the fair daughter of some sturdy tiller of the soil. She is mounted, and bringing home the cows from the pasture. He is struck with her appearance, and compliments the rustic Maud Muller upon her horsemanship. She, pleased, boasts of her prowess. He tells her that if she can leap the fence with her charger, he will marry her, and she, taking him at his word, leaps, not only over the fence, but also, seemingly into the Judge's affections. The sequel is—he has her educated afterwards and does marry her. The writer has seen a lampoon, written by Judge Hamilton in relation to this curious incident, but which he is not at liberty to publish.

Judge Breckenridge died in 1810. He is buried at Carlisle.

JAMES HAMILTON, JR.

James Hamilton, Jr., was the son of Judge Hamilton. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. William and Janet Thompson.

After having completed his preparatory studies he entered Dickinson College, and was graduated in the year 1812. He was a class mate of Judge R. C. Crier, of the United States Supreme Court. After his graduation, young Hamilton read law in the office of Isaac B. Parker,

Esq., (who was an uncle by marriage) and was admitted to the Bar at the April term, 1816, while his father was upon the Bench. For several years Mr. Hamilton followed his profession, but being in affluent circumstances, he gradually retired from active practice. He seemed to prefer living a quiet and retired life, but it was a life by no means idle or unfruitful. He had great interest in the training of the young; he was an ardent friend of education; was interested in the common schools and was for some years an efficient member of the Board of Trustees of Dickinson College.

Although his legal acquirements may not have been so varied or extensive as that of many other of the members of our Bar, yet the profession has certainly been honored by the membership of one of such great moral worth and extensive usefulness.

Mr. Hamilton was a man of very aristocratic proclivities, and like his father, Judge Hamilton, he possessed some very singular eccentricities. He remained a bachelor during life, and at his death the name and blood of the Hamilton family became extinct. He died 23rd of January, 1873.

GEN. SAMUEL ALEXANDER.

General Samuel Alexander was the youngest son of Col. John Alexander, a Revolutionary officer, and was born in Carlisle, in 1792. He was a graduate of Dickinson College; he read law in Greensburg with his brother, Major John B. Alexander, an officer of the war of 1812, and became a prominent lawyer in that part of the State; he afterwards returned to Carlisle, and by the advice of Judge Duncan and Mr. David Watts, was induced to become a member of our Bar, at which he soon acquired a prominent position. In 1820 he married Annie S. Blaine, a grand-daughter of Col. Ephraim Blaine, a Revolutionary officer, by whom he had two sons, who died in infancy, leaving no one to perpetuate his name.

As an advocate Mr. Alexander had but few superiors at the Bar. In the early part of his career he was a diligent student, and was in the habit of carefully digesting most of the reported cases. In addition to this he was possessed of a tenacious memory, and seemed never to forget a case he had once read. He was always fully identified with the cause of his client, and possessed that thorough one-sidedness so necessary to the successful advocate.

He possessed also great tact, and an intuitive quickness of perception. In the management of a cause he was apt, watchful and ingenious. If driven from one position, like a skillful general, he was always quick to seize another. In this respect his talents, it is said, only brightened amid difficulties, and shone forth only the more resplendent as the battle became more hopeless.

Nor was oratory, the crowning grace and the most necessary accomplishment of the advocate, wanting. He was a forcible speaker, with a wonderful command of language, and with the happy faculty of nearly always using the right word in the right place. In his matter, although sometimes diffusive, in his manner he was always bold, vigorous and aggressive.

Mr. Alexander was formidable in speech, sarcastic, and often ironical. He was a master in personal invective—in this he had no superior. In arriving at the evidence in a case he was equally at home. He sometimes contemplated a witness with something of the suppressed delight of an inquisitor; who gazes upon his victim before he places him upon the rack.

Mere vulgar abuse is a common thing, and easily acquired, but

keen or telling invective, whether or not it be an enviable, is certainly, at least, a rare acquirement. It is also a necessary one often to the advocate. But he should practice economy. The emotional element should not be so strong as to confuse instead of sharpening the judgment. The blow must be dealt Machiavelli-like with coolness and deliberation. Indeed, as it has been said, all passion which does not pass through the intellect before passing out at its object, will soon scatter itself into mere froth or foam. Such in substance is the advice of one who "if he has done anything for the great cause he has feebly illustrated will have that benign satisfaction which comes from the serene consciousness of having aided, no matter how humbly, in that noble enterprise which is to make the world a more uncomfortable residence than ever before by giving contempt a subtler venom, sarcasm a sharper point, scorn a more poisonous sting, hatred a more overwhelming vehemence and invective a more universal dominion."

Mr. Alexander does not seem to have been a technical or case lawyer, but rather to have depended upon the inherent powers of his own mind. A friend of the writer, when quite a young man, once had occasion to call upon him at his office. Mr. Alexander was lying upon a lounge, with his eyes closed and apparently wrapped in profound meditation. He roused himself from his reverie and said somewhat brusquely—"Go away, please, I can not talk with you." The visitor departed, and with feelings somewhat wounded. A few days afterwards Mr. Alexander made one of his most powerful orations, and succeeded in acquitting his client. Soon after, meeting the young gentleman whom he had so summarily dismissed from his office, he said—"You must have thought I was a singular sort of a man the other day; didn't you? but I was just then preparing my case." "Why, General! I did not think you were so very busy—I saw no books." "Oh, yes! he replied; I was just then thinking of the Bible and Shakspeare; and these, after all, are the greatest authorities." Another anecdote is told of Mr. Alexander which is a humorous specimen of legal logic. He was concerned to defend a man who had beaten his wife. Both the prosecutor and the accused were of rather a low grade of intellect and social standing. He read to the jury a passage from Blackstone; to the effect that by the common law a man was allowed to chastise his wife moderately. Blackstone, said he, is the great expositor of the common law; the common law was made for common people, and God knows, gentlemen of the jury, where you can find any one who is more common than my client."

Whether this logic was as convincing as it was ingenious we have never heard.

On one occasion, at the end of a tedious trial, in which he was concerned, when Judge Hepburn was upon the Bench, and the evidence had all been closed, he wished the court to adjourn, pleading utter fatigue and inability to continue the case. The court said no, let us finish it to-night. Mr. Alexander rose to speak; he began with the creation of the world, the universal deluge and the like, and told in his speech to the jury all the facts of modern history which he could recall as auxiliary to his subject. After an hour of such rambling remarks the court began to get restless and attempted to interrupt the speaker, but the lawyer was not to be stopped; he insisted vehemently upon his rights, appealed to the Mosaic code, the Constitution of the United States, and the like, until the court finally succumbed, and sat patiently through the long and wearisome oration. This reminds us of the story told of a zealous young man who insisted upon reading a

petition for a writ of quo warranto, in the Supreme Court, when Gibson was upon the Bench. The court wished to adjourn. "I have a Constitutional right to speak," said the advocate. "That is true," said Gibson, "but the Constitution does not compel us to listen."

Mr. Alexander, besides his legal habits and acquirements, had a natural taste and inclination for mechanics—he was fond of music, and still fonder of anything concerning the military life.

He was himself for years the leader of a band, and also, for a long time, at the head of the Volunteer regiment of this county. The sounds of martial music were always the most delightful to his ears, and there is a story told of Wm. M. Biddle, who was an inimitable mimic ridiculing Mr. Alexander's military propensities, by imitating in a very ludicrous manner, the sounds of a drum and fife, to the infinite amusement of the jury and spectators. Of course, like the king who never dies, the stern gravity of the judicial countenance is supposed never to be relaxed.

Towards the latter part of Gen. Alexander's life his profession seems to have become distasteful. At least, with his abilities unimpaired, he appeared but seldom in the trial of a cause. He died in Carlisle on the 13th day of July, 1845, and in the fifty-second year of his age.

One case, which was very ably tried by Mr. Alexander in about 1842, partakes in its circumstances considerably of romance. It is reported in one of the books, where the Supreme Court decides "That a conspiracy to assist a female infant to escape from her father's control with a view to marry her against his will is indictable as a conspiracy at the common law."

Three gentlemen, all of good standing, aided the young lady to escape from a second story window in the night, while the anxious Romeo waited to receive his bride. The gentleman, as well as the lady, was of a very respectable family, but, for some reason unknown, the father of the bride objected to the alliance.

Wm. M. Biddle and Frederick Watts were the counsel for the plaintiffs, while James H. Graham, who was then under Governor Porter Deputy Attorney General for the county, and Samuel Alexander, Esqrs., represented the part of the commonwealth.

The case was tried with marked ability and resulted in the conviction of the offenders.

JOHN D. MAHON, Esq.

John Duncan Mahon was born at Pittsburg, on the 5th of November, 1796, and died on the third day of July, 1861, after a brief illness. He was the oldest son of Rev. Samuel Mahon, a Presbyterian minister, and Anna Duncan, a sister of Judge Duncan, who, after the death of her husband, moved to Carlisle. There were three children—Mary, afterwards the wife of Rev. Richard Henry Lee, of Washington; John, the subject of our present sketch, and David Nelson, who was for several years a physician in the United States Navy, and who afterwards, for many years, was a practitioner of medicine in Carlisle. In 1810, at the age of fourteen, young Mahon entered Dickinson College, and graduated with honor in 1814. He immediately began the study of the law under the instruction of his uncle, Thomas Duncan, and was in due time admitted to our Bar. In 1833 he removed to Pittsburg, and became a prominent member of the Bar of that city, where he resided until his death.

The following beautiful eulogy on the character of Mr. Mahon is from the pen of Judge McClure, of Pittsburg:

"John D. Mahon was raised and educated at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. He graduated with honor at Dickinson College. He studied law with Thomas Duncan, at Carlisle. David Watts and Thomas Duncan were then in the zenith of their fame; they were giants in intellect; they were leviathans in the law, and both men of magnificent literary acquisitions—they were retained in all great cases within the circuit of their practice, and always on opposite sides. At the very time that Mr. Mahon was admitted to practice, his preceptor, Mr. Duncan, was elevated to the Supreme Bench, which he adorned as long as he lived. He transferred his whole business to his then youthful student, John D. Mahon. The responsibility was immense, he did not shrink from it—he met it, and his eminent success vindicated the highest hopes of his warmest friends. His very first step was into the front rank of his profession. Mr. Mahon has told me more than once, he has told me within the last year, that his self-possession and success were, in part at least, owing to the magnanimity and kindness of his veteran opponent, Mr. Watts, of whom he always spoke with admiration and feeling.

Mr. Mahon was one of those rare men whom nature sometimes, but very rarely, frames in the prodigality of her gifts. What others learned by study and painful investigation, seemed to flash upon him clear as the blaze of day. His preceptions were intuitive, quick as thought, and seemed almost to exempt him from the drudgery of books. He was intended by nature for an orator. Who of these good Judges but know this well. His power of persuasion were exceedingly great, and in addressing the passions, the sympathies, or the peculiarities of the dispositions of men, he never made mistakes. His every gesture was graceful, his style of eloquence was the proper word in the proper place for the occasion and his voice was music. He never made a tedious speech in his life; but how often the court, the jury, and the Bar felt regret, almost disappointment, that his voice of melody had ceased so soon; the time he occupied was not too short, it only seemed so. In social intercourse his cheerfulness, good temper, and brilliant conversational powers amounted to fascination.

I have known Mr. Mahon since I was seven years of age, and I here bear witness that I never heard him speak ill of any man. His wit was bright and playful as sheet lightning—it never took a personal direction, it never blasted any man or anything. With his mode and manner of trying cases we are all familiar, but it is worthy of especial mention, that, when the poor and needy were on trial, he either at the suggestion of the Court, or from the generous impulses of his nature, most cheerfully undertook their defence, and these defences were always conducted with as much ability and zeal as he would have bestowed, or could have given to the case, had a large compensation been the reward of his exertions. There are lofty and pure luxuries in his life which money cannot purchase, and to him the defence of those who had no helper, was always a high and positive enjoyment."

In the Autumn of 1828, at the mouth of Sherman's creek, Mr. Mahon, aided by his manager, John Agnew, of severe parental memory, commenced a project, the wisdom of which has since been proved, and its success, although in other hands, became a matter of history. He gave to it the name of his brother-in-law, and perhaps Duncannon is now one of the most famous places on the banks of the Susquehanna. Mr. Mahon was naturally an orator. With pleasing address and great suavity and dignity of manner. His voice was musical, either in song or speech, and of great compass. A gentleman relates how, while at one of Dempster's concerts in Musical Fund

Hall, Philadelphia, listening to the ballad "My Boy Tammy," he heard the voice of a gentleman by his side saying "John D. Mahon could beat that all hollow."

Fame, at best, is but a postponed oblivion, while, as it has been often said, the reputation of a lawyer is necessarily evanescent. This is particularly true of the advocate, and it is this thought, which caused Rufus Choate to say, with melancholy foreboding, "After all there is no immortality but a book." The jurist may descend to posterity in his opinions, for the press has given an immortality to his thoughts; but the spontaneous eloquence, the speaking countenance, the words born for the occasion which so move us by their power, melt us with their pathos, or carry our thoughts away upon the wings of the rapid and quick coming fancies which they express—which touch our lips with laughter and our eyes with tears, and which seem to open up all the hidden springs of our emotions, these soon grow dim and leave no lasting impression upon our memory.

GENERAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE BAR.

Years after this an anonymous, bold, but somewhat facetious writer, naming himself "A Genuin Carlisle," in giving his reminiscences of Carlisle, thus speaks of his recollections of the Bar:

"Then, there was the Carlisle Bar, of which our fathers were so proud, whose members were objects of our juvenile admiration. John D. Mahon was its bright particular star, young, graceful eloquent and with a jury irresistible. Equal to him in general ability, and superior perhaps in legal acumen, was his cotemporary and rival, Samuel Alexander, Esq. Then there was the vehement Andrew Carothers, and young Frederick Watts, just admitted in time to reap the advantages of his father's reputation, and create an enduring one of his own. And George Metzger, with his treble voice and his hand on his side, amusing the court and spectators with his not overly delicate facetia. And there was "Billy Ramsey, with his queue," a man of many clients and the *sine qua non* of the Democratic party, and then towering above them all was CURT Thompson, who used to fetch us boys up all standing with his sudden and stontorian demand for silence."

HON. CHARLES SMITH.

In the year 1810 Charles Smith is appointed to succeed Hamilton as the fifth President Judge of our Judicial District. Mr. Charles Smith was born at Philadelphia, March 4th, 1765. He received his degree B. A. at the first commencement of Washington College, Chestertown Md., March 14th, 1783, delivering the Valedictory Oration. His father, William Smith, D. D., was the founder, and at that time the Provost of that Institution. Charles Smith commenced the study of the law with his elder brother, Wm. Moore Smith, who then resided at Easton, Northampton county. After his admission to the Bar he opened his office in the town of Sunbury, Northumberland county, where his industry and rising talents soon procured for him the business and confidence of the people. He was elected delegate, with his colleague, Simon Snyder, to the convention which framed the first constitution for the state of Pennsylvania, and was looked on as a very distinguished member of that talented body of men. Although differing in the politics of that day from his colleague, yet Mr. Snyder for more than thirty years afterwards remained the firm friend of Mr. Smith, and when the former became the Governor of the state for three successive terms it is well known that Mr. Smith was his confidential adviser in many important matters. Mr. Smith

was married in 1719 to a daughter of Jasper Yeates, one of the Supreme Court Judges of the state, and soon removed from Sunbury to Lancaster, where Judge Yeates resided. Under the old circuit court system it was customary for most of the distinguished country lawyers to travel over the Northern and Western parts of the state with the Judges, and hence Mr. Smith, in pursuing this practice, soon became associated with such eminent men as Thomas Duncan, David Watts, Charles Hall, John Woods, James Hamilton, and a host of luminaries of the Middle Bar. Among them Mr. Smith always held a conspicuous station, and his practice was consequently lucrative and extended. The settlement of land titles, at that period, became of vast importance to the people of the state, and the foundation of the law with regard to settlement rights, the rights of warrantees, the doctrine of surveys, and the proper construction of lines and corners, had to be laid. In the trial of ejectment cases the learning of the Bar was best displayed, and Mr. Smith was soon looked on as an eminent land lawyer. In after years, when called on to revise the old publications of the laws of the state, and under the authority of the Legislature to frame a new compilation of the same (generally known as Smith's Laws of Pennsylvania) he gave to the public the result of his knowledge and experience on the subject of land law, in the very copious note on that subject, which may well be termed a treatise on the land laws of Pennsylvania. In the same work his note on the criminal law of the state is elaborate and instructive to the student and the practitioner. Mr. Smith was in 1819 appointed President Judge of the District, comprising the counties of Cumberland and Franklin, where his official learning and judgment, and his habitual industry, rendered him a useful and highly popular Judge.

On the erection of the District Court of Lancaster he became the first Presiding Judge, which office he held for several years. He afterwards removed with his family to Baltimore, where he resided a few years, and finally removed to Philadelphia, where he spent the last years of his life, and died in that city in 1840, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

HON. JOHN REED, L.L. D.

In the year 1820 John Reed is appointed President Judge of our District.

Hon. John Reed was born in what was then York, but what is now, Adams county, in 1786. He was the son of General William Reed, of Revolutionary fame. After graduating at Dickinson College, Carlisle, he read law under the direction of William Maxwell, of Gettysburg. In 1809 he was admitted to the Bar, and commenced the practice of the law in Westmoreland county. In the last two years of his professional career he performed the duties of Deputy Attorney General. In 1815 Mr. Reed was elected to the State Senate, and on the 10th day of July, 1820, he was commissioned by Governor Findlay President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, then composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Adams and Perry. When in 1839, by a change in the Constitution, his commission expired, he resumed his practice at the Bar, and continued it until his death, which occurred in Carlisle, on the 19th day of January, 1850, when he was in the 64th year of his age.

In 1834 Judge Reed was elected Professor of law in Dickinson College, and many men, afterwards eminent in their profession, were among the number of those who received their elementary knowledge under his tuition.

In 1839 the degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon him by the officers of Washington College, Pennsylvania.

THE BAR UNDER JUDGE REED.

Judge Reed presided for nineteen years in a district where the Bar was not inferior to any in the commonwealth, having among its members T. Hartley Crawford, George Metzger, Thaddeus Stephens, Andrew Carothers, James Hamilton, John D. Mahon, Charles B. Penrose, Frederick Watts, Wm. M. Biddle, Samuel Alexander, Wm. Sterrit Ramsey, Samuel Hepburn, George A. Lyon, James H. Graham, Hugh Gaullagher, John Williamson, William Carothers, George McGinnis, E. M. Biddle, James H. Devon, Lemuel G. Brandonberry, William Knox, Thomas Craighead, and others.

It is during the latter part of Reed's administration also that J. Dunlap Adair is admitted to our Bar, and appointed in the succeeding year by the Attorney General as Prosecuting Attorney for the county.

It is while Judge Reed is still upon the Bench of our county courts that John B. Gibson is appointed Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

It is under Reed also, in the November term, 1837, that three gentlemen are admitted to our Bar, all of whom afterwards have become distinguished in various directions.

These were Andrew G. Curtin, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania, Alfred Nevin, a prominent minister of the Presbyterian church, and Robert A. McMurtrie, Esq. They were all examined together on the evening of the 10th of August. Their committee consisting of John Williamson, Hugh Gaullagher and James H. Graham, Esqrs.

HON. CHAS. B. PENROSE.

Charles Bingham Penrose is admitted under Reed. He was born near Philadelphia, October 6, 1798. After reading law with Samuel Ewing, Esq., in Philadelphia, he immediately removed to Carlisle, and was admitted to our Bar, August term, 1821, at which he soon acquired a prominent position. In 1833 he was elected to the State Senate, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. In this capacity he achieved distinction even among the men of ability who were then chosen to fill this office. In 1841 he was appointed, by President Harrison, Solicitor of the Treasury, which position he held until the close of President Tyler's administration.

He settled afterwards in Lancaster, then in Philadelphia, in both places successfully pursuing his profession. In 1850 he was again elected (as a Reform candidate) to the State Senate, during which term he died, after a short illness, of pneumonia, at Harrisburg, April 6th, 1857.

In appearance, Mr. Penrose was, perhaps, slightly above the medium height, with white hair, and fine intellectual, but determined, expression of countenance. In his character he was unselfish, benevolent, self-reliant and earnest in whatever he undertook to accomplish; his manners were polished, gentle, courteous and genial, and his whole demeanor, in short, that of a Christian gentleman.

Mr. Penrose was married to Valeria Fullerton Biddle. Their oldest son, William M. Penrose, was a prominent member of our Bar; the second, R. A. Penrose, is a distinguished practitioner of medicine in Philadelphia, while their third son, Clement Biddle Penrose, Esq., holds a high position at the Bar of that city.

HUGH GAULLAGHER.

Hugh Gaullagher appears under Reed, at the Bar in about the year 1824. The following sketch is from the pen of A. Brady Sharpe, Esq.:

Hugh Gaullagher, Esq., was a native of Ireland; he studied law with Hon. Richard Coulter, of Greensburg, and shortly after his admission to the Bar commenced the practice of the law in Carlisle; his death occurred on the 14th of April, 1856.

Mr. Gaullagher was never an eloquent man; nor was he a very skillful man in the trial of a cause; he was far stronger with the court than with the jury; his gait was awkward, and so was his delivery; but he had a good knowledge of the elements of his profession, and a clear conception of the legal principles evolved from conceded facts.

His preparation, in cases of importance in which he was concerned, was generally careful and extensive; he was fond of going back to the oldest cases in which he found the principle on which he relied, stated; and would much rather read an opinion of Lord Mansfield or of Hale, or of my Lord Coke, than the latest delivered by our own Supreme Court, not that he disregarded the latter, but because he revered the former.

His position at the Bar was always more that of a counselor than of an advocate; he was always spoken of by laymen as a good counselor, or in the ordinary phrase, as "good counsel." This implies, with those who know the genius of our people, at least high respectability—for no man is ever considered such unless he has integrity of character, and more than an ordinary share of legal learning. These qualities he had, and they were recognized and conceded by the Court and his brethren at the Bar.

He was an affable man, fond of conversation, fond of reading, particularly fond of reading history, and was a very agreeable and instructive companion; he had few relatives, and had the appearance of loneliness in the latter years of his life; his wife died many years before him; he had but one child, his daughter, Julia, now the wife of Col. Conrad, of the United States Army; his death was sincerely regretted by the Court and Bar, and an inner circle of immediate friends, and he passed away without, perhaps, a single enemy on earth.

In addition to the above sketch we add the following:

There is an amusing incident related in regard to the manner in which an opposite counsel to Gaullagher, in relation to the same case, once caused it to "go by default."

On the day preceding the one in which the case was to be called for trial, his friend and opponent invited Gaullagher to visit him at his country house and spend the night with him. The invitation was accepted, the wine circulated freely and both went to bed.

To Gaullagher the night seemed long, and he frequently awoke, but his host told him that he was only nervous or restless, and that he disturbed him by his continual awakening. Gaullagher lay through the long night, in which it seemed that Aurora had gone to sleep. Finally both arose and drove to town, when it appeared that the court was over, and that the important day had gone by, during his "supposed" nocturnal slumber. In short, he had been put in a darkened room where both had remained some thirty-one hours, instead of the one night only, which Gaullagher had supposed. For winning a case upon such grounds Mr. Gaullagher's host was too veteran an opponent. In fact, during these times, and at a later period, some of the members of the Bar held occasionally "high carnival."

In their sentiments they seemed to agree with those expressed by Curran, the great Irish advocate, in his poem on "The Knights of the Screw," a bright but bibulous legal con-fraternity, in Ireland, and of which he was one of the leading spirits.

He says that when Saint Patrick first created the order he laid down certain rules—

"—But first he replenished his fountain,
With liquor the best in the sky,
And he swore by the word of his Saintship
That fountain should never run dry.

* * * * *

Then be not a glass in a convent,
Except on a festival found;
And this rule to enforce, I ordain it,
A festival—all the year round.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE, ESQ

Wm. M. Biddle, Esq., appears under Read, about the year 1825. The following sketch is written by Edward W. Biddle, Esq., of our Bar:

William McFunn Biddle was born in Philadelphia, on the 3rd day of July, 1801, and died of heart disease in that city, where he had gone to place himself under the care of physicians, on the 28th day of February, 1855.

He was the great-great-grandson of Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania from 1748 to 1761, who, by direction of Governor James Hamilton, laid out the borough of Carlisle, in 1751.

His father, William Biddle, first cousin of the financier, Nicholas Biddle, was a resident of Philadelphia, and died in the year 1809; his mother, Lydia Spencer, daughter of Rev. Elihu Spencer, of Trenton, New Jersey, continued to reside in Philadelphia until 1827, when she moved to Carlisle and, having built the house in which her son, Edward M. Biddle now resides, lived in the borough until her death in 1858, at the advanced age of 92 years.

The subject of the present notice was originally destined for mercantile pursuits, but the death of his cousin Henry Sergeant, an East Indian trader, who had promised him a partnership in business, put an end to these plans and his attention was turned to the law. He was married in 1823, in his 23rd year, to Julia M. Montgomery, sister to the late Rear Admiral John B. Montgomery, and his mercantile prospects having failed, he found himself at this interesting epoch of his existence, in the position of having no earthly possession but a wife. Not being willing, however, to be fed as are the ravens, he immediately went to Reading, Penna., and studied law with his brother-in-law, Samuel Baird, Esq. In 1826, shortly after his admission to the Bar, he moved to Carlisle, induced to do so by the advice of another brother-in-law, Charles B. Penrose, Esq., who had recently opened a law office there, and was then rapidly rising into a good practice. Located in Carlisle, he soon acquired a large business, which he retained to the day of his death, a period of twenty-nine years.

In person he was tall and rather stout, with a full, clean-shaved and handsome face, and a general appearance which denoted that he could well withstand the rough usages of life. Like Lord Byron, he had a tendency to grow fat, which he much disliked, and although he did not imitate the eccentric example of his Lordship, in limiting his food to six dry biscuits a day, yet during the season of Lent he regulated his diet with the most rigorous strictness; the religious observance in this case serving the double purpose of contributing to the good both of the soul and of the body.

He was a great sportsman, and thoroughly knew the favorite feeding grounds of the plover and the grouse, as well as those watery coverts in the neighborhood, to which the wood-cock, the snipe and the rail were wont to return with the returning season. At that time gunning was not the precarious amusement it has since become, but birds were always found when properly hunted, and like Banquo's

ghost would often "up" at the most unexpected places. Mr. Biddle was a rare instance of a sportsman who loved to eat his game as well as shoot it, and he was quite willing to forget for a time the æsthetic pleasures of the hunt in the calm occupation of enjoying its results. In domestic life he shone, and his house was the constant resort of many of his friends.

Both he and his children were fine natural musicians and they had diligently cultivated their talents. Mr. Biddle himself performed upon the flute, his two oldest sons played first and second violin, any one of his three daughters the piano, and with outside assistance from his nephews on the banjo, the viola and the double-bass, he always managed in the evening to afford his guests a very pleasant entertainment. He was endowed with a large fund of wit and anecdote—perhaps larger than that of any other lawyer who has appeared at the Cumberland county Bar—and in addition to this he was an excellent mimic. In his speeches to the jury he sometimes ventured to indulge to the utmost his powers of humor and then, we are told, the jurymen would fairly shake with merriment, and even over the stern countenances of the magistrates of the law would gradually creep that expression of joyous delight that showed that justice may sometimes smile as well as slumber.

In relating a story his every action spoke, and each gesture—each motion of the hand—told a part of the tale. Once he was defending a man named Adolphus Trout, who had his lonely habitation in the solitudes of the South Mountain, and who, seduced to Carlisle by the multifarious attractions of a political mass-meeting, had fallen a victim to the poisonous delights of drinking whiskey and had concluded the day by being arrested for assault and battery.

Mr. Biddle, in defending him referred to the beautiful fish, (Trout) which rejoiced in the same appellation as his unfortunate client, and which, as experience shows, is doomed to destruction as soon as it leaves the sparkling ripples of its native spring and enters the murky waters of the creek. So his client, on the morning of that fatal day, had left the sweet influences of his mountain home as a pure, untainted Trout, but as soon as a hard destiny had thrown him into the turbulent stream of town life, he became a "gone sucker."

Although he thus cultivated the amenities of social intercourse he did not permit them to interfere with his professional duties or to take his attention from the more serious business of life. His, indeed, was the *INGENIUM VERSATILE*; he was withal a hard student, and what is the best, after all, a truly good man, and the combination of high intellectual and moral qualities made him always a safe, and much-valued counsel.

In his addresses both to the court and jury he was very effective, owing partly to his nice tact as a speaker, and partly to his well known private character. He had the confidence of the people, and the respect and admiration of the Bar. He is buried in the old graveyard at Carlisle.

CHIEF JUSTICE GIBSON, L.L. D.

[Note.—There are extant, to the writer's knowledge, three sketches of the life and character of Chief Justice Gibson; the first, an essay of 140 pages, by Wm. A. Porter; a biography in David Paul Brown's Forum, and lastly, a brief and very imperfect sketch in Dr. Nevin's late work entitled "Men of Mark of Cumberland Valley." The writer has freely availed himself of all these sources of information.]

It is in the year 1827 that John B. Gibson is appointed Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. He was born on the 8th day of Novem-

ber, 1780, in Shearman's Valley, then Cumberland, now Perry county, Pennsylvania. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and the son of Col. George Gibson, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who, like Achilles, "foremost fighting fell" at the defeat of St. Clair, in 1791, covered with honorable wounds.

In the spring of 1795 young Gibson was placed in the preparatory school connected with Dickinson College, and subsequently studied in the collegiate department, from which institution he graduated. At the period of Mr. Gibson's entrance into Dickinson College, the presidential chair of the institution was filled by Charles Nesbitt, D. D., a Scotchman by birth, whose attachment to the American cause had made him an exile from his native land.

During this period Gibson was in the habit of frequenting the office of Dr. McCroskry—one of the oldest practitioners of medicine in the place—and the father of the present Bishop, and there acquired a taste for the study of physic, which he never lost.

On the completion of his collegiate course, he entered on the study of law in Carlisle, in the office of his kinsman, Thomas Duncan, with whom he was afterwards to occupy a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the Bar of Cumberland county in March, 1803.

He first opened his office in Carlisle, then removed to Beaver, then to Hagerstown, but shortly afterward returned to Carlisle. This was in 1805, and at this point is the beginning of a remarkable career.

"During the period of Mr. Gibson's practice at the Bar and for some years preceding it, the professional field in Pennsylvania had been occupied by a race of lawyers of rare powers," notwithstanding which, Mr. Gibson seems to have had a reasonable share of the legal practice of Cumberland county, and to have maintained his ground with such men as Duncan, Watts, Bowie, of York, and Charles Smith, of Lancaster, who, at the time of which we speak, had but few equals in the State.

Nevertheless, it may well be doubted whether his qualifications were of such a character as would ever have fitted him to attain high eminence at the Bar. In this opinion David Paul Brown and W. A. Porter both concur.

The qualities which constitute a great judge may fit one to be but an indifferent advocate, and it is a singular fact in the history of our profession that, *VICE VERSA*, men who have had brilliant records at the Bar have had but indifferent ones upon the Bench. This is too well known to need illustration.

In fact, at this period of his life Mr. Gibson seems to have been known rather as a fine musical connoisseur and art critic than as a successful lawyer. He was a good draughtsman—a judge of fine paintings, and a votary of the violin. In a note appended to the sketch of his life in David Paul Brown's Forum, I see it stated that as an amateur musician he was, perhaps, unequalled in the United States.

However this may be, there are many of the older inhabitants of our borough who remember him as walking in the street carrying with him his favorite instrument. William Porter, in his interesting and admirable essay, says "that when clients knocked at his front door, the sound was frequently overcome by the strains which proceeded from a violin in the hidden recesses of the office. The instance is unique. Euripides, in his Medea, is careful to tell us of the power of Orpheus over the rocks and trees, and Plato mentions that when the same person followed his wife to Hades, the charms of his lyre suspended the torments of the damned. This was very well for

those times. But neither poet nor philosopher has been bold enough to inform us of the existence of any melody sufficient to satisfy modern clients. I certainly have heard few musical airs rapid enough to accord with their excited emotions, or slow enough to suit their ideas of the march of justice, or sweet enough to purify the turbid and bitter waters"—which flow from the stagnant pool of litigation.

In 1810 Mr. Gibson was elected by the Democratic party of Cumberland county, a member of the House of Representatives, and after his term of service expired, in 1812, he was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the Eleventh Judicial District, composed of the counties of Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna and Luzerne.

In the fall of the same year he was united in marriage to Sarah Galbraith, the daughter of a retired Revolutionary officer, a lady of fine accomplishments and amiable disposition. Their family consisted of eight children, some of whom are still living.

While Judge Gibson was in the House of the Legislature, in the spring of 1811, the impeachment proceedings against Thomas Cooper, then President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, had begun to occupy a share of the public attention, and Mr. Gibson was appointed one of the committee to consider the complaints which were made against him.

"The Committee reported the draft of an address to Governor Snyder for the removal of the Judge from his office. Against this address and the doctrines which it advocated, Mr. Gibson placed on record a written protest, written in clear, vigorous English, and containing sound constitutional principles, on the ground for which the Legislature may petition for the removal of a Judge.

"It was probably the position taken by Mr. Gibson upon this occasion which led to the intimacy which afterwards subsisted between himself and Judge Cooper. On the death of the latter in 1840, Judge Gibson furnished to Prof. Vethake a sketch of the life of his friend, which will be found in the sixteenth volume of the *Encyclopaedia Americana*.

He there passes in review his attainments in the natural sciences, in chemistry, in anatomy and medicine, his matriculation at the University of Oxford, his residence at the Inns of Court, his attendance on the circuits, his deputation from one of the Democratic clubs in England to the party of the Girond in France, Edmund Burke's denunciation of him in the House of Commons and Mr. Cooper's reply, his establishment as a bleacher and calico printer at Manchester, his practice as a lawyer in Northumberland, Penna., his prosecution under the sedition act, his appointment as President Judge and the effort at his impeachment, his appointment as Professor of Chemistry, at Dickinson College, at Carlisle (during which he edited his well-known edition of "Justinian's Institutes"), afterwards at the University of Pennsylvania and then as President of Columbia College, South Carolina. It is the history of an extraordinary man, concisely and clearly written.

Justice Gibson's personal appearance at this time is within the recollection of men who are still living. He was a man of large proportions, a giant both in physique and intellect; he was considerably over six feet in height, with a muscular, well-proportioned frame, indicative of strength and energy, and a countenance expressing strong character and manly beauty.

"His face," says David Paul Brown, "was full of intellect, sprightliness, and benevolence, and, of course, eminently handsome; his manners were remarkable for their simplicity, warmth, frankness and generosity. There never was a man more free from affectation or pretension of every sort."

"Until the day of his death," says Porter, "although his bearing was mild and unostentatious, so striking was his personal appearance that few persons to whom he was unknown could have passed him by in the street without remark."

Upon the death of Judge Breckenridge, in 1816, Judge Gibson was appointed by Gov. Snyder, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, where, as it has been said, if Tilghman, was the Nestor, Gibson may be said to have become the Ulysses of the Bench.

Gibson was succeeded in the Common Pleas of Tioga, where he had served three years, by Thomas Burnside, his life-long friend and companion, whose singular eccentricities, sound practical sense and universal kindness of heart, have rendered his name familiar in our judicial annals.

These qualities must have endeared him to Gibson, for between them during life there existed a warm personal attachment, which seems never to have been broken for a single day, and when Judge Burnside lay stretched in death, Gibson threw his arms in an agony of tears around the lifeless form of his departed friend, and pressed his own to those cold lips over which the kindly words or the merry jest were never more to pass.

This appointment of Gibson to the Bench of the Supreme Court seems first to have awakened his intellect and stimulated his ambition. He partly withdrew himself from his former associates, and was thus delivered from numerous temptations to indolence and dissipation. He became more devoted to study, and for the first time perhaps in his life he seems to have formed a resolution to make himself master of the law as a science. Coke particularly seems to have been his favorite author, and his quaint, forcible and condensed style, together with the severity of his logic, seem to have had no small influence in the development of Gibson's mind, and in implanting there the seeds of that love for the English common law, which was afterwards everywhere so conspicuous in his writings.

It is pertinent here to remark that Judge Gibson, like Coke and Blackstone, seems never to have had any undue fondness for the civil law. Whether this was on account of the purely Anglo-Saxon fibre of his mind, or on account of a want of opportunity in the means through which to become thoroughly acquainted with this, the most beautiful universal and symmetrical system of law which the world has ever known, we can not say, but certain it is that he seems to have cast ever and anon a suspicious glance at the efforts of a Judge Story, and writers of that school, to infuse its principles in a still greater degree, into our common law. I need refer only to the opinions delivered in *Dyle vs. Richards*, 9 Sargeant and Rawle, 322, and in *Logan vs. Mason*, 6 Watts and Sargeant 9, in proof of the existence of these views in the mind of their author.

In an old number of the "American Law Register" there is a review of Mr. Troubat's work on limited partnership by Gibson. It was the last essay he ever wrote, and in it he says: "The writer of this article is not a champion of the civil law; nor does he profess to have more than a superficial knowledge of it. He was bred in the school of Littleton and Coke, and he would be sorry to see any but common law doctrines taught in it." But here Gibson is speaking of the English law of real property, and he afterwards says—"The English law merchant, an imperishable monument to Lord Mansfield's fame, shows what a magnificent structure may be raised upon it, where the ground is not preoccupied."

Hitherto the Bench of the Supreme Court had consisted of only three Judges, but under the act of Assembly of April 8th, 1820,

the number was increased to five. But little more than one year elapsed before the death of the then Chief Justice, Judge Tilghman, and his successor was the subject of the present sketch. He received his commission on the 18th of May, 1827, and in this case the mantle had fallen upon no unworthy successor. The powers of his mind at this time seem to have caught a fresh impetus. "The gradual and uniform progress of his mind from this time forth," says Col. A. Porter, in his admirable essay, "may be traced in his opinions, with a certainty and satisfaction which are perhaps not offered in the case of any other Judge known to our annals. His original style, compared to that in which he now began to write, was like the sinews of a growing lad compared to the well-knit muscles of a man. No one who has carefully studied his productions can have failed to remark the increased power and pith which distinguished them from this time forward."

On the 19th of November, 1838, he resigned his position as Chief Justice, and was at once re-appointed by Gov. Ritner. Under the Constitution of 1838, substituting a term of years for life appointments, the commissions were to expire at intervals of three years, in the order of seniority, from first of January, 1839. By resigning Judge Gibson prolonged his term of office. It was certainly a very injudicious act, and it received the severe comment of the press of that period.

In 1848, 1849 and 1850 the principle of an elective Judiciary was engrafted on the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The only member of the then existing court who was placed on that ticket was Judge Gibson. But on assuming his seat, it is said, that he appeared to take much less interest than formerly in the proceedings of the court, and much less part in its business. "He seemed," says Porter, "like a noble bird that had been, by some unexpected event, drawn into a strange flock, which, whether better or worse, were not his old associates; but of necessity widely different, and belonging almost to a different age. There was often a look of abstraction upon his face which told that his thoughts dwelt more with the past than with the present. The powers of his mind, however, had lost something of their ancient vigor. When he wrote at all he wrote like himself."

It was at this time that he once boasted to a friend that he had, at last, reached the height of his judicial ambition, which was to keep his eyes steadily fixed upon a dull speaker, while his thoughts were engaged with other things.

In regard to his mental habits, Mr. Gibson was a deep student, but not a close student; he worked most effectively, but he worked reluctantly. The concurrent testimony of all who knew him is, that he never wrote except when under the pressure of absolute necessity, but when he once brought the powers of his mind to a focus, and took up the pen, then, like Scott, he wrote continuously and without erasure. When he once begun to write an opinion he very rarely laid it aside until it was completed. This has given to his opinions a consistency and unity of conception, otherwise difficult to have been obtained.

These opinions of Chief Justice Gibson very seldom pretend to give a history of decided cases—they are not of that character; he invariably puts the decision upon some leading principle of law, referring to but few cases, and then only by way of illustration, or to show exceptions to the general rule. He was, like Coke, eminently self-reliant and depended in a high degree upon his own inherent powers. He appeared at a time when our law was in many respects unsettled or unstable, and his labors for more than forty years aided greatly in bringing it to its present improved condition.

In regard to his style much has been said—it is a judicial style at once compact, technical and exact.

His language is so skillfully adapted to his thoughts that his writings can be made to convey just what he means to express and nothing more. His meaning is not always upon the surface, but when it is once perceived it is certain, and without ambiguity. Such qualifications, as will be readily acknowledged, are of the highest importance in judicial writing.

It has been said of him that "one could pick out his opinions from others like gold coin from among coppers."

The highest English courts acknowledge his authority. James X. McLanahan, while member of Congress, once found him in a hotel in Harrisburg and said: "Judge, while in London, a short time ago, I went into Westminster Hall and heard the trial of a case. One of the counsel cited an American authority, without giving the name, and the Chief Justice said at once, "That is by Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania. His opinions are considered of great weight in this court." Gibson was affected even to tears by this flattering testimony to his ability.

Chief Justice Gibson died in Philadelphia on the 3rd day of May, 1853, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was buried two days afterwards in Carlisle.

In the old grave yard in the centre of the town is a tall marble shaft, which commemorates "John Bannister Gibson, L.L. D., for many years Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Born November 8, 1780, died May 2nd, 1853."

Upon it we read the following beautiful inscription, from the pen of Chief Justice Jeremiah S. Black:

In the various knowledge
which forms the perfect SCHOLAR,
He had no superior.
Independent, upright and able,
He had all the highest qualities
of a great JUDGE.
In the difficult science of Jurisprudence,
He mastered every Department,
Discussed almost every question, and
Touched no subject which he did not adorn.
He won in early manhood,
And retained to the close of a long life,
The AFFECTION of his brethren on the Bench,
The RESPECT of the Bar,
And the CONFIDENCE of the people.

HON. JOHN KENNEDY.

In the year 1830 John Kennedy, Esq., is appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court.

Hon. John Kennedy was born in Cumberland county in June, 1774. He graduated at Dickinson College, and afterwards read law with Judge Hamilton, at Carlisle, and was admitted to the Bar of that county, in 1794. He almost immediately removed to a northern circuit, where he became the compeer of men like James Ross, John Lyon, Parker Campbell and others scarcely less distinguished.

He afterwards removed to Pittsburgh, where his high reputation as a lawyer at once introduced him to a lucrative practice.

In 1830 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court, which office he held up to the time of his decease. His opinions, extending through twenty-seven volumes of Reports, are distinguished for their lucid argumentation and the laborious research exhibited in them.

After pursuing the profession long and actively, he carried with him to the Bench a mind well stored with legal principles, strengthened by experience, and sustained by the consciousness of a liberal education. His labor was unceasing and indefatigable. Only when in occasional ill-health was there any abatement of his habitual industry. He always exhausted the subject under consideration, until nothing was left to be said. He was partial to the ancient authorities, and piled one upon another until his opinions seem rather to be essays on the whole doctrine of the law involved in the case, than an authoritative announcement of the decision of the court upon the mere points in issue.

His mind was of a legal nature, cool and dispassionate, and deeply imbued with the elements of the science. His perfect familiarity with the details of every case which came before him, was the result of assiduous attention. His purpose seemed always to apply the law to the question at issue, without either refining upon abstract principles upon the one hand, or yielding to personal influences upon the other. The rules which governed his judgment appear to reach to the most expanded equity, while they do not depart from technical accuracy. In bringing a mind, thus capable of nice discrimination and thus honestly disposed, to act upon the intricacies of an artificial system, he felt that it was strengthened by knowledge which only extensive reading could have supplied.

In short, the whole tenor of his mental occupations, led to the adoption of a pure and exalted system of conservative philosophy. There was no slavery to the doctrines of ancient law, nor cringing submission to the radical theories of the present times. Modest, quiet, calm, firm, independent and dignified, and strangely imbued through life with the political precepts of the school of Washington, his character presented the most perfect picture of a perfect gentleman. Governor Wolf, a Democrat, the choice, and at the head of a party avowing that the spoils belong to the victors—was too honest and had too much discrimination, not to appreciate the exalted talents of the great but unobtrusive John Kennedy, of Pittsburg, and to the green end of Pennsylvania he sent his commission for this most excellent man, although he did not hold his creed, and against the murmurs of hundreds of greedy expectants. This single act of executive independence and homage to learning and intellect, was glory enough for George Wolf, and should canonize his memory with the bright and glorious history of our Commonwealth."

In the modest virtues of this upright judge—this distinguished jurist and profound scholar, we have an example of a long life, properly spent, and of opportunities not neglected. To the student this example is an admonition that a great and lasting reputation is to be acquired only by a life of unremitted industry and constant study. And yet these instances of a proper use of time and intellect are rare.

The average life of man is of such short duration—so much of it is routine, so much retrospect and so much preparation that the real pith and substance of it reduces itself into but a few hours, and he, who like the Roman Emperor crying aloud for his lost legions, would not experience the regret of recalling in vain his misspent hours, "must learn to know the value of the present minutes, and endeavor to let no particle of time fall useless to the ground."*

At a meeting of the members of the Bar, in the Supreme Court room, on the 28th of August, 1847, on the occasion of the death of

Judge Kennedy, Chief Justice Gibson said: "It was my good fortune to know him from boyhood, and we all knew him long enough at the Bar or on the Bench, to appreciate his value as a lawyer, and as a man. My brother Rogers and myself sat with him in this court between fifteen and sixteen years, and we had ample reason to admire his industry, learning and integrity. Indeed, his Judicial labors were his recreations. He clung to the common law as a child to its nurse, and how much he drew from it may be seen in his opinions, which, by their elaborate minuteness, reminds us of the over-fullness of Lord Coke. Patient in investigation and slow in judgment, he seldom changed his opinion. A cooler head and a warmer heart never met together in the same person; and it is barely just to say that he has not left behind a more learned lawyer or a more upright man."

Among the anecdotes in the Forum we find the following: "It is recorded that Sergeant Maynard had such a relish for the old Year-books that he carried one in his coach to divert his time in travel, and said he preferred it to a comedy. The late Judge Kennedy, of the Supreme Court, who was the most enthusiastic lover of the law we ever knew, used to say that his greatest amusement consisted in reading the law; and, indeed, he seemed to take almost equal pleasure in writing his legal opinions, in some of which (Reed vs. Patterson, for instance,) he certainly combined the attraction of law and romance."

Judge Kennedy died on the 27th day of August, 1846, in the 73rd year of his age. He was buried in Carlisle.

WILLIAM STERRETT RAMSEY.

One of the youngest and most promising members of the Bar, admitted under Reed, was William Sterrett Ramsey.

The following facts in regard to Mr. Ramsey are taken chiefly from an obituary notice in the Lancaster "Intelligencer," supposed to have been written by the Hon. James Buchanan:

William S. Ramsey was born at Carlisle, June 16th, 1810. He entered Dickinson College in the autumn of 1826, where he remained three years. In the summer of 1829 he was sent to Europe to complete his education and to restore, by active travel and change of scene, health to an already debilitated condition. The same year he was appointed by our Minister to the Court of St. James, Hon. Lewis McLane, an attache to the American Legation. He improved his residence in Europe by pursuing his legal studies and visiting the Courts of Westminster Hall. While there he acquired a knowledge of finance and political economy, and refreshed his reading by visiting the spots made famous by Shakespeare and Scott.

He visited the author of Waverly, at Abbotsford, to whom he bore letters from Washington Irving. He often called this afterward the happiest day he had spent in Europe. He gazed at Melrose Abbey by moonlight and left the Tweed full of love and admiration for the talents of that wonderful man.

Immediately after the Revolution of the three days, July, 1830, he was sent with dispatches to France. While there he spent much of his time at the hotel of General Lafayette and in his saloons met many of the celebrated men of that period.

Subsequently, in company with his father's intimate friend, Prof. Vethake, (under whom he had pursued his earlier studies) he visited the Rhine, the Netherlands, the Hague and various provinces of France, and in the year 1831 returned to America. In the month of September, in the same year, his father died. In 1833 he was admitted to the Bar of Cumberland county.

In 1838 he was elected a member of Congress, and at a succeeding

* The Rambler.

election, so popular had he rendered himself by his devotion to the business of the county, his industry, his constant integrity and his eloquence in debate, that although against a settled rule he was again named as a candidate by the Democratic party, and again elected by a triumphant majority. He was at this time, perhaps, the youngest member of Congress in the House. He died before being qualified a second time, October 22d, 1840, by his own hand, in Barnum's hotel, Baltimore, aged only thirty years.

Mr. Ramsey was a gentleman of refined and polished manners, and was very neat and particular in his dress. He was very popular, seemingly with all classes, and like his father, was possessed of great influence in his own political party.

S. DUNLAP ADAIR, ESQ.

S. Dunlap Adair, Esq., is admitted under Reed. The following sketch is from the pen of A. B. Sharpe, Esq.:

S. Dunlap Adair, Esq., was born on the 26th of March, 1810, and died on the 23rd of Sept., 1850. He had been a member of the Bar fifteen years, having been admitted on the 5th of January, 1835.

He studied law with the Hon. F. Watts, whose appreciation of his abilities was evinced in saying of another, now one of the most prominent lawyers in the state, that he was the most brilliant young man that had ever studied with him, except Dunlap Adair. Mr. Adair was not a graduate of any college, yet he was a fine scholar, and a man of scholarly taste.

A part of his early life was passed in the borough of Newville, where he always had many friends. While living there, he attended the classical school of Joseph Casey, Sr., father of the Hon. Joseph Casey, of Washington, D. C., and former reporter. Mr. Casey was a Dublin University man, and a particularly fine Latin scholar. He taught until he was advanced beyond three-score years and ten, and in his old age was used to talk to pupils of those who had been under his instruction, and had shown in his favorite branch of study; and when going over the long roll of his students, and speaking of the bright young men he had taught, he was sure to place Mr. Adair among the foremost. After his admission to the Bar he made himself acquainted with the German, French and Spanish languages, and kept up his knowledge of the Latin. He was also well read in English literature; and was regarded in his day as the man of most varied attainments at the Bar.

He had excellent capacity as a public speaker, and it was recognized by the people, for he was frequently called on to make addresses; and no matter what or how unusual the occasion, he was always happy. Although fond of study and varied reading, it would be wrong to infer that he was a recluse. He kept up with the events of the day. He always took part in the political contests that were waged, when he was at the Bar, and was a popular, although perhaps, at times, a too acrid speaker. He was the candidate of his party in the District for Congress, when William Ramsey, the younger, was elected. Being in a hopeless minority, he suffered the common fate of those nominated with him.

In the line of his profession he had fondness for and great aptitude as a scrivener. In this he had no rival; strange, as it may seem, when contemplating the other phases of his mind. He was Deputy Attorney General for one term, and knew everything pertaining to the practice of his profession in the criminal courts. In the trial of a cause in any of the courts his industry was adequate to the occasion. He knew as well how to prepare a case as to try it; and if it

was one of interest, either from the legal questions involved, or from the peculiarity of the facts to be elucidated, he was able to produce as profound a conviction of its importance on the mind of the court and jury, as existed in his own. This will occur to any one who may recollect the trial of the last case in which he took part, and in which his highest qualities of mind were exercised.

In stature he was below the medium height. He was delicately formed, near-sighted, and whether sitting, standing or walking had a tendency to lean forward. He was of a sanguine temperament, had auburn hair and a high intellectual forehead. His constitution was always delicate, and he had a hereditary tendency to bronchial disease—and had several attacks previous to the one of which he died. It seems to us strange that so much talent and such useful and varied acquirements should be so early removed from their sphere of exercise, but so it has been decreed.

J. ELLIS BONHAM.

The following sketch is also from the pen of A. B. Sharpe, Esq.:

J. Ellis Bonham was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the 31st of March, 1816, and died in Carlisle, on the 19th of March, 1855. He was a graduate of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., and studied law with Hon. John Reed, who had then charge of a Law School in Carlisle, and gave instruction to many young men, afterwards distinguished in their profession in this and other states.

After admission to the Bar he opened an office in Carlisle. He had no kindred here nor family influence. His pecuniary gains were small during the first years of his professional career, and he had little or no aid outside of them, as his father was in moderate circumstances.

When the Hon. John K. Kane was Attorney General of the state Mr. Bonham became Deputy Attorney General for this county, and held the office three years. His habits of industry, united to his fine talents, eminently fitted him for the position; and it is conceded by those who knew him and have had large experience at the Bar, that no one here, for many years, if ever, was more competent to fill the position, or did fill it with more ability.

After his term of office for some years he gave his attention closely to his profession, and his practice extended rapidly in all the courts; but he never had any fondness for the drudgery of the profession. His taste, his reading, and his ambition were largely in different lines.

He had great fondness for English literature, and his library was large and choice. He had political ambition, and cultivated the quality that would have made him an eminent statesman.

His political reading and knowledge were extended. He was accustomed to write for the leading political journals of his party articles on all the prominent questions of the day, and took pride in seeing them frequently copied into other papers. In his day, more than now, his grade of ability was sought after. He had none of the arts of the demagogue. His manner was modest. His conversational powers, not attractive to the many. His speech, that of a cultivated gentleman, and graceful orator; and his habits more those of the student than of the man of the world. Still, he was the representative man of his political party, and this because his abilities commanded the position.

During his term in the Legislature of the state he was acknowledged leader of the House, just as the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew was of the Senate; and they were not unlike in mental characteristics and somewhat alike in personal appearance. They were decidedly the weakest men physically and the strongest mentally in either House.

The tariff and other national questions were then discussed in the Legislature; and Mr. Bonham's utterances on these questions were read and studied, not only by his constituents, but in the state at large, and in the nation.

When he had completed his Legislative term he became the nominee of his party for Congress; and although in a district largely Democratic and he preeminently fitted for the position, he was defeated. This was at the time when the Know-Nothing furor swept over the land—when former majorities, political status, personal fitness and all similar considerations were tumbled into the common whirlpool of temporary political disintegration.

After his defeat for Congress he determined to quit politics, and devote his attention exclusively to his profession; and desiring a field adequate to his abilities, he selected Philadelphia, where he had many friends, among prominent citizens.

He had rented an office there and had made preparation to commence practice in a few days. On his return from Philadelphia he took a cold in the ears, which he neglected, staying the same evening in a damp, chilly lodge-room, until a late hour. The next morning an intimate personal friend who was used to breakfast with him, missing him at table, called at his lodgings, and found him very ill. The cold had settled on his lungs. Death ensued in a few days from congestion.

There was a common impression after his death that he had suffered much and become enfeebled from mortification at his defeat. There never was a more erroneous impression than this. He was too great a man, too well balanced mentally, to brood or pine over anything. He knew as well as any man of his day the ephemeral character of the political party that was then wafted into power; and had too much magnanimity not to submit gracefully to the common lot of the great, that happen on untoward times.

Instead of being dispirited, he never was in a brighter mood than during the period immediately preceding his death. He had been on intimate terms with the Hon. George M. Dallas, and other leaders of the Bar, and prominent citizens of Philadelphia, where he was sure to find society congenial to his nature; and had already learned enough of the world to know that with a proper exercise of his talents his success in life was assured.

No member of the Bar has passed away during the last quarter of a century that has left a more pleasant memory than he. His talents were such as to reflect high credit to the Bar. His intercourse with his fellow-members was uniformly courteous. He had no arrogance, and seldom, if ever, lost his temper. His arguments were often laboriously prepared, and as often exceedingly interesting to his hearers; for they were set off with the diction and graces of the scholar and orator.

It is at his death, he left enemies, they were such from jealousy; for he was too amiable, too regardful of the rights and feelings of others to incur hatred.

In addition to the above sketch of A. B. Sharpe, Esq., we may add the following:

In personal appearance Mr. Bonham was rather under, than above the medium height, delicately formed, with light hair and complexion. His countenance was handsome and eminently refined. In temperament he seems to have been possessed of one of those delicate organizations exquisitely sensitive, known generally as the mental temperament in which mind preponderates very largely over matter. There is no one temperament which may be said exclusively to be

the concomitant of genius, but it is this temperament which belongs to the finest order of intellects. It is found in those instances where the strength of the man is combined with the delicacy of the woman—a combination rare indeed, but when found, exceedingly felicitous. Mr. Bonham seems to have been possessed of such a temperament. In his gifts and polish there have been but few men whom he need have regarded as his superiors. As an advocate he was eminently a graceful and polished speaker, winning and attractive in his manner, with a poetic imagination and chaste and polished diction. His speeches were often effective, and on the occasion of his address to the jury on behalf of the Commonwealth in the case of the McClintock Riot many persons in the court were moved to tears.

Although at the Bar for no long period he gave evidence of talents which had not yet reached their prime. To such a character the practical details of law are but poorly suited, and Mr. Bonham's ambition evidently aspired to a higher goal. In the loftier field of politics he would have found a more congenial atmosphere, and to this end, rather than to success in law, all the energies of his life seem to have been directed.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, ESQ.

For more than a quarter of a century Wm. H. Miller was an active and efficient member of the Bar of this county. He died suddenly of congestion of the brain in June, 1877. At the meeting of the members of the Bar on the occasion of his death, A. B. Sharpe, Esq., spoke of the character of Mr. Miller, as follows:

I have known Wm. H. Miller ever since I was a student of law. I have been intimate with him ever since I became a member of the Bar; and in turning over the record of a quarter of a century of intercourse with him, there is not a page or even a sentence that I desire to blot out of my recollection.

When death seals the lips and closes from view one with whom we have been long connected, in social and professional life, that feature of his character which most attracted us, stands forth most prominent.

That Mr. Miller began life poor and has died in affluence is generally believed. That his natural parts were not great, and that he still attained an eminent place at the Bar is a conceded fact; and that he has left the world, with the respect, the confidence and the esteem of the community in which he lived is universally acknowledged.

All these are sources of comfort to his friends and sources of commendation, worthy of emulation by us his remaining brethren of the Bar. But that which chiefly makes the record of his life attractive is that he lived and died a courteous and amiable gentleman.

In saying this I am sure that I will be borne out by all those who knew him best; and if there is a feature of human character worthy of all commendation, one worthy of universal respect it is this.

Brilliant repartee is evanescent; sarcasm leaves its sting; arrogance is disgusting and insolence ever offensive, but "a soft answer turneth away wrath, and he that keepeth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."

I have often thought that Mr. Miller had a reputation for industry greater than he deserved—and for precience and tact less than was his. He never had much taste for the literature of his profession, and did not care to prepare thoroughly for the trial of a case; but when the case was called he was ever cool and collected, and always made the most out of it before it was ended. It was said of

Massena, one of the greatest of Napoleon's Marshals, that his genius never shown forth until a battle was half lost; and those who knew Mr. Miller best know full well what strength he would gather when difficulties thickened around him.

With general literature, history, ancient and modern, various branches of science, and books of travel, he was very familiar. His private library was large, and embraced many branches of knowledge—and in it he passed much of his time, and from it he drew much of his enjoyment. When he became tired of this he resorted to travel, and visited all the places of note on this continent. This made him an agreeable and instructive companion.

He had no passions to contend with, and cultivated a taste as refined as his physical constitution was delicate. His intercourse with men was gentle and amiable; and had he not been stricken in the seat of reason in his last illness he might have departed saying:

Life, we have been long together
Thro' pleasant and thro' cloudy weather—
'Tis hard to part where friends are dear,
Perhaps 'twill cause a sigh, a tear.
Then steal away—give little warning,
Say not good-night, but in some
Brighter sphere, bid me good morning.

In addition to the above address by Mr. Sharpe, we add the following:

In appearance Mr. Miller was tall, slender and slightly stooped in the shoulders, with long, white hair and shaven face. He had somewhat a patriarchal look, older than years would indicate. From his looks he would have been mistaken rather as an advocate of the doctrines of Calvin than of the common law. His appearance was refined. His manner was always courteous and deliberate. He was never flurried and seldom, if ever, was known to have lost his temper.

As a speaker, he was deliberate, dignified, impressive, and seemed always to win the implicit confidence of the jury. He was noted for good, practical judgment and sound sense, and these, added to a life of persevering industry, rather than the brilliant gifts of the advocate, won him the confidence and respect of his many clients, and caused him to be eminently successful in his profession.

COL. WILLIAM M. PENROSE.

Col. William McFunn Penrose is admitted under Hepburn. He was born in Carlisle, on the 29th day of March, 1825; he graduated with honor at Dickinson College, in 1844, and seems even then to have been known as a diligent student, and as possessed of extraordinary powers of application. This seems to have been the reason of his great success in after life, in the chosen field of his profession. He was admitted to the Bar of Cumberland county on the 10th of November, 1846. His committee of examination consisted of the Hon. John Reed, Hugh Gaullagher, Esqrs., and Hon. James H. Graham, before the Hon. John Stuart, then an Associate Judge of the court of this county.

Col. Penrose was the oldest son of the Hon. Charles B. Penrose. He came by inheritance to the high position which he held. His early and classical education was of the highest type. His father and uncle were both ornaments to the Bar of our county and state. He entered the arena when Reed and Biddle and Gaullagher were leaders of the Bar—when Adair and Bonham were brilliant young men."

Mr. Penrose was a man of refined, gentlemanly feelings, of a kindly disposition, and of courteous professional deportment towards all—to the court, but more particularly was he generous and kind towards his younger brethren at the Bar, a quality, the value of which only those educated in the profession can rightly appreciate. He needed to found no distinction on the depreciation of his inferiors. He was too noble for this. He affected no importance from the miserable accident of seniority or station, and laughed to scorn the pretentionless stupidity, that seeks, like the cynic, enforced reverence to its rage and to its dotage.

Generous to a fault, and careless in regard to his own monetary affairs, but with a heart full of sympathy for the sufferings of others—his aid and counsel were sought by great numbers of people who were totally unable ever to remunerate him for his professional services.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. Penrose was elected and served for some time as Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves. But such a life was ill-suited to a constitution naturally delicate. He paid dearly for his patriotism afterwards in continuous ill-health. For in the exposure of camp life he probably laid the foundation of disease which ended eventually with his death.

During life Mr. Penrose was a hard student, and was devoted exclusively to his profession. The law, as it is said, is a jealous mistress, and he was constant in his affection, and content to woo no other. To the study and practice of his profession he threw all the energies of his intellect. As a lawyer he was eminently successful—learned, quick and accurate in his perceptions, cogent in argument, and fluent as a speaker—he seldom failed to convince a jury. In all questions of practice he seemed particularly at home. Expert to take advantage of every point, he was a merciless antagonist, and woe to the unwary adversary, who, but for a moment should drop his shield. Nor was he less successful in his arguments in banc. "His comprehensive mind was familiar with all the distinctions in the books, and his astuteness was so great that he marked out with wonderful quickness the almost evanescent boundaries which sometimes separate the principles which govern cases."

Benjamin Junkin, then President Judge, said, on the occasion of Mr. Penrose's death: "His astuteness, vigor of thought, and keenness of perception in grasping the result of a principle and wielding it with steady hand, I have never seen surpassed. He stripped all questions down to the bones, and then handed over to the jury the issue in this clarified condition. In his manner he was terse, sententious and precise. He continued all contests 'until the bellows were burned, and the lead was consumed of the fire,' then, and then only, did he yield."

In appearance Col. Penrose was tall and slender in form, with an intelligent, emaciated face, and was possessed of an active and nervous temperament. He was quick in his motions as in his thoughts. He was careless in his dress and walked our streets in slippers often, with a careworn and pre-occupied look, as if his attention was always upon the important responsibilities which were committed to his care. He died September 2nd, 1872, in the prime of life, in the midst of his usefulness and in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, well merited by a life of untiring devotion to the duties of his profession.

THE McCLINTOCK RIOTS.

It was early in June, 1847, while the Hon. Samuel Hepburn was upon the Bench, that what is known as the McClintock riot occurred,

in the borough of Carlisle. Two slave owners from Maryland had come to Carlisle to capture three fugitive slaves—a man, a woman called Hester, and a girl of about ten years of age. A colored man in the borough claimed the woman Hester as his wife, and from this or some other cause, the blacks were excited to the point of offering a determined resistance to the arrest. After a scuffle, in which blows were freely given, the fugitives were arrested and the blacks intimidated. The rest of the story is told in the recently published "Life and Letters of the Rev. Dr. McClintock":

"Early in the afternoon a writ of HABEAS CORPUS was obtained by Mr. Adair, one of the lawyers of the borough, bringing all parties before the presiding Judge, Hepburn, at the Court House. By this time the symptoms were so threatening, that a posse of officers was summoned to the aid of the sheriff. The crowd of blacks hung about the jail till its doors were opened again, and then they followed the sheriff and slaves, by no means in silence, to the court. The illegality of the imprisonment was decided very quickly, and the slaves were taken out of the hands of the sheriff and handed over to the keeping of their owners. Messrs. Kennady and Hollingsworth had, however, been arrested on a warrant from a justice of the peace for forcibly entering the house in which the slaves were found. They had gone from the court room to give the necessary bail, and had requested the sheriff and his deputy to take charge of the fugitives until their return. The willing officers undertook this service, illegal as it was, and stationed themselves close to the prisoners' box. The blacks of the town, who, by this time were maddened to fury, rushed to the box, lifted the woman Hester out of it, and made way with her towards the door; the deputy, who had beaten off the woman's husband earlier in the day, drew his pistol and swore he would shoot any one who attempted a rescue. The doors of the court room were hastily closed, and escape rendered impossible. The judge, seeing a riot imminent before his eyes as he sat on the Bench, ordered the room to be cleared. The crowd, white and black, were forced out, and the captors and their prey remained within, sheltered by the Constitution of the United States, as it then was, with the reluctant assent of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The Rev. Dr. McClintock, who was then a minister of the Gospel and a professor in Dickinson College, happened to be present in the Court House during this impending riot.

"Passing on to the door of the court room, in obedience to the judge's order to clear it, Professor McClintock saw a white man raise a stick threateningly over the head of a negro, saying at the same moment, "You ought to have your skull broke." The negro protested that he had done nothing. "Then," said the professor, "if any one strikes you apply to me, and I will see that justice is done to you." Filled with the idea that all the proceedings were illegal, he discussed with two of the lawyers of the borough the bearings of the new law upon the case, as they went together down stairs. It was determined by Mr. Adair, the counsel for the negroes, to get out a second writ of HABEAS CORPUS, and to try before the Judge the question of the ownership of the woman and the girl. While the papers were preparing, Professor McClintock hastened to the College for a copy of the Act of 1847. He returned as quickly as possible, and rejoined Mr. Adair, who by this time had his petition ready. As they came from the rear of the court house, and stood a moment upon the front steps, the slave owners, with their slaves, came down the stairs from the room above. A carriage had been driven up to the edge of the sidewalk for the reception of the whole party. Mr. Kennady followed close after

his servants, and with a billet of wood beat off the negroes, who, in a high state of excitement, crowded in upon him. The man, Lloyd Brown, was forced into the carriage when a desperate rush was made for the woman and the girl. Norman seized his wife, Hester, and bore her off; some one else, not known, clutched the child. The crowd dashed across the street and down an alley-way adjacent to the market-house, with Mr. Kennady in full pursuit. He was well able to pursue, for he was six feet in height, stoutly built and in the prime of life. A storm of missiles followed the negroes as they fled, and fell upon both pursuers and pursued. Just as Mr. Kennady had crossed the street, in his tussel with the rescuers, he was tripped by some boards lying upon the sidewalk, and fell heavily. Before he could rise he was struck repeatedly by the negroes as they rushed past him in their flight, severely hurt, and rendered helpless."

From these injuries Mr. Kennady died shortly afterward, and the feeling grew more intense.

"By the time the day of trial arrived (August 25th) the case had expanded beyond its personal relations, and had become a "cause," on the opposite sides of which eager contestants were enlisted. No money, it was said, would be spared to insure the conviction of the Professor. There was a full array of counsel. The prosecuting attorney, J. Ellis Bonham, was assisted by three of the leading lawyers of the county. For Professor McClintock his friend, William M. Biddle appeared, and also Mr. Adair, who had been so active in procuring the HABEAS CORPUS, Mr. Graham and Wm. M. Meredith, one of the famous leaders of the Philadelphia Bar. The defendants, twenty-nine men and women, were all indicted in one batch together, the gentleman and scholar leading the list. A separate trial was asked for him but was refused. It was well. He had taken his place by the side of God's poor, to give them the benefit of his larger intelligence and to shield them from wrong; it was not unbecoming of him to share their lot. There could be no better position for a follower of Christ and a minister of his truth.

"An excellent jury was impaneled. Among them was a stanch Calvinist, one of that rugged race who had originally settled in the Cumberland Valley, and who were as immovable as their own Blue Mountain in the maintenance of their conviction of right. Mr. Bonham, the prosecuting attorney, was a gentleman of refined feeling as well as an able lawyer. He wove together from the testimony which he expected to produce a combination of charges against the subject of our memoir, which, if the Commonwealth's witnesses had only been trust-worthy, would have overwhelmed any man that ever lived.

But "leaving for a time the immediate facts of the case, the prosecution took a wider range and demanded a conviction as a means of appeasing the South and making slave property secure. 'Your verdict,' said the State's counsel to the jury, 'either one way or the other, so far as these defendants are concerned, is but a drop in the bucket, compared with the other momentous issues which hang upon the result. The rescue of these slaves has had a most pernicious tendency in the South, and rendered the property of every slaveholder insecure. The slaves now think they can get protection and aid from the whites, and their conduct has become marked by insubordination and violence. * * * * Whether these defendants committed this outrage, or whether they did not, is a matter of trivial importance to your Southern brethren, compared with the consequences which may flow from your verdict to the social and political organization of whole communities. If you decide that these outrages can be committed

with impunity, the foundations of the Government will be broken, this union of States will be rent in twain, the fagot will be the arbiter of right and wrong, and the glare of a civil and, perhaps, of a servile war will light up the land. Your Southern brethren look to you, gentlemen of the jury, for protection, and that by your verdict you will stop the lawlessness which threatens to overwhelm them.' A most pathetic picture of the wailing of the widow over the dead body of her husband closed the able presentation of the Commonwealth's case."

The court room presented during the trial a spectacle such as has rarely been seen in Cumberland county. The case, from its nature, touched the extreme points of society and the extremes were represented in the crowd that filled seats and aisles, and watched with breathless interest the fluctuations of the legal conflict. The passions certain to be awakened by an outbreak of the endless slavery controversy were there concentrated, and were exerting their utmost force. No prisoner's box could hold the many defendants; they were massed on one side of the room, under guard of officers of the court. They were a motley group, of black, brown and yellow, and as they gazed on the proceedings in which they were interested parties, with the helpless air so peculiar to their race, they excited in the spectator a deep feeling of pity. They had not, however, been left to take care of themselves; competent counsel appeared in their behalf. Their co-defendant, who had tried ineffectively on the second of June to aid them, sat beside his lawyers and took an active and intelligent interest in the conduct of the case. Personal friends were there to give him the support of their presence. The venerable Albert Griffith, whose homely face, halting gait, deafness and sterling sense withal, would have made him a much noticed man in any gathering, sat close to the witness-stand, and with strained attention took in every word of the testimony and pleadings. He had come to hear and judge for himself, and when the trial was over he published a well-reasoned vindication of his old friend, Professor McClintock. More than all, there rested upon the parties to the case an indefinable sense of its meaning which could not be expressed in words, an apprehension that it pointed to woes to come, a dread that this collision of two systems of life and civilization at a single point was but a foretoking of what might be, should the collision occur at ten thousand points, and involve all the communities living on either side of the slave line. Here were consequences sad enough attending the effort to secure right and justice for three slaves; what would they be when it was attempted to secure right and justice for three millions."

The result of the trial was that Professor McClintock was acquitted. Over half of the negroes were cleared, and thirteen convicted. Of these ten were sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, but after a few months' imprisonment, through a writ of error in the Supreme Court, they were subsequently discharged.

During the month of March, 1855, the members of the Bar were twice assembled together, in accordance with the old and kindly amenities of our profession to mourn the death of two of its brightest ornaments, William M. Biddle and J. Ellis Bonham.

On the latter occasion, on the 20th day of March, 1855, Judge Graham presiding, Wm. H. Miller offered several resolutions upon the death of J. Ellis Bonham, Esq., which were seconded by Wm. M. Penrose, Samuel Hepburn, A. B. Sharpe and James R. Smith, in a few brief remarks. Mr. Miller said: "But a few days have passed away since we followed to the grave one who, although not old in years, was looked upon by most of us as a professional father, and

assisting friend and adviser. Now we mourn a brother and companion suddenly stricken by the hand of death. It may appear mysterious to us that one so young and so full of life and hope, aspiring to the goal of an honorable and high ambition, endowed by his maker with brilliant talents and qualified by education and laborious research to reach the highest point which he might desire to attain, should be so suddenly and to us apparently so untimely called from our midst."

HENRY W. BELLMAN.

On the 28th of August, 1856, Henry W. Bellman is admitted to practice law. Hon. James H. Graham was then the Presiding Judge. His committee of examination were John B. Parker, J. P. Colwell and Wm. M. Penrose, Esqrs.

Mr. Bellman had read Divinity before he studied law, and had officiated in the pulpit; but ill health compelled him to abandon the profession of his choice. He was married Sept. 11th, 1851, to Mary J., the daughter of the Rev. Jasper Bennett and Elizabeth Bennett, and was the father of the present writer. He removed a few years after his admission to our Bar to Richmond, Va., where he died December, 1860, at an early age.

In the year 1859, just before the breaking out of the Rebellion, occurs the last case in our courts in regard to runaway slaves. This was the case of the Commonwealth vs. Myers.

Three negroes, a man, wife and child, had been residing for some time in one of our adjoining townships. They had been slaves in Maryland, but had been manumitted by will at the death of their owner. It seemed afterwards the estate was insolvent, and the administrators sent their deputies to capture the human property, who were regarded as assets of the estate, and liable to be disposed of as personal property for the debts of the deceased. The question was, could they invade the free soil of Pennsylvania for that purpose. On the night of the twelfth of June, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, these negroes were stolen from their home.

The next day the house was empty, the inmates gone; different articles of clothing were scattered about the deserted room. The bed had been occupied and bore the impression of the bodies of the occupants; while a child's clothes and some trinkets were scattered upon the floor. The tracks of horses and a carriage were discovered upon the ground adjoining the deserted premises.

Myers, the chief kidnapper, was captured in Pennsylvania just within the Maryland line, and brought to Carlisle for trial. The case was considered of great importance. Messrs. Watts and Sharpe were concerned with the District Attorney for the Commonwealth, while able counsel represented the rights of the state of Maryland. The case resulted in the negroes being returned, when Myers was allowed to go free.

CHARLES E. MAGLAUGHLIN.

Charles E. Maglaughlin was born in 1838, and died on the 26th of April, 1874, in the 36th year of his age. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1857, and afterwards read law with E. H. Weiser, of York, and then with Wm. M. Penrose, of Carlisle. He was admitted to our Bar in 1860. Robt. M. Henderson, A. B. Sharpe and S. Colwell, Esqrs., being his committee of examination. He was elected District Attorney in 1865, and re-elected in 1868, serving two full terms of three years each.

He represented Cumberland county in the Democratic State Conven-

tion of 1872, and was then mentioned as one of the nominees for Congress.

As a lawyer he was earnest, passionate, nervous, vehement and impulsive. He was possessed of untiring energy, and was an indomitable worker. He seemed never to realize that he needed rest or relaxation.

He cared little for the literature outside of his profession, or, if he did, had not the leisure necessary for its cultivation.

One striking characteristic of Mr. Maglaughlin was that in whatever he undertook, no matter how trivial or unimportant it was in itself, he was always thoroughly in earnest.

The game of croquet, for a time, in the warm summer afternoons, was a favorite amusement, and his only recreation. This was occasional, but when he did play he battled as earnestly to maintain his point as if it were the most important case in court.

It was during his term of office that he won an enviable reputation as a lawyer in the great case of the Com. vs. Dr. Paul Schoeppe for the murder of Miss Steinnecke.

From this time forward he rose rapidly in the profession, and had an ever increasing practice. He was intimately connected also with the politics of our county, and had great influence in his own (the Democratic) party. He died as much probably from over-work, from mental and bodily exhaustion as from any other cause. The spark of life in him burned too brightly to burn long, and soon consumed the frail tenement that held it.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar on the occasion of his death F. E. Beltzhoover, Esq., said, in generous encomium of his friend when alluding to his early death: "As a lawyer, he had reached the acme of success. He was always vigilant and always formidable. He had a strong and marked individuality, that quality or combination of qualities which distinguishes one man from another. He stood high at the Bar, upon whose death-roll is inscribed so many distinguished names. He died young, but Germanicus, the grandson of Marc Antony, and the most formidable warrior in the army of Imperial Rome, died at the age of thirty, suddenly, and in the midst of a promising career. The Senate met and decreed that instead of placing his old and battle-scarred shield in the temple, there should be a golden one in which to place his image. But his kind and wise old father, Tiberius, put aside the decree of the Senate, saying that all the luxuriant debauches of Rome might have golden shields; but in all the world there was but one shield of Germanicus. So all that we may say in encomiums upon the name and character of our deceased friend will add nothing to the degree of tenacity with which we will remember his bold and stubborn and sagacious character as a lawyer. Many may be as learned and eloquent and strong in the profession, but there will be upon the tongue of popular fame in coming years but one Charley Maglaughlin."

It was while Hon. James H. Graham was upon the Bench in 1869 that the trial of Dr. Paul Schoeppe for the murder of Miss Steinnecke occurs.

Paul Schoeppe was born at Badauch, Germany. In 1800 he entered as a soldier in the Pioneer Battalion of the Royal Guard at Berlin, in which he was promoted to the position of *roter erer* (sword-bearer) ensign. He soon resigned and became an amanuensis to Count Blankensee, of Berlin. There is evidence that at this period of his career he was guilty of forgery. Do this as it may, he soon afterwards came to America and he and his father, who was a minister settled in Carlisle.

Dr. Schoeppe was a practicing physician in Carlisle and had acquired a good reputation among the people with whom he was associated when the death of Miss Steinnecke occurred. This lady was the possessor of considerable wealth, had reached an advanced age and numbered among her acquaintances Dr. Schoeppe, who was also her physician. On the 27th of January, 1869, she repaired to a bank in Carlisle and drew some of the money there deposited in her name. On the same day she complained of being unwell, when Dr. Schoeppe administered to her a fluid, which she asserted before her death was represented to be a remedy intended to produce sleep. On the 28th Miss Steinnecke died, about thirty-three hours after partaking of the "medicine" recommended and given her by Dr. Paul Schoeppe. A few days elapsed and her remains were interred in a cemetery in Baltimore. In the meantime strong suspicions were aroused that her death was superinduced by unnatural cause, and that her attendant physician was not unacquainted with them. Several reasons existed for these suspicions, among which were the presentation of a check at a bank on the day following her death, by Schoeppe, purporting to be drawn by Miss Steinnecke in his favor, but which smacked very strongly of forgery, the facts that the deceased stated he had given her "something to make her sleep," and his claim of sole devisee of her property. There were minor circumstances to confirm the suspicions of foul play, which it is unnecessary to enumerate.

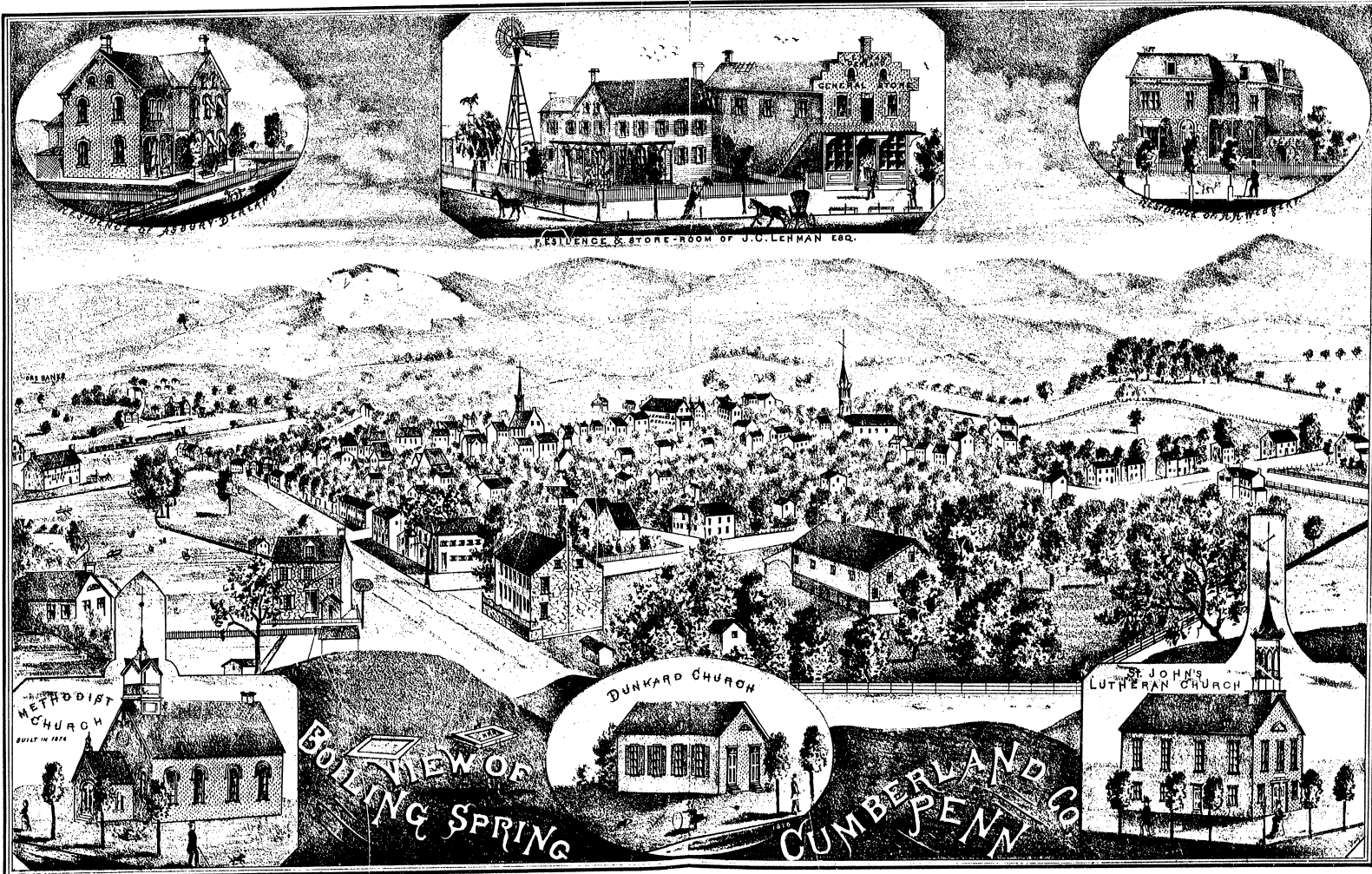
On the supposition that Miss Steinnecke was the victim of poison her body was exhumed on the 10th of February (thirteen days after her death), with a view of subjecting it to *ROST MONTEM* examination. Eminent physicians made a thorough investigation and arrived at the conclusion that death resulted from some narcotic poison.

On the 24th of May the trial of Dr. Schoeppe commenced and terminated on the 3rd of June in his conviction. During the trial numerous opinions of medical authorities on both sides were presented. The defendant was ably represented by counsel who did all in their power to establish his innocence. After the prosecution had concluded their argument Judge Graham delivered a very impartial charge to the jury, reviewing the entire testimony and explaining and answering the law points submitted by the counsel for the defence. The jury then, at one o'clock p. m., went to their room and returned to the court at five o'clock with a verdict that they find the defendant, Dr. Paul Schoeppe, guilty of murder in the first degree, in manner and form as he stands indicted.

On the 5th of June a motion was made for a new trial, which was overruled by Judge Graham, and Dr. Schoeppe sentenced to death.

The case, however, was at length, through the instrumentality of an act of Assembly, taken to the Supreme Court, and a new trial granted, which, on account of the contradictory character of the medical expert testimony resulted in his acquittal.

We have now brought the history of our Bar from the earliest times of which we have any record down to a period within the recollection of the youngest member of it. Our endeavor has been to amuse, as well as to instruct, and we have not considered an anecdote, when characteristic of the party, beneath the dignity of history. With the living we have had naught to do. A man's biography is written properly only after he is dead—when he is no longer called upon to appear upon the stage, to wear robes or tatters, to laugh or cry, be hooted or applauded—for then the play is over, the curtain fallen, the audience gone, and he is equally indifferent to their praise or blame.



MEDICAL PROFESSION.

BY R. L. SIBBET, M. D.

In presenting for publication in the History of Cumberland County a chapter concerning the Medical Profession the writer has no apology to make. The opportunity being presented, it has seemed proper that the names, at least, of the deceased members of the profession should be gathered up, before they are dropped from the memory of the living, and that they should be printed in the history of the county; not that they are all equally deserving of mention, but that they may furnish the ground-work of a more extended chapter when a brighter day dawns upon us.

More than this has been attempted. The material for brief memoirs of a considerable number has been collected, from one source and from another, not, however, without much labor and patience. The work is indeed imperfect, as all such efforts must be; and the writer can only say that he has done the best he could in the circumstances.

Brief Biographical sketches of some of those who have contributed to the chapter have also been added; and, it is proper to state in this connection, that to these belongs the credit of securing a place in our history for the chapter.

To the members of the profession, and to all who have in any manner assisted in this work, especially to the Hon. Frederick Watts, Hon. John McCurdy, Rev. C. P. Wing, D. D., and Rev. J. A. Murray, D. D., the writer is under many obligations for valuable suggestions and assistance.

BOILING SPRINGS.

Dr. JACOB SAWYER was born in Wilmington, Mass., December 26th, 1794. His family is traced to a Welsh ancestry, who settled in Massachusetts at an early day. His older brother Asa studied medicine and practiced in Dillsburg, York county, Pa., several years, and afterwards returned east and settled in New Hampshire. His brother Daniel married Hepsibeth Hart and also settled in New Hampshire and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Ann, his only sister, married the Rev. Mr. Thompson, a minister of the Congregational church, and settled in Boston, Mass.

Jacob, the subject of this narrative, and as it appears, the youngest of the family, after enjoying the advantages of the schools of his native town, entered the Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., where he completed his academic studies.

Having a desire to study medicine, he entered the office of Dr. Hill, a distant relative, who became his preceptor. In the meantime he attended lectures in the Medical Department of Harvard University, and had for his instructors, Drs. Channing, Ingalls, Ramsey and others at that time distinguished in the profession.

Dr. Sawyer commenced the practice of medicine first in Dillsburg, Pa., and became the successor of his brother, Dr. Asa Sawyer, of whom mention has been made. In 1825 he married Mary Ann McGowan, a daughter of David McGowan, Esq., of Boiling Springs, and continued in practice at Dillsburg until 1833, when he exchanged pla-

ces with Dr. Thos. L. Cathcart, and removed to Bloomfield, Perry county. Here also he had a large and laborious practice.

With the view of placing himself in more independent circumstances he returned to the Cumberland valley and purchased a farm in the neighborhood of Boiling Springs. But his counsel and attention was soon sought after, and it was not long until he was again involved in an extensive country practice.

Once more, in 1857, he sought retirement and relief from labor. Accordingly he purchased a property in Carlisle and took possession of it; but two years later death came and carried him to that "country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

Dr. Sawyer in 1821 received a commission from Gov. Hicster as one of the Surgeons of the 5th Division of the Militia of Pennsylvania composed of the counties of York and Adams, and ten years later, the same was renewed by Gov. Wolf.

In the domestic circle he was a kind husband and an affectionate father. His ambition was to give his children, nine in all, six of whom remain, an excellent education, as the best legacy that could be left them. His oldest son Augustus M., graduated at Dickinson College in 1853, sharing the honors of the class with J. J. Melson, of Maryland. He read law with Hon. Frederick Watts, and gave great promise of future usefulness, but was cut off in the morning of life, Sept. 18th, 1870, leaving a wife and one daughter.

His other sons are engaged at present in mercantile pursuits. William Collins being in Philadelphia and Daniel A. in Carlisle. The latter in 1862, when the young men of the nation were called upon to preserve its integrity, laid aside his books in college and entered the service of the navy. He was assigned a place in the Blockade Squadron in the James River, was in both engagements at Fort Fisher, and remained in the service until the end of the war, when he was placed on the retired list of officers.

His daughters, Amanda H., Roxanna S., and Margaret R., reside in Carlisle.

Dr. Sawyer died March 6th, 1859, in the 65th year of his age, and was buried in the Old Cemetery in the borough of Carlisle. His widow died June 30th, 1878, in the 79th year of her age.

CARLISLE.

Although Carlisle was laid out in 1751 we have no account of any resident practitioner of medicine in it until 1774, when it is said Dr. McCoskry settled in the place. Dr. Thomas Blair (see Pa. Archives, vol. III., pp. 27 and 57) and Dr. Prentice (see Colonial Records, vol. VII., p. 77) may have practiced in the town and valley about 1750, but their names are only mentioned in connection with the army: the former being recommended as a Surgeon and the latter being sent for to attend the wounded at McCord's Fort.

Dr. SAMUEL ALLEN MCCOSKRY was born in 1751; but it is not known where he received his education. He commenced the practice of medicine in Carlisle about the year 1774, and soon became distinguished as a practitioner and as a scholar.

His father was probably "William McCoskry, who departed this life September 2nd, 1771, in the 43rd year of his age." And the following inscription, taken from a tablet in the same enclosure where he was buried, evidently refers to his wife: "In memory of Ann Susannah McCoskry, wife of Dr. Samuel Allen McCoskry, who departed this life November 12th, 1792, in the 38th year of her age." His af-

terwards married Alison Nisbet, the oldest daughter of Rev. Charles Nisbet, D. D., the first President of Dickinson College, and became the father of three sons and three daughters. Charles N. graduated in the class 1815 in Dickinson College, and afterwards obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. He settled in one of the Southern states, but soon after died. Samuel A. also graduated in Dickinson College and afterwards became distinguished as a bishop in the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. McCoskry had a brother Dr. Wm. A. McCoskry, who entered the army during the Revolution and continued in it as a Surgeon until 1803, when he resigned and settled in Detroit, Michigan, where he practiced medicine until his death, in 1831.

It is said of Dr. McCoskry that he analyzed the butter into which a large quantity of arsenic had been introduced by Sally Clark; and that his testimony before the court of Carlisle secured the conviction and execution of the girl—several persons being poisoned, only one, however, dying.

He was a Presbyterian and was one of the twelve who applied for a renewal of the charter of the old church in the borough of Carlisle in the year 1786. His associates in this work were Gen. John Armstrong, Robert Miller, William Moore, Thomas Craighead, William Lyon, George Davidson, James Irvine, John Agnew, John Montgomery, Samuel Laird and the pastor, Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D.

Dr. McCoskry was elected a trustee of Dickinson College in the year 1783, and continued to occupy the position until 1815, when he resigned on account of declining health. He died September 4th, 1818, in the 68th year of his age, and was buried in the Old Cemetery in the borough of Carlisle.

DR. LEMUEL GUSTINE, according to the best information that can be obtained, was born in Saybrook, Conn., in the year 1749. After obtaining a liberal education, but in what institution it is not known, he settled in the Wyoming Valley about 1769. It is probable that he studied medicine with Dr. Wm. Hooker Smith, a prominent citizen of Wyoming, and a Surgeon in the Continental army; at any rate, Dr. Gustine married his daughter. This lady died a few weeks before the "Massacre of Wyoming," and was buried at "Forty Fort," leaving a daughter, Sarah, four years old, who was with her father at the time of the surrender.

In 1778, when the invasion of the valley took place by the British and their Indian allies, the two Wyoming companies of Continental troops were absent, having been ordered to join the Commander-in-Chief, "with all possible haste." The number of men and boys able to bear arms, in the valley, was about 400. The enemy consisted of about 400 British and Tories, and 600 Seneca and Mohawk Indians.

Col. Zebulon Butler, who commanded the Wyoming troops, in conference with Col. Dennison and others, determined to march out of the Fort and attack the enemy without delay lest they should be reinforced. The Wyoming men fought well, but they were overpowered by superior numbers and were obliged to retreat at the loss of many lives. Dr. Gustine, who was aid to Col. Dennison, was among the last to leave the field, and with a few friends regained the fort from which they had marched to meet the enemy. Major John Butler, who commanded the British and Indians, now advanced and demanded a surrender of the fort, which was agreed to by Col. Dennison. One of the terms of capitulation which were signed by Dr. Gustine and others, contained the following: "That the inhabitants that Col. Dennison now capitulates for, together with himself, do not take

up arms during the present contest." Soon after Major Butler had taken possession of the fort, he said to Dr. Gustine: "I can protect you and the others with you, to day, and for this night also, but I can not promise you safety by to-morrow." That night the doctor was enabled to procure a boat, and the next morning set off in it with his family and a few others, down the Susquehanna.

Landing, for a short time, at Fort Augusta and also at Fort Hunter, he reached John Harris' Ferry, now Harrisburg; and from thence Dr. Gustine proceeded to Carlisle. His daughter accompanied him, and in 1792 married the Rev. Nathaniel Snowden, then a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, who had for several years resided at Carlisle as a student of Divinity, under the eminent Dr. Charles Nisbet. Mr. Minor, in his History of Wyoming (1845), referring to the family of Dr. William Hooker Smith, says: "But there was another daughter who was married to Dr. Gustine, whose name will be found in the capitulation of Forty Fort. Dr. Gustine moved to another part of the State, and an only daughter of theirs, who was in the fort at the time of the surrender, married the Rev. Mr. Snowden, father of James Ross Snowden. The heart leaps more quickly, and the life current flows more kindly at the mention of his name, when we recollect that the late honored Speaker of the House of Representatives, and present Treasurer of the Commonwealth is the descendant of one of the Wyoming sufferers."

Dr. Gustine, after the massacre of Wyoming, located in Carlisle, Penn'a., and soon became distinguished as a practitioner of medicine. He married Rebecca Parker, and became the father of four sons, James, Samuel, Richard and Lemuel, and two daughters. He was a Presbyterian, and was elected a trustee in the old church, in the borough of Carlisle, in 1795. He had a brother, Dr. Joel Gustine, who practiced medicine in West Chester, Virginia, and afterwards in Washington City. His only sister, Hannah Gustine, married Archibald Loudon, Esq., of Carlisle, the oldest survivor of the family. Dr. Gustine died October 7th, 1805, in the 77th year of his age, and was buried in the old Cemetery, in the borough of Carlisle.

Dr. James Gustine, oldest son of Lemuel, pursued his academic studies in Dickinson College, and graduated in the class of 1798, with the degree of A. B. He afterwards received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. He pursued the study of medicine in the office of his father, and graduated after the usual courses of lectures, in the University of Pennsylvania, with the degree of M. D. He located in Natchez, Miss., but afterward returned to Carlisle to assist his father, whose health began to fail. He was elected a trustee of Dickinson College, in 1808, and continued to hold this position until 1820. Several years after his father's death, he returned to Natchez, where he spent the remainder of life as a planter, and as a practitioner of medicine.

Dr. Samuel Gustine, the second son of Lemuel, also received a liberal education. He pursued the study of medicine in the office of his father and his brother, and after practising several years in Carlisle went south with his brother James.

DR. GEORGE STEVENSON.—In view of the number and character of the military personages furnished by Carlisle, in the olden times, it has been justly called the "nursery of brave officers,"* and among these we place Dr. George Stevenson. It is true that the latter

*Denney's Military Journal, p. 239.

part of his life was spent in Pittsburgh, but a large portion of it belonged to Carlisle, where as at Pittsburgh, he was a leading and influential citizen; and as the family may be regarded among our historical families, there is an evident propriety that this sketch should be as full as necessary brevity will admit, especially as the subject of it was one of those worthies who wisely and earnestly endeavored to secure a country, government, and institutions now second to none in all the elements of popular happiness and prosperity, and for which posterity, should be ever grateful. His father, George Stevenson, L. L. D., was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1718, and had emigrated to America, near the middle of the last century. He had previously graduated at Trinity College in his native city, and being an excellent classical scholar opened a school at New Castle, Delaware, where he contributed to the education of those who became, more or less, prominent in the busy scenes of life. He was a practical surveyor, then an important character, and was subsequently appointed Deputy Surveyor General, under Nicolas Scull for the three lower counties on the Delaware, called "the territories of Pennsylvania," the right to which William Penn obtained from James Duke, of York, in 1682.

Afterwards, Mr. Stevenson moved from New Castle to York, Pennsylvania, and there commenced the practice of law, which he successfully pursued. As an evidence of his worth in this regard, he was commissioned a judge of the counties of York and Cumberland, his commission bearing date 1755, and in the reign of George the Second.

He had become a very large land holder and engaged in the manufacture of iron. He with William Thompson, and George Ross, afterwards a signer of the Declaration of Independence, erected and owned what was called Mary Ann Furnace in York county, as early as 1764. As well as Spring Forge a few miles distant from the furnace.

In 1769, Mr. Stevenson moved to Carlisle and embarked as a pioneer in the iron business, at the place called Mount Holly, about seven miles south of town. In this enterprise, however, owing to the dishonesty of another, he became greatly reduced, and returned to the practice of the law. He took a prominent part in the affairs of our country at that early period, and some of his correspondence may be seen in the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives. He died in Carlisle, in 1783, and his widow in 1791. He had married Mrs. Mary Cookson, the sister of General William Thompson and widow of Mr. Thomas Cookson a distinguished lawyer of Lancaster, who had been instructed with Nicolas Scull to lay out the town of Carlisle, in 1751. By this marriage, George Stevenson was born in York, Pennsylvania, in 1759. Three daughters completed the family. Nancy married John Holmes, of Baltimore, an eminent merchant and polished gentleman. Catharine married General John Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, brother of the Honorable William Wilkins, and Mary married Dr. James Armstrong, son of old General Armstrong, of Kiltaning memory.

Young Stevenson was attending a classical academy established in Carlisle by an Irish clergyman, Rev. Henry McKinley, and there he remained until the school was broken up by the war in 1778, the teacher and several of his pupils accepting commissions in the army, and of this number our youthful patriot was one, being appointed a first lieutenant in Chambers' Regiment, the first of the Pennsylvania line. In this capacity, as stated in a letter by General John Armstrong, Secretary of War under Madison, he was "highly esteemed for merits professional and personal." In the field, at the battle of Brandywine, he was distinguished for his gallantry by drawing off,

under a shower of canister and grape-shot a piece of artillery that had been abandoned. He subsequently drew an admirable plan of that battle, still in the possession of the family, a duplicate copy of which he presented to General LaFayette on the occasion of his visit to the battle-field in September, 1825, on the day of the anniversary celebration of it. With his corps he spent the memorable winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge.

But family circumstances calling him home, he resigned his commission in the latter part of 1778, and commenced the study of medicine in Carlisle with Dr. McCoskey, the father of the Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan. Afterwards he re-entered the army as a surgeon, and there remained until the close of the war. He then returned to Carlisle, and resumed the civil practice of his profession.

In 1794, to aid in suppressing the whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania he commanded the Carlisle Infantry, organized ten years previously, a company whose admirable drill and equipment, as well as personnel, won the high commendation of Washington, who remained in Carlisle a few days at that time.

He was commissioned Captain of the Infantry, by Governor Mifflin, Aug. 28, 1793, and the company had in its ranks several of the most distinguished men in the community, as is evident from the following extract taken from a journal kept by Mr. Andrew Holmes, one of the members of the company:

"Saturday, October 11th, 1794, at two o'clock P. M., the Carlisle Light Infantry together with three or four thousand troops, Cavalry, Rifle and Infantry marched from Carlisle to Mount Rock. The officers of the Carlisle Infantry were as follows:

Captain, George Stevenson; 1st. Lieut., Robert Miller; 2nd. Lieut. William Miller; Ensign, Thomas Creigh; Orderly Sergeant, William Arnor; Sergeant Major, George Hacket; Drum Major, James Holmes and 52 privates—among whom were Thomas Duncan, David Watts, John Lyon, Andrew Holmes, Nathaniel Weakley, Archibald Loudon, Thomas Foster, Robert McClure, Archibald Ramsey, Francis Gibson, &c."

At Sideling Hill Captain Stevenson was made Major. "After a tour of service along the Monongehela and at Fort Pitt, the company was mustered out, and returned to Carlisle by way of Strawsburg, December 5th, 1794." We can easily conceive what a handsome military officer Dr. Stevenson made, being very tall, perfectly erect, well proportioned, manly and commanding in his bearing.

After the settlement of the whiskey troubles Dr. Stevenson removed his family to Pittsburgh, when he resumed the practice of medicine.

When war was expected with France in 1798, Dr. Stevenson was commissioned Major in the tenth United States Regiment, in what was known as Adams' Provincial Army. He had the supervision of all the recruiting service in this state west of the Alleghenies, and had his headquarters at Pittsburgh (and thence he conducted the obsequies of Washington). Mr. Jefferson's accession to the Presidency led to disbanding the army, and Dr. Stevenson returned to his civil practice.

During a dark hour of financial pressure in public affairs, and as a matter of immediate relief in the Autumn of 1812, when the banking institutions of the borough of Pittsburgh could give no further aid and Treasury drafts on the Bank of Pennsylvania remained useless, Dr. Stevenson and Major Kirkpatrick staked their "private fortunes and credit to the last cent" to sustain the operations in the Quarter Master's Department at Pittsburgh so necessary to a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. This offer was accepted to the amount of upwards of forty thousand dollars, and effected the purposes in-

tended by it to the fullest extent as subsequently stated in a most gratifying letter to Dr. Stevenson, by the commanding officer, R. Johnston, an honorable instance of his true patriotism, not less than his strong faith in the stability of the Republic! And this was done when Dr. Stevenson was a Federalist, and the administration Democratic.

For many years he was among the very foremost friends and patrons of a high education, and served as a trustee of Dickinson College, Carlisle, from 1792 to 1827. He was also one of the founders of the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh in 1819, now in a very flourishing condition, and he was the efficient President of the Board of Trustees associated with such sterling men as Francis Herron, Jonathan Walker, William Wilkins, Henry Baldwin, Harman Denny, Walter Forwards, Morgan Neville, Peter Mowry and others, all eminent citizens of Pittsburgh who have not had their superiors in the community, in purity of character, and unselfish devotion to the public good.

Dr. Stevenson had served as Chief Burgess of Pittsburgh, when it was only a borough, and he had been for a long time President of the City Council until he removed from the place. As a borough it was incorporated in 1794, and as a city in 1816. He was one of the first directors of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, established at Pittsburgh in 1804, the very first bank ever established west of the Allegheny Mountains and afterwards merged in the office of the Banks of the United States; General James O'Hara was the President of it.

It is worthy of mention here, that of the first directors of this first bank, six had been officers in the army of the Revolution, Ebenezer Denny, Abraham Kirkpatrick, Presley Neville, George Stevenson, Adamson Fannelhill and John Wilkins. Indeed many of the original settlers had been such men, and "made quite a colony of retired officers at De-un-da-ga, the Seneca name for Pittsburgh and literally signifying The Forks.

Dr. Stevenson was not only a director but President of the U. S. Bank in Pittsburgh at the time that Longdon Cheres was President of the Mother Bank in Philadelphia. When the latter gentleman had concluded to retire from his high and responsible position he received a friendly letter from Dr. Stevenson, and in his reply of December 14, 1822, Mr. Cheres says: I can with great truth and sincerity reciprocate your kind expressions concerning our official relations. Under your auspices and very much by your personal exertions, the office at Pittsburgh has not only been rescued from great danger and losses, but has been restored to something like prosperity. In my immediate duties concerning that office I have acted with a confidence and ease of mind which would have been denied me if I had not known and felt that I was acting with a gentleman and man of honor, &c." Nicholas Biddle succeeded Cheres, and in a letter to Dr. Stevenson under date of April 12, 1825, he apprises him of the re-organization of the U. S. Bank at Cincinnati, and that the Doctor was elected first director, with the decided wish of the board that he should be chosen to preside over the office. And then Mr. Biddle adds: The board indeed feel great pleasure at the circumstances that in resuming its business in a place where the Bank has suffered so deeply, and when all their experience warns them to proceed with the utmost caution they are able to connect with the management of their affairs a gentleman who has so long enjoyed their utmost confidence, and on whose integrity and discretion they can rely so entirely, &c." How delightfully refreshing now-a-days to read such testimony from such a source and under such circumstances! He did not, however, go to the acknowledged commercial metropo-

lis of the West, and we need not here conjecture or predict the results had he gone; but not long afterwards he moved to Wilmington, Delaware, and there spent the brief balance of his useful and honored life.

He was also one of the original members of the "General Society of the Cincinnati," instituted in 1783. When he died his son, Henry Stevenson, M. D., U. S. Army, as the "eldest male branch, succeeded the father in 1830, and when he died, not having a son, then his brother, Dr. T. C. Stevenson, now of Carlisle, succeeded to the honor in 1854, and has at present in his possession, among other valuable relics and souvenirs of the past, the original diploma of membership which belonged to his excellent and honored father.

As a physician, Dr. Stevenson was well read and judicious, and in his large practice he was eminently kind and skillful. As a citizen, he was public spirited, highly esteemed, and exerted a large and controlling influence, socially, commercially and politically, and his is among a few family names mentioned in Brackenridge's Recollections of the West, as names which will long be handed down by tradition.

In estimating his character we are authorized to say that he was a man of broad views, and strong convictions, possessing a superior judgment with all the instincts and impulses of a high-toned gentleman, and with such an intimate and nicely cultured sense of honor and honesty, that inspired lasting confidence and commanded the greatest admiration—a character—the richest and most precious legacy a father could bequeath to his children, or to the community.

The worthy subject of this sketch left Pittsburgh in 1825, and removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where his long and useful life was finished in 1829. X.

Dr. SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, of German descent, practiced medicine and kept a drug store in Carlisle, between 1800 and 1820. He was married and had one son—a mute. He removed to Pittsburgh, Penn'a., engaged in the practice of medicine, and died there.

Dr. GEORGE DELAP FOULK was born one mile from Carlisle, Cumberland county, Penn'a., November 12th, 1780. His father, Stephen Foulk, was born October 15th, 1732, and was among the first settlers in the Cumberland Valley. He married Sarah Delap, June 10th, 1777, and is said to have built the Mt. Holly Iron Works. He died Nov. 20, 1800. The father of Stephen was also Stephen Foulk; he was born in Wales, England, February 12th, 1702, and came to this country at an early day. He married Esther Willis, August 23rd, 1823.

George, the subject of this narrative, enjoyed the advantages of early training, and when old enough was sent to Dickinson College, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the class of 1800, the year in which his father died. Having a desire to study medicine he selected Dr. Potter, of Baltimore, as his preceptor, at this time Professor of Theory and Practice in the University of Maryland, and in 1802 or 1803, obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from this institution. About the same time the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater.

Thus prepared for professional work, Dr. Foulk first located in Bedford, Pa., where he remained only a few years. In the meantime, 1804, he married Mary Steel, a daughter of Ephraim Steel, a merchant of Carlisle, and in 1803 was induced to return to his native valley and town, where he continued during the remainder of life.

Dr. Foulk was a man of fine personal appearance, as well as of

great physical strength; he was an indefatigable worker, seldom going to bed until midnight, and generally rising with the light of the morning; he had a large practice and was partial to surgery, often going 40 or 50 miles to make difficult surgical operations. It is said that he never denied a call, no matter how inconvenient the hour or how severe the weather.

Financially, he was not a success. Generous to a fault, he suffered much from endorsements, and was often imposed upon. His ambition was to give his children an excellent education; he was brought up in the Protestant Episcopal church; and after a life of great activity and usefulness died, August 14th, 1849, in the 69th year of his age, and was buried in the old cemetery in the borough of Carlisle.

Dr. GEORGE WILLIS FOULKE, son of George Delap Foulke, M. D., was born in Carlisle, Pa., October 8th, 1822; he enjoyed the advantages of early religious training, and was sent to Dickinson College where he graduated in the class of 1845, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the department of the Natural Sciences he especially excelled, and for "Superior Drawings and Knowledge of Architecture," Prof. Sudler made him a valuable present on the day of his graduation.

He pursued the study of medicine in the office of his father, attended his first course of lectures in the University of Maryland, and afterward, in 1848, graduated at Jefferson Medical College with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. At the same time the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his literary Alma Mater.

Returning from lectures, Dr. Foulke commenced the practice of his profession in Carlisle, with the view of taking his father's place; he gave great promise of distinction, especially in the department of Surgery, but was cut off in the morning of life, March 4th, 1850, and was buried with his father, in the old cemetery, in the borough of Carlisle.

Dr. LEWIS W. FOULKE, of Chillicothe, Ohio, was born August 6, 1809; his father was George D. Foulke, M. D., of Carlisle, Pa. He was brought up in the Protestant Episcopal church, and enjoyed all the advantages of an early education; he pursued his academic studies in Dickinson College, and graduated in the class of 1829, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Selecting the profession of his father, he entered his office as a student, and in 1832 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, from the University of Maryland. About the same time his literary Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Thus equipped for professional work, Dr. Foulke commenced the practice of medicine with his father, and continued until 1836, when he settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, and soon after obtained a lucrative practice.

In 1846 he advocated the adoption of free schools for Chillicothe, and was the first President of the Board, and continued in this position twelve years, when he declined re-election.

He subscribed the first stock in the Gas Works of Chillicothe—was first President of the Ohio Insurance Company, of Chillicothe, and is now President of the Chillicothe Cemetery Company.

In 1877 he was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, an institution which has adopted a European standard.

Dr. Foulke was married to Elizabeth M. McCoy, in 1889, and has one daughter living, who is married to Augustus S. Franklin, M. D., a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine.

Dr. JAMES ARMSTRONG, the older of the two sons of Gen. John Armstrong, Sr., was born in Carlisle in the year 1749. His distinguished father having a high appreciation of learning, secured for him the best teachers that could be obtained at this early day, on the frontier; and when old enough sent him to Nassau Hall, at Princeton, now the College of New Jersey, where he completed his academic studies. Having a desire to study medicine, he consented to an arrangement with Dr. John Morgan, of Philadelphia, one of the founders of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, by which he was apprenticed to him for the period of four years, as was the custom in England and in the Colonies in those days. At the close of his term of study and service and attendance upon lectures, far too extensive for the young man of to-day he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the University, in 1769, and selected Virginia as the field of his future career. Accordingly he located in Winchester, which had become the centre of an intelligent and spirited population. But for some reason or other he became discouraged, and having a desire to visit Europe, as Dr. Morgan, Dr. Shippen and other distinguished practitioners had done, he set out for London, where he spent several years in the further prosecution of professional studies.

On his return to Carlisle, and when he was forty years of age, he married Mary Stevenson, a daughter of one of the earliest settlers west of the Susquehanna, a gentleman of wealth and superior attainments. He soon after removed to Kishacoquillas Valley, then almost a wilderness, and there became the owner of a large tract of land, on which he lived nearly twelve years. During this time he was elected to represent the people of the Third district of Pennsylvania, in Congress; but after the expiration of his term of office he retired to private life, which he greatly preferred. He was elected trustee of Dickinson College in 1796, and held this position until near the close of his life, being President of the Board sixteen years. In 1801 he purchased a tract of land six miles west of Carlisle, and returned to his native county. Eight years after this he moved into town and took possession of the old homestead that his father had left him, in order that his children might more conveniently embrace the advantages of education.

In the same year, 1808, he was appointed Associate Judge in the county of Cumberland, in place of Hon. John Montgomery, deceased.

He was a Presbyterian; and in 1813 was elected a trustee in the old church in Carlisle, in which his father was a ruling elder for many years; he continued in the old mansion during the remainder of life, practising his profession and entertaining a large circle of friends and, it is said, died in the same house in which he was born.

Dr. Armstrong inherited many of the traits of his illustrious father—a vigorous intellect, a strong will, a love of freedom, a high sense of honor. He had a retentive memory, and was fluent in conversation. He had a great fondness for horses. The writer of this sketch often heard his son (now dead) speak of him as an excellent horseman. "He always rode with whip and spur, and vaulted into the saddle with dignity and grace." One can imagine the Doctor on horseback, tall and straight as an arrow, with wig and cue done up in artistic style, setting out from Carlisle on his annual tour across the Alleghenies to collect the revenues from the estates which his father had left him, a distance of nearly 200 miles, and in a few days returning apparently without the least fatigue.

As the father of Doctor Armstrong will be frequently referred to in the general history of the county, it is only necessary to state that he, with two brothers, George and William, the former being captured dur-

ing the Revolution, and his sister Margaret, emigrated from the North of Ireland and settled in Carlisle sometime before the year 1748. He died in 1765, "eminently distinguished for patriotism, valor and piety." He was buried in the old cemetery in Carlisle.

And for a similar reason it is only necessary to say that his brother, General John Armstrong, Jr., no less distinguished than his father, was born in Carlisle, November 25, 1758; and that after being Senator from the State of New York, Minister to France and Secretary of War, under Mr. Madison, he died at Red Bank, N. J., April 1, 1843, in the 85th year of his age.

Dr. Armstrong had nine children, three of whom died in early life, and two still remain. Alfred graduated in the class of 1823, of Dickinson College and has spent his life as a teacher of the Ancient Languages. He resides in Washington City, and Catharine in Richmond, Virginia.

It is needless to say that Dr. Armstrong was everywhere recognized as a gentleman of superior attainments. He was kind and generous to a fault; the poor were never turned away empty from his door. He was free from the vices of his age and yet he allowed his fortune to pass out of his hands, sacrificing his estates from year to year to meet the expenses of his house, which was always open for the entertainment of his numerous friends. He died in 1828, being 82 years of age, and was buried with his father in the old cemetery in the borough of Carlisle.

Dr. JOHN ARMSTRONG was born in 1799. His father, Dr. James Armstrong gave him all the advantages of early instruction and at the age of twelve sent him to Dickinson College, in which institution he completed his academic studies. Preferring the profession of his father, he entered his office as a student, and afterwards completed his studies in the University of Pennsylvania.

He married in 1825, practiced in Dillsburg, Pa., afterwards in Bellefonte and finally returned to Cumberland in 1842. He was brought up in the Presbyterian church, and in the later years of his life, made a public profession of faith in Jesus of Nazareth in whom his fathers had trusted. With the view of securing for his grand-son, the present John A. Herman, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa., an education such as he had received, he accompanied his daughter Mary, the widow of Christian B. Herman, of Silver Spring township, to Princeton, N. J., where he spent the remainder of life. He died in the 72nd year of his age, leaving two sons and two daughters.

The following brief memorial, which we prefer to give in full, is from the pen of his classmate and intimate friend, the late Dr. David N. Mahon:

The immediate ancestors of Dr. Armstrong took such a prominent part in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, and the subsequent struggle of the country for independence, that it seems fitting when a descendant of that stock goes to the tomb, that he should receive more than a passing notice.

General John Armstrong settled at Carlisle, in 1751, and assisted in laying out the town. His public services—civil and military—had an important bearing on the infant settlements; and the destruction of the Indian town of Kittanning, in what is now Armstrong county, by the expedition under his command, completely broke the power of the savages in the middle portion of the State. He was afterwards a member of the Provincial Congress, and as a Major General in the army of the Revolution, commanded the "Pennsylvania line" at the battle of the Brandywine.

General Armstrong left two sons: Major John Armstrong, aid-de-

camp to General Gates, in the Revolutionary war, afterwards Minister to France, and Secretary of War during Madison's administration. He married into the Livingston family of New York, and his daughter is now the wife of William B. Astor, Esq., the "millionaire" of New York city. The other son was the late Dr. James Armstrong, of this place, who, on his return from Europe, where he finished his medical education, married the sister of Dr. John Stevenson, and was known here as a very eminent physician for many years. Dr. John Armstrong was the eldest son of this marriage. He studied medicine under his father, and, for some years, practiced in Bellefonte. He removed to Carlisle about 1844, and remained in practice until his failing health forced him to relinquish the profession. He possessed a highly cultivated mind, and his talents, under more favorable auspices, would have gained distinction in almost any walk of life. His skill as a physician was of no ordinary character; his social qualities were of a high order, and he had grace and dignity of manner that bespoke the innate gentleman.

He cherished a warm affection for his native place, and a few months ago, on the eve of his removal to Princeton, he told his friends that he would die within a year, and requested that his body might be brought to Carlisle and deposited in the family burying-ground.

His funeral took place on Thursday, the tenth inst., attended by his relatives and friends, and the Union Philosophical Society of Dickinson college, of which he was a member. REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

Dr. EPHRAIM M. BLAISE, son of Robert Blaine, Esq., and grandson of Col. Ephraim Blaine, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, was born in Carlisle, Sept. 24th 1796. He graduated in the class of 1814 in Dickinson College, and obtained the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1827, the subject of his thesis being CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS.

He practiced medicine in Carlisle several years before he attended his last course of lectures, after which he received an appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Army, and died in the service, in Savannah, Ga., March 13th 1835.

Dr. ADAM HAYS, uncle of John Hays, Esq., of Carlisle, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1792. He was educated in Dickinson College, studied medicine with Dr. McCoskry and graduated with the degree of M. D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1811. He immediately entered the army as an Assistant Surgeon and resigned at the close of the war. He practiced medicine in Chillicothe, Ohio several years, and then returned to Carlisle, where he engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1817, Dr. Hays married Charlotte, daughter of Charles McClure, Esq. of Letort Springs; in 1823, Dickinson College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M.; and in 1829, he removed to Pittsburg, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in August, 1857.

Dr. WILLIAM CHESTNUT CHAMBERS was born near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1790. His grandfather was, no doubt, one of the four brothers—James, Robert, Joseph and Benjamin who emigrated from Antrim county, Ireland, about the year 1726, and settled first on the east of the Susquehanna, but soon after crossed the river and took possession of lands in different parts of the Cumberland Valley, Benjamin the youngest, going as far west among the Indians as Chambersburg, which bears his name. The other brothers are said to have taken up

lands at Middle Spring, Green Spring, Middlesex and along the river.

The subject of this sketch was brought up in the Presbyterian church. He was educated in Dickinson College, and in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He settled in Carlisle as a practitioner of Medicine and soon after married Mary Ege, daughter of Michael Ege, well-known as an extensive land-owner and manufacturer of iron in Cumberland county.

They had three sons—Arthur, Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., of New York, and William. The latter had decided talents as an artist, visited Italy, but died early in life. Several of his portrait paintings are very highly valued. Their daughters were Annie, Elizabeth, and Mary, who was married to Hon. George Sharswood, one of the present Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Chambers, though much esteemed as a physician, relinquished, the practice of medicine after several years, and engaged in the manufacture of flour and of iron. In 1838, he removed to Philadelphia and died there in 1857.

DR. ALFRED FOSTER was born in Carlisle, Pa., in the year 1790. His father, Thomas Foster, who had also two younger sons, Thomas and Crawford, and two daughters, gave him all the advantages of an early education. Accordingly he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Dickinson College in the class of 1809. Having completed his academic studies he selected Dr. Samuel A. McCoskry, as his preceptor, and immediately entered his office as a student of medicine. It is not known from what institution he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, though he is credited with it by his literary Alma Mater. In 1812, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Dickinson College.

Thus prepared for professional work, Dr. Foster accepted the appointment of "Hospital Surgeon's Mate U. S. Army, April 27th 1814," and remained in the service until the close of the war.

In 1816, he returned to Carlisle and opened an office disregarding the rule, that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country.

His superior intellectual endowments, however, in connection with a commanding appearance, secured for him the confidence of the people and a large show of public patronage. He was an excellent classical scholar and it is said that he also possessed superior talents for mathematics, frequently undertaking the solution of the most difficult scientific problems. He was remarkable for his modesty, often allowing those of inferior attainments to take his place.

Dr. Foster was brought up in the Protestant Episcopal church and died in 1847 in the 37th year of his age, and was buried in the "old Cemetery" in the borough of Carlisle.

DR. JOHN CREIGH was born in Carlisle, Pa., September 13th, 1773. His father, Hon. John Creigh, Associate Judge of Cumberland county, emigrated from Ireland in 1761 and settled in Carlisle. He took an active part in the American Revolution, being one of the nine representatives from Cumberland county who signed the first Declaration of Independence issued by the Provincial Conference which met at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, and which was adopted June 24th, 1776, and therefore ten days prior to the Declaration of Independence of the colonies dated July 4th, 1776. His commission as a military officer of Cumberland county is in the possession of his grandson, Dr. Alfred Creigh, of Washington, Pa., as also a *Dedimus Potestatem* by which he administered the oath of abjuration, allegiance and fidelity to six hundred and forty-two citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity, as

directed by a Resolution of Congress passed Feb. 3rd, 1778; the original signatures being in a perfect state of preservation, and recalls the names of the first settlers of Carlisle. After a life of great usefulness, both in church and state, he died Feb. 17th, 1813.

Judge Creigh had three sons and three daughters. Thomas was educated for the legal profession and died in Carlisle, October 25th, 1809; Samuel for mercantile pursuits, and died in Ohio in 1835, and John for the medical profession. Isabella was first married to Samuel Alexander, of Carlisle, and afterwards to Robert Evans, of Cecil county, Maryland; Mary to Hon. John Kennedy, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth to Samuel Duncan, Esq., of Carlisle.

Such is the history in brief of the family of Judge Creigh, but the present history is to commemorate the life of his son, John Creigh, M. D. He was brought up in the faith of the Presbyterian church—the church of his ancestors—especially in the Presbyterian church of Carlisle, in which his father had been an active member, a zealous elder, and a faithful trustee for many years. He was sent to Dickinson College, in which institution he graduated in 1792 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then became a student of medicine in the office of Dr. Samuel McCoskry, and after attending the usual course of medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine. At the same time his literary Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Thus prepared for the active duties of his profession he located in Pittsburgh in 1795; then in Lewistown, Mifflin county, in 1796, where he married Eleanor Dunbar, only daughter of John Dunbar, Esq., of Cumberland county, and a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church. In 1799 he removed to Landisburg, now in Perry county, in which place he remained until 1819, when he returned to his native town and to the old family mansion in Carlisle. Of his immediate family who are living are Hon. John D. Creigh, of San Francisco California; Rev. Thomas Creigh, D. D., and his sister Elenor Jane, of Mercersburg, Franklin county, and Alfred Creigh, L. L. D., of Washington county, Pa.

Dr. John Creigh was honored by holding commissions from Gov. McKean, Gov. Finley, Gov. Wolf and Gov. Porter.

In 1814, when the capitol at Washington was burned to ashes by the British, he enrolled a company in two days, volunteered his services, was accepted by Gov. Snyder, and was assigned the second post of honor in the Pennsylvania line. He was a Trustee of Dickinson College from 1827 to 1833, when it passed into the hands of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was also a Trustee of the Presbyterian church of Carlisle, and for many years its Treasurer.

As a physician he ranked among the first in his profession, and had a large and laborious practice. As a neighbor he was kind, amiable and affectionate, ever ready to assist in relieving the suffering and the wants of his fellow-citizens. Throughout his medical life he regarded the honor and virtue of the medical profession as of the highest character, and as far as his influence went he condemned every attempt to lower the status of the profession.

Dr. Creigh died in the faith of the church in which he was brought up Nov. 7th, 1848, and was buried with his ancestors in the old cemetery in the borough of Carlisle.

DR. JOHN STEEL GIVIN, brother of the present Samuel and Robert Givin, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 3rd, 1700.

Their father, James Givin, emigrated from Coleraine, Ireland, about 1788, and married Amelia Steel, daughter of John Steel, Esq., attorney.

ney-at-law, who, with his distinguished father, Rev. Capt. John Steel took an active part in the Revolutionary war. The latter obtained his commission at an advanced age in 1775; the former was Lieutenant in 1778 (see Colonial Records), and afterwards, as it is said, commanded a company which he recruited for the service in the Cumberland valley.

Dr. Givin was educated in the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1820. The subject of his thesis was Rheumatism. He settled in Carlisle as a practitioner of medicine and druggist. He was accidentally killed by the bursting of an iron six pounder on the Barracks grounds near Carlisle, July 4th, 1825. William Bell was also killed and several others were seriously injured.

Dr. THEODORE MYERS was born in the city of Baltimore, May 27th, 1802. It is said that he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the University of Maryland in 1823. He soon after settled in Carlisle, Pa., and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1825 he married Sarah A. Irwin, a lady of talent and education. She gave to the publisher in 1861 an excellent translation of Martin's Natural History in two volumes, and was the author of several works which are highly appreciated. She died in Carlisle, Dec. 17th, 1875.

Dr. Myers was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was much esteemed as a physician. He was elected a Trustee of Dickinson College in 1833, and continued to hold the position until taken away in the vigor of life. He died Feb. 20th, 1839, and was buried in the old cemetery in the borough of Carlisle.

Dr. JOHN MYERS, a brother of Dr. Theodore Myers, was born in Baltimore, Jan. 23rd, 1806. He graduated in the University of Maryland with the degree of M. D. in 1826. He soon after settled in Carlisle as a physician and druggist. In 1839 he married Margaret Ames, and had a family of several children.

He was appointed Surgeon in the U. S. Marine Hospital located on the Ohio river below Pittsburgh. He died August 24th, 1854, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Judge Joseph S. Carson, in Winchester, Virginia.

Dr. JOHN ELLIOTT was born in Carlisle, Pa., in 1797. His ancestors emigrated from Ireland and settled in the Cumberland valley at an early day. His father was John Elliott, and James Elliott, Esq., of Big Spring, now in his 79th year, is one of the branches of the family. Completing his academical studies in Dickinson College he selected Dr. McCoskry as his preceptor, and in 1820, after attending the usual courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him. The subject of his thesis was Oleum Terebinthinae.

Dr. Elliott settled in Newville, Cumberland county, but soon returned to his native town where he continued to practice his profession. He was brought up in the Methodist Episcopal church and after a brief career died, June 12th, 1829. He was buried with his fathers in the borough of Carlisle.

Dr. DAVID NELSON MAHON, son of Rev. Samuel Mahon, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1797 or 98. He was brought up partly in the family of his uncle, Judge Jonathan Walker, of Bedford, Pa., and partly in the family of his uncle James Duncan, Esq., of Carlisle. He enjoyed the advantages of cultivated society and early instruction, and when sufficiently advanced in his studies, was sent to Dickinson College from which institution he graduated with the degree of A. B. in

the year 1815, having for his classmates William M. Sharp, M. D., Charles N. McCoskry, M. D., and George T. Martin, M. D. He immediately afterwards entered the office of Dr. James Gustine, of Carlisle, and whilst a student of medicine attended lectures in the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1820 with the degree of M. D. At the same time the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his literary Alma Mater.

In 1821 he received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy and soon after went to sea on board the "Constellation" under the command of Commodore Ridgely. The cruise of the ship continued three years, which was quite sufficient for the young doctor.

On his return to the U. S. he visited Natchez, Miss., where his preceptor, Dr. Gustine, had, in the mean time, located, but he preferred the freedom and independence of his native state, and soon after settled in Carlisle where he spent the remainder of his life.

In 1829 Dr. Mahon married Elizabeth Neill, the daughter of Rev. William Neill, then President of Dickinson College, and became the father of two children, Mary and William, but in 1838 his wife died.

In 1851 he married Julia the daughter of Admiral John Montgomery and by this marriage two more were added to his family, Annie and Montgomery. The children all survive the parents.

Intellectually, Dr. Mahon stood far above the average of men. He was fond of the classics, rather than of science. He had an excellent memory and could repeat Homer, Horace and Shakespeare at pleasure.

As a physician he might be taken as a model. He was careful, not only in diagnosis, but in the administration of remedies. He held in contempt every species of deception and quackery and was unwilling that medicine should be praised for what does not belong to it. In his intercourse with his fellows he was frank and courteous, and in consultation often yielded his judgment when there was no necessity for it. His inclinations led him into the special department of medicine rather than into surgery or obstetrics; and besides, he was unwilling to adopt the American idea of dispensing the medicine which he prescribed. As a consequence his practice was limited in a great measure to the borough in which he lived. Medicine with him was a profession rather than a business or a trade; and in his department no man ever possessed the confidence of the people in a higher degree. In the sick room as elsewhere he had a suavity of manner and of speech which made him a favorite among the educated and refined.

Dr. Mahon died August 29th, 1876, and was buried in Ashland Cemetery, in the borough of Carlisle, where his wife Julia Montgomery has since been laid.

Dr. JACOB JOHNSON was born in Halifax, Dauphin Co., Pa. He settled in Carlisle about 1825, engaged in the practice of medicine, and died of Apoplexy about 1831.

Dr. JOHN PAXTON was born in 1796. His ancestry were Scotch-Irish who settled in Adams county, Pa., at an early day. His brother was Col. James Paxton who engaged in the manufacture of iron in Pennsylvania and Maryland, many years. It is not known where he pursued his academic studies, but he obtained the degree of M. D. from the University Pennsylvania in 1820, the subject of his thesis being Epilepsy.

Dr. Paxton settled in Carlisle about 1828; was married; was a Presbyterian; and was much respected. He returned to his native county on account of failing health and died of pulmonary consumption Dec. 27th, 1840, in the 44th year of his age.

Dr. JACOB BAUGHMAN was born in Lebanon county Pa., March 18th, 1803.

His father, Christian Baughman, was born in Germany in 1763; his mother, Anna Hurst was born in Lebanon county in 1774. His paternal grandfather emigrated to this country about 1770.

Dr. Baughman was brought up in the faith of the German Reformed church on what is still known as the O'Brien farm not far from the Alms House, and in Carlisle on what was called Baughman's corner for fifty years. His preparatory studies were pursued in the Latin school in Hopewell township taught by Mr. Cooper. He pursued the study of medicine with Dr. Dean, of Chambersburg, and with Dr. Foulk, of Carlisle, and graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1826, with the degree of M. D.

Dr. Baughman, after practicing medicine in Lancaster county several years, returned to Carlisle where he spent the remainder of his life in the active duties of his profession. In 1847 he married Mrs. John Zug, formerly Margaret A. Hood, of Big Spring, daughter of Col. Josiah Hood, who at the age of eighteen marched in Captain Squire's company in 1812 to defend Baltimore and the Capital.

Dr. Baughman, though he had two brothers and one sister was the last of the family. He died November 27th, 1857, and was buried in the old cemetery in the borough of Carlisle.

Dr. WILLIAM H. BOYD, nephew of Chancellor Kent, of New York, settled in Carlisle as a practitioner of medicine about 1833, but after several years' residence went south and died.

Dr. J. M'NALLY was a native of Ireland and was educated there. He settled in Carlisle sometime before 1833 and commenced the practice of medicine. He married a daughter of Gen. Robert M'Coy who had represented the people of Cumberland in Congress. Dr. M'Nally went to New Orleans and it is said became quite wealthy.

Dr. CHARLES R. COOPER was born in Carlisle about 1807. He practiced medicine several years in his native town, and was married to Mary Hays, a sister of Dr. Adam Hays. He went west and died there.

Dr. WILLIAM IRVIN was a native of Centre county, Pa. He graduated in the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the year 1829, taking for the subject of his thesis Gastritis. He settled in Carlisle about 1840, but remained only five or six years. He returned to his native county and was afterwards appointed consul to Shanghai in China where he died.

Dr. STEPHEN BARNETT KIEFFER is a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

His great-grandfather emigrated from Alsace at an early day and settled in Berks county not far from Reading. His grandfather, Jacob Kieffer, was brought up in this county and died at the age of forty-seven.

His grandfather, on the maternal side, was Abraham Kieffer, who resided near Strasburg, Franklin county, and died there at the age of ninety-six.

His father was Stephen Kieffer, who married Mary M. Kieffer, a distant relation. They had four sons—Abraham, Stephen B., Daniel B., and Benevill J., and six daughters—Eliza, Martha M., Rebecca, Catharine, Sarah and Louiza G.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm until he had

reached his eighteenth year when he entered the Grammar school at Mercersburg, Pa., and afterwards Marshall College from which institution he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1848. He immediately after entered the office of Dr. R. Parker Little as a student of medicine and in 1851, after attending the usual courses of medical lectures obtained from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of M. D. At the same time the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his literary Alma Mater.

In 1851 Dr. Kieffer was married to Kate E., daughter of George Keller, Esq., of Carlisle, in which place he resides. He enjoys the confidence of the people, is giving his undivided attention to his profession and has a large practice.

He is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society; was President of the State Medical Society in 1873, and in 1876 was a member of the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia. In 1877 he was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine.

Dr. ALFRED J. HERMAN was born in Montgomery county, Pa. His father, Rev. Frederick L. Herman emigrated from Germany to this country and settled first in Easton, Pa., where he became pastor of a congregation; several years after he removed to Germantown where he accepted a call as pastor. He had seven sons, most of whom entered the ministry of the German Reformed church with which their father was attached. All are dead except two, Rev. Lewis C. Herman and the subject of this sketch. The latter studied medicine with Dr. Rutter, of Pottstown, Pa., and after attending lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1846.

Dr. Herman soon after settled in Cumberland county Pa., and during the last twenty-five years has resided in Carlisle, where he has a large practice. He is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society and of the medical Society of the state.

Dr. WILLIAM HARVEY COOKE was born near York Sulphur Springs, Pennsylvania.

The several branches of his family came from England in the latter part of the 17th, and in the beginning of the 18th century and settled around Philadelphia where they became large land owners. They brought with them from their trans-Atlantic homes, letters of high commendation.

His father, Jesse Cooke, is descended through a recent maternal ancestor of the Gilpin family whose written history extends back through a long line of American and English ancestry of more than twenty generations, to Richard De Guylpyn in 1206 who was then the owner and occupant of the manor of Kentmere in the north of England. This country seat was occupied by successive generations of the family for more than six hundred years. From the early spelling of the name and other historical data in possession of the family it is more than likely that they came into England with William the Conqueror.

His mother was the daughter of William Harvey, Esq., of Bucks county, Pa., who afterwards removed to the western part of the state. In this branch of his family was Joshua Humphreys, who has been styled the "Father of the American Navy," and justly too, as he designed and superintended the construction of the first six ships of war of the United States which did such effective service in maintaining our independence.

The subject of this sketch received an academical education in

Chester county, Pa., and after spending several years in teaching commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Hiram C. Metcalfe, a personal friend of his father. He subsequently matriculated in Jefferson Medical College and after pursuing the usual course of study required by the institution, graduated with the degree of M. D.

Dr. Cooke spent several years on the western frontier during the Kansas troubles. He was among the first settlers in the Territory of Nebraska, filling important offices and taking a prominent part in the initial civic organizations.

In 1859 he returned to his native State, where he was married to Elizabeth Richmond, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Marsden, of Adams county, Pa., and grand daughter of the late Rev. Robert Smith Grier.

Soon after his marriage Dr. Cooke settled in Carlisle, where he has enjoyed the confidence of the people and has had a large practice. He has been for many years a correspondent and meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and also a member of the National and State Medical Societies.

DR. EUGENE A. GROVE is a native of Cumberland county, Penn'a. His distinguished ancestor, Hans Graf, left Switzerland, his native country, about the year 1676, on account of religious persecution, being a Menonite. After spending several years in the province of Alsace, now in the possession of the Germans, he set out for America and "arrived in Pennsylvania in 1696; and after remaining for some years in the vicinity of Philadelphia, first located in the Pequea Valley. While in pursuit of his strayed horses he found his way into what is familiarly known as Groff's Thal, within the limits of West Earl township (Lancaster county, Pa.) Pleased with the country, he had wife, children and chattles conveyed thither; and located on the stream now called Groff's Run, where he soon after took up land." A single tract, containing 1150 acres, was surveyed October 4, 1718. Afterwards he purchased 250 acres more.

Hans Graf, sometimes written Hance Graef, was selected as one of the persons to lay out the "King's High Road," from Lancaster to Philadelphia, in 1733. He was the father of six sons—Peter, David, Hans, Daniel, Marcus and Samuel. At the time of his death in 1746 he was extensively known and highly respected, and was regarded as one of the wealthiest citizens of the colony. The sons, after the death of the father, divided the estate, each one taking possession of a part of the land.

His third son, Hans, married and became the father of Jacob, Heinrich and Hans or John. Heinrich married and had five children, Jacob, Catharine, Elizabeth, George and Henry. He settled in York county, Pa., brought up his family and died there, leaving a will dated August 20th, 1780, in which his son John was appointed executor. In this will the English orthography, Henry Grove, is given, but the signature is "Heinrich Graf."

Henry Grove, the youngest son of Heinrich Graf, married Catharine Hake, a daughter of Andrew Hake. He spent the early part of his life in York county, and in Baltimore City; and afterwards purchased a farm and mill property on the Yellow Breeches creek, known as Quigley's mill, where he died in May, 1859, and his wife on October 25, 1877. He had one son, the late Henry H. Grove, and Susanna C., widow of Rev. John Ulrich, deceased, all of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Henry H. Grove was born April 21st, 1817, one hundred years af-

ter his great-great-grand-father settled in Lancaster county. In May, 1841 he married Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of Michael G. and Ann Mary Herman Beltzhoover, of Cumberland county, Pa., and became the father of two sons, Henry B., and the subject of this sketch; he died in Carlisle, September 17th, 1870 and his wife March 21st 1876.

His son, Henry B. Grove, at the age of 24, much respected and esteemed by all who knew him, was assassinated without any provocation whatever, on the 29th of October, 1865. Whilst engaged finishing a picture in his own photograph gallery, in the city of Baltimore, Md., a pretended friend, who had gained his confidence, presented a pistol at the back of his head and killed him instantly. The assassin robbed him of \$125, a gold watch and chain and a valuable ring, and hastily fled. He was soon, however, arrested by the detectives and police, the Mayor of the City offering \$500 dollars reward; he was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, but on account of some legal technicality and the use of money, as it is believed, he has never been executed.

Dr. Grove, the only survivor of this branch of the family, was educated in the public schools of Carlisle, studied medicine with Dr. S. B. Kieffer, and graduated in the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M. D., in 1870. He resides in Carlisle and is engaged in the practice of his profession.

DR. R. LOWRY SIBBET is a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

His grand-father, Samuel Sibbet, being a Presbyterian and a Republican in his native country—Ireland—was not considered a safe man either by the King or the British Parliament, and fifty guineas were offered for his head. He was not, however, without friends. Connected with the Masonic order, he found those who gave him notice of the intentions of the Government. Accordingly, after an affectionate farewell with his wife, Alice Lowry, and his three sons—James, Robert and Thomas—he set out with all possible haste and secrecy for the United States. He was concealed in the hold of a ship, and reached Baltimore in the month of May, 1800. A few months later, his devoted wife, having disposed of their personal effects, ventured to cross the ocean with her three helpless children, and landed safely at the same port.

Having heard of the Scotch-Irish settlement in the beautiful Cumberland Valley, they at once proceeded to the head of the Big Spring, where they were welcomed by many warm friends, natives of the Emerald Isle. Here were added to their family Samuel, Margaret Lowry and Hugh Montgomery; and here they spent the remainder of life.

Thomas was born October 5th, 1797, and inherited the marked features of his Scotch-Irish mother. He married Catharine, the only daughter of Timothy and Rachael Ryan, who also emigrated from the North of Ireland about 1775, and settled four miles east of Shippensburg. They had seven children, five of whom remain—Rachel A., Robert L., Henry W., William R. and Anna M. The parents and the two children are buried in the Spring Hill Cemetery, in the borough of Shippensburg.

The subject of this sketch graduated in Pennsylvania College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1856, and three years later obtained from the same institution the degree of Master of Arts. He engaged in teaching a classical school several years, and afterwards studied medicine with Drs. Stewart and Howland, in Shippensburg. He at-

tended the usual courses of medical lectures, and graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1866.

After engaging in practice in Harrisburg, and in New Kingston, Cumberland county, he visited Europe in 1870, where he spent two full years in the Universities and Hospitals—being seven months in Paris, during the entire siege; two months in Berlin; ten months in Vienna; two months in London and the balance of the time in Spain, Italy and Switzerland.

Returning to the United States, Dr. Sibbet settled in Carlisle, where in connection with the practice of medicine, he commenced an extensive correspondence with the leading men in the profession, which has resulted in the permanent organization of the "American Academy of Medicine"—an association founded on regular courses of study and degrees conferred by respectable institutions of learning.

He is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society, a member of the State Medical Society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine.

DR. ALFRED H. HOFFER was born September 5th, 1850, graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, with the degree of M. D., in 1871, and died in Carlisle, Nov. 13th, 1876.

DR. GEORGE HEMMINGER, of German descent, was born in Cumberland county, Pa. His early education was such as the public schools of the county afforded. At the age of 21 he entered the Select School taught by Prof. Frank L. M. Gillelan, in Plainfield, and had reached the Sophomore class of Pennsylvania College.

In 1862, after the first "Bull Run" battle, he and six others of his class volunteered under Captain McCreary of Gettysburg, for three years or during the war. He shared the fortunes of the 138th Regiment, of Pennsylvania Volunteers, was in many hard-fought battles, and escaped without an injury or a day's ill health. It was, however, his fortune at the battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1863, while on the advance line of pickets, to be taken prisoner, and to be conveyed first to Danville, N. C., and then to Libby prison, where he remained eight months.

He was afterwards exchanged, and joined his regiment at Coal Harbor, and served until the close of the war, neither accepting nor asking promotion.

Returning to his native county, he entered the office of Dr. J. J. Zitzer, of Carlisle, as a student of medicine, and in 1869 graduated in the Detroit Medical College, with the degree of M. D.

Dr. Hemminger first settled in Newville, Pa., and has since removed to Carlisle, he is married and has one child—a boy.

DR. J. SIMPSON MUSGRAVE was born of English parents, in the north of Ireland.

He spent several years in San Francisco, California, and in 1846 attended his first course of medical lectures in the Toland Medical College of that city; he attended medical lectures in the University of Maryland, and was admitted into the Baltimore Infirmary as Clinical assistant. After attending another course of lectures in the Philadelphia University, he graduated with the degree of M. D., and has recently located in Carlisle.

CHURCHTOWN.

DR. CHARLES HARRISON GIBSON was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania.

He is a descendant of a brother of Chief Justice Gibson, formerly of Carlisle; he pursued his academic studies in the Academy, in Mechanicsburg, and after attending the usual courses of lectures in the Miami Medical College, graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1873.

Dr. Gibson immediately after entered one of the Cincinnati hospitals as resident physician, for one year, and afterwards practiced in the city until 1875, when he removed to Churchtown, Cumberland county where he still resides.

HOGUESTOWN.

Dr. Isaac Wayne Snowden was born in Harrisburg, Pa., on the 5th day of March, 1794; his father, the Rev. Nathaniel Randolph Snowden, having removed to that place, from Philadelphia, a few months previous.

The subject of this brief sketch descended from one of the oldest families in America. His great-great-grandfather, William Snowden, arrived in Philadelphia, in company with his brother Charles, about the year 1660. A few years subsequent Charles removed to Virginia, and from him have descended the Snowdens of Virginia, and Maryland. The Virginia branch inter-married with the Herberts, and Fairfaxes. The tenth Earl of Fairfax was a descendant on his grandmother's side, from this branch, and bore the family name of Charles Snowden Fairfax.

William Snowden, the ancestor of Dr. Snowden, was one of the earliest merchants in the colonies, and also became a large land-owner, having title to large tracts of land as far back as 1669. His son John Snowden, was born in Philadelphia, in 1685, and on arriving at manhood, entered into mercantile pursuits with his father. In time he became the leading merchant of the then infant city of Philadelphia. His ships sailed into all the commercial parts of the world. One strong evidence of his piety and abiding faith in Divine Providence is presented in the fact, that all his bills of lading were made out commencing, "This cargo is sent to sea under the care of an overruling and Divine Providence."

He was an Elder and one of the founders of the first Presbyterian church established in Philadelphia. He married Ruth Randolph, a daughter of Nathaniel Randolph, of New Jersey, who gave the ground upon which Nassau Hall (Princeton College) is built.

The eldest son of this union was Isaac Snowden, born in 1710, who succeeded his father in business, as also in the eldership of the church. By strict attention to business, the exercise of sound judgment, and economy, he left to his children a very large estate; so large indeed, that in his diary he says, "It will reach unto the fourth generation, without being added to."

The Revolutionary War and other causes dissipated a large portion of this vast estate within two generations, which is another illustration of the fact, that in our country, wealth seldom remains over two generations continuously in one family.

Isaac Snowden died in 1760, leaving as his eldest son and namesake, Isaac Snowden, who was born in 1740, and who was the grandfather of Dr. Isaac Wayne Snowden.

Isaac Snowden, who had inherited a large fortune, did not enter into any business pursuits, but devoted his time to charities and public duties.

He was one of the founders of the second Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, and subsequently an Elder in the same; was also a trustee of Princeton College; and during the Revolutionary War was

one of the commissioners under authority of Congress, whose duty it was to issue Continental Currency. He also held other positions of trust, always declining to receive any pecuniary compensation.

He was married to a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Finley, D. D., President of Princeton College, by whom he had seven sons—Benjamin Parker, Gilbert Tennant, Samuel Finley, Nathaniel Randolph, Charles, Isaac, and Richard.

Five of his sons graduated at Princeton, to wit: Benjamin Parker, in 1776, Gilbert Tennant in 1783, Samuel Finley, 1786, Nathaniel Randolph and Charles, in 1789.

Benjamin graduated at the head of his class at the early age of 15; and it was his father's intention to give him the advantages of a University education abroad; but unfortunately all his father's hopes were blighted by the loss of the vessel at sea. No tidings were ever received as to the cause of the calamity, nor will it ever be known until "The sea gives up her dead." The loss of this favorite son upon whom the father doted, was a terrible blow from which he never recovered.

He fitted out a vessel at his own expense, and sent her to cruise among the distant islands, in the hope of finding his son, whom he feared had been captured by pirates, which then infested the seas. After several years of anxious hope and alternate despair the father went to meet his darling son in that other and better country. Of the sons, four were ministers in the Presbyterian church.

The Rev. Nathaniel Randolph Snowden, father of Dr. Wayne Snowden, shortly after he was ordained to the ministry, married Sarah Gustine, daughter of Dr. Lemuel Gustine, of Carlisle, Pa., by his first wife, who was a daughter of Dr. William Hooker Smith, a distinguished citizen of the Wyoming Valley, and who was during the Revolutionary War, a surgeon in the Continental Army.

Dr. William Hooker Smith came from Connecticut, and was among the earliest settlers in the Wyoming Valley. He was descended on his mother's side, from Edward Winslow, who came over in the May Flower Colony, and who was subsequently Governor of the Colony.

Dr. Smith was a man of large scientific and general information. As an evidence of his sagacity, it may be stated, that under the authority of what is known as "Connecticut grants," he obtained for "himself and his heirs the mineral right" to the most valuable coal lands in the Wyoming region. It will thus appear that even at that early day, which was so long before the use of Anthracite coal was considered practical, he calculated its future value, and desired to give his descendants the benefit of his far reaching sagacity.

Sarah Gustine, the granddaughter of Dr. Hooker Smith, and mother of Dr. Snowden, was born in Wyoming, in the year 1774, and was four years old at the time of the "Massacre of Wyoming." She was captured by the Indians when the fort surrendered. Major John Butler, who commanded the British and Indians, told Dr. Gustine, her father, that he "would protect him and the others with him for that day and night, but could promise no safety on the morrow." That night Dr. Gustine procured a boat, and with his family, and a few others, set off down the Susquehanna. The party landed for a short time at Fort Augusta (now Sunbury), and then pursued their journey down the river, stopping at Fort Hunter (Duncan's Island), and subsequently landing above John Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg.) From thence Dr. Gustine and his family proceeded to Carlisle, where he took up his residence and remained until his death in the year 1807.

We have very briefly traced the lineage of Dr. Snowden's family from 1660 to the time of his birth, 1794, and it will appear to the most casual reader that all the streams which entered into the current of his life were calculated to make him what he proved to be—a conscientious, intelligent and honorable citizen, fit to adorn any station in life. In this country, under the benign influence of Republican institutions, lineage is of no value, except as giving certain qualities which enable the possessor the better to perform his duty as a citizen, not only in what he does, but in the example he sets to others.

Dr. Snowden after receiving a very thorough academic education studied medicine under the distinguished Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, of Philadelphia.

In 1816 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army and reported for duty at Sackett's Harbor. After a brief stay at this point he was ordered to join the army under General Jackson, then operating against the Seminole Indians in Florida. On joining the army Dr. Snowden was assigned to duty at Head Quarters, and became a member of General Jackson's military family from that period until the death of "old Hickory." There existed between them the warmest personal regard and friendship.

Dr. Snowden served with zeal and signal ability throughout the Florida campaign, and also at New Orleans. He was in Fort Scott when it was besieged, and when his duties as Surgeon permitted took an active and conspicuous part in the defence. He was severely wounded, but remained on duty until the fort was relieved. He participated in the subsequent campaign, and was with Jackson at the decisive battle of the Horseshoe.

In 1823 Dr. Snowden resigned from the army and resumed the practice of his profession in Mifflin county, Pa. In a brief period he acquired a large and lucrative practice, extending into the neighboring counties.

In 1832 he was married to Margery B. Loudon, youngest daughter of Archibald Loudon, of Silver Spring, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers, and largest land-owners in the lower part of Cumberland county. To this section Dr. Snowden removed, and continued in the active practice of medicine until his death, which occurred on the 4th of June, 1850.

He was mild and gentle in disposition but firm in his convictions, and never swerved from what he felt to be the path of duty. He was a thorough Christian gentleman, and died in the prime of life and usefulness, respected and beloved by all who knew him. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church in which his ancestors for generations had been prominently identified as laymen and ministers.

Dr. Snowden was the eldest of six children, four of whom, including himself, were physicians. The Hon. James Ross Snowden, his youngest brother, was a lawyer, and filled many places of honor and trust, among which may be mentioned, twice speaker of the House of Representatives; twice Treasurer of the State; Treasurer of the United States Mint; Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Director of the United States Mint; and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Of his immediate family, his sister, the widow of the late Chief Justice Thompson, alone survives.

Dr. Snowden left five children, two sons and three daughters. One of the latter still resides with her mother in the old homestead. His second son, Col. A. Loudon Snowden, born in Cumberland county, and educated at Jefferson College, removed to Philadelphia,

the home of his ancestors, in the year 1857, where he has since resided.

For many years he was an officer in the United States Mint, and is now Post Master of the city, to which position he was appointed by President Grant, without solicitation and against his protest. He is justly esteemed one of the most accomplished officers in the service of the Government.

Col Snowden is also prominently identified with many of the most important interests of the city, and is recognized as among her most valuable citizens. In fine he is worthy of his ancestry, and does honor to his father's name and his mother's rearing. x.

DR. JOSEPH CRAIN was born in the city of Lancaster, Pa., Dec 25th, 1803.

His father, Richard M. Crain, soon after this date purchased a property west of the Susquehanna and took possession of it. He was a gentleman of culture, and became a leading citizen of the state. In 1838 he represented Cumberland, the county of his adoption, in the Constitutional convention.

Dr. Crain pursued his academic studies in Dickinson College, studied medicine with Dr. Whiteside in Harrisburg, and it is believed, graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland.

In 1830 Dr. Crain settled in Hoguestown, Cumberland county, where he soon became extensively known as a skillful practitioner of medicine. He married Rebecca Wells, a lady of rare accomplishments, and became the father of two sons, Dr. Richard Crain and Alexander W., and two daughters; the oldest married James Orr, Esq., of Cumberland county, and the younger, M. B. Taylor, Esq., of Camden, N. J.

He afterwards married Ellen Chambers, daughter of John Chambers, Esq., of Cumberland county, with whom he had one son, Talbot.

Dr. Crain was a Presbyterian, and during the latter years of his life became a devoted worshipper and communicant.

He died April 18th, 1876, much respected, and was buried in the Cemetery at Silver Spring—six of his professional brethren acting as pall-bearers.

LISBURN.

DR. LERREW LEMER was born in Harrisburg, Penna., October 6th, 1806. He studied medicine with Dr. Luther Reilly, and after obtaining the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of Yale College in 1832, he located in New Cumberland. He afterwards removed to Lisburn, Cumberland county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was married first to Adaline Church, and afterwards to Sarah Lamb. He died in 1876, much respected as a citizen and as practitioner.

DR. J. W. TRIMMER is a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania. He pursued his academic studies in the Millersville Academy, and in Dickinson Seminary. He studied medicine with Dr. A. D. Dill, of York Sulphur Springs, and graduated in the Rush Medical College with the degree of M. D. in 1875. He continued with his preceptor, engaging in the meantime in practice, and after attending a third course of lectures in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, obtained an *AD EUNDEM* degree in 1876.

Soon after this Dr. Trimmer settled in Lisburn, Pa., where he en-

joys the confidence of the people and the prospect of a lucrative practice.

MECHANICSBURG.

DR. ASA HERRING, it is said, was a native of New Jersey, and was born about the year 1792. At any rate, he settled in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, with his wife, Jane Bush, some time previous to 1816. As early as 1818 he had an extensive practice. He was a member of the Presbyterian church at Silver's Spring, and it is said that the pastor, Rev. Henry R. Wilson, was his most intimate friend. He had one son, J. B. Herring, M. D., and three daughters—Louisa, Sarah and Mary Jane.

In 1828 he removed to Elizabethtown, Pa., where he spent the remainder of his life.

DR. JAMES BUSH HERRING was born at Hamilton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, March 4th, 1820. He was the only son of Dr. Asa Herring, whose ancestors are said to have been Scotch-Irish. It is not known where he pursued his academic study, but it is known that he was familiar with the Latin and Greek languages. He graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in 1851; the subject of his thesis being *EMBRICISM*. He soon after settled in Mechanicsburg, the field in which his father labored twenty-two years previous.

A partnership between himself and Dr. Ira Day was agreed upon, and he began the laborious work of a country practitioner.

In 1853 Dr. Herring married Elizabeth Reigel, daughter of Adam and Esther Reigel, and became the father of one daughter and three sons.

Dr. Herring was a member of the Presbyterian church. He took an active part in the organization of the present church in Mechanicsburg, and in the erection of a house of worship. He was elected and ordained a ruling elder, and served with great acceptance until the close of life.

He died Nov. 9th, 1871, and was buried in Chestnut Hill Cemetery near the borough of Mechanicsburg.

DR. JACOB WEAVER practiced medicine in Mechanicsburg. He commenced about 1825 and died about 1840.

DR. JAMES GODFREY OLIVER, son of John Oliver, Esq., of Cumberland county, Pa., was born December 6th, 1801.

He was educated in the private schools of the county and at Dickinson College. He attended his first course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, and his second course in the Jefferson Medical College, and graduated in 1823 with the degree of M. D.

He immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Oyster's Point, but soon after removed to Mechanicsburg, where he continued practicing in connection with keeping a drug store.

In 1829 Dr. Oliver married Jane, the daughter of William Carothers, of Cumberland county, and became the father of three children—Bell, the wife of Thomas U. Chambers, Esq.; Martha the widow of William H. Ewall, and James Godfrey, all of Cumberland county.

Dr. Oliver was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died May 31st, 1836. He was buried in the Cemetery at Silver Spring.

DR. IRA DAY was born in Royalltown, Vermont, in 1799. His

educational advantages were such as the common schools and the Academy in his native town afforded him. Having acquired a sufficient knowledge of Mathematics and the classics to engage in teaching, he left his native state in 1823 and opened a select school in Harrisburg, Pa., where he also engaged in the study of medicine with the late Dr. Luther.

In this way completing his preparatory training he returned to his native state in 1823, attending medical lectures in the University of Vermont, and graduated with the degree of M. D.

Thus prepared for the arduous duties of his profession he selected Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., as the field of his future labor. He soon acquired a large practice, which he pursued nearly forty-one years.

He was an advocate of free schools for all, was school director for many years, and in 1833 was elected a Trustee of Dickinson College. He was a consistent and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church at all times and under all circumstances, giving the weight of his influence in favor of temperance, morality and religion.

Dr. Day was an active member of the Cumberland County Medical Society, was its President when he died and was a permanent member of the State Society.

He was a kind friend and affectionate husband and father, and a conscientious and skillful physician and surgeon.

He died of pneumonia after a brief illness Nov. 27th, 1868, and was buried in the Cemetery near Mechanicsburg, being attended by a large number of friends and members of the profession.

DR. A. H. VAN HOFF, son of Rev. Van Hoff, formerly pastor of Salem church, Cumberland county, Pa., practiced medicine at Oyster's Point and afterwards removed to Mechanicsburg, where he continued the practice of his profession. He was in partnership with Dr. Wm. W. A. Steigleman. He was married—died about 1845.

DR. WM. W. A. STEIGLEMAN practiced medicine at Oyster's Point and afterwards in Mechanicsburg where he died.

DR. PHILIP H. LONG practiced medicine in Mechanicsburg about twenty-five years and died about 1875.

DR. E. B. BRANDT is a native of Cumberland Co. His ancestors emigrated from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. He was brought up on the farm and enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of the county in which he became a teacher. He studied medicine and after attending the usual courses of lectures in Jefferson Medical College, graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1855.

Dr. Brandt immediately commenced to practice medicine in New Cumberland.

In 1856 he married Margaret C. Mateer and removed to Shiremanstown, where he engaged in practice with Dr. Robert G. Young as senior partner.

In 1864 he engaged in agricultural pursuits, but soon after returned to the practice of his profession in Mechanicsburg where he still resides.

Dr. Brandt is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society and also of the State Medical Society.

DR. ROBERT GRAYHAM YOUNG was born Dec. 6th, 1809, in Louthier Manor, Cumberland county, Pa.

His great-grandfather on the paternal side, emigrated from Scotland and settled in County Antrim, Parish of Kilead, Ireland, about the beginning of the 17th century. His grandfather, Alexander Young came to America with his wife, Martha Orr, during the year 1769, and purchased and took possession of lot 25 Louthier Manor, January 27th, 1770. His father, Robert Young, married Elizabeth Grayham, daughter of Mr. James Grayham, and to them the subject of this sketch was given.

In accordance with the usages of the Presbyterian church his parents early in life dedicated him in baptism; and at the age of thirteen, with the view of more conveniently giving him, their only son, the advantages of education, they changed their residence to Carlisle. Accordingly he entered Dickinson College, and continued in the regular studies of the course, until he reached the Junior class, when he was induced to commence the study of medicine. He selected Dr. John Paxton, at this time one of the leading physicians of the place as his preceptor and after the usual course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, the degree of DOCTOREM IN ARTE MEDICA was conferred upon him, March 26th, 1839. At the same time he was elected a member of the "Societas Medica Philadelphiensis" organized in 1789.

Thus prepared for the active duties of his profession, he returned with his parents to the old homestead, and soon found himself engaged in an extensive and laborious country practice.

In 1838 he married Annetta Culbertson, daughter of Stephen Culbertson, of Shippensburg, Pa., and became the father of five children, three of whom remain—Elizabeth G. now the widow of William P. Stewart, son of the Hon. John Stewart, and Mary H. wife of Robert A. Bucher, son of Hon. George H. Bucher, and Robert Alexander.

Dr. Young sometime after his settlement, changed his residence to Shiremanstown, and afterwards, in 1867, to Mechanicsburg where he still resides.

In 1840 he was elected and ordained a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian church at Silver Spring; and when the Presbyterian church in Mechanicsburg was organized he was again chosen to serve in this capacity.

In 1854 Dr. Young met with an accident that has entailed upon him much suffering which he bears with great resignation. By the kick of a horse the tibia and fibula of the right leg were broken. Ossious union took place very slowly and imperfectly. Six years afterwards in conference with his friends, Drs. Brandt and Herring, he consented to amputation, which proved successful.

With the use of an artificial limb he was again able to engage in the practice of his profession. But, in 1870, he met with another accident, slipping and falling upon a wet board. The result was, as is now believed, an intra-capsular fracture of the head of the femur. Medical Science and Art here fail to give the coveted relief. All that can be done is to smooth the pathway of life. In his affliction, he has the sympathy of a large circle of friends and of the entire profession.

DR. MARTIN B. MOSSER, son of Henry and Anna Brenneman Mosser and grandson of Dr. John Mosser was born in Upper Paxton, Dauphin, Co., Pa. In 1857 he engaged in the study of medicine with Dr. E. H. Coover, of New Cumberland, Pa., and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College in 1862.

Immediately after graduation, Dr. Mosser entered the army as Assistant Surgeon and was assigned to duty in the 4th U. S. Artillery.

In 1863 he was acting as Brigade Surgeon of Artillery of the 1st Army Corps until December 1st, 1864, when he was assigned to hospital duty at Haddington, U. S. General Hospital in Philadelphia. In August, 1865, he resigned his position and returned to private practice at Shiremanstown, Cumberland county, Pa.

In 1863 Dr. Mosser married Rebecca Rupp, daughter of Rev. George Rupp and granddaughter of Rev. Henry Rupp, a native of Rheinisch, Bavaria; he has one daughter Gertrude E.; his only son George H. died September 14th 1873.

More recently Dr. Mosser removed to Mechanicsburg, where he still resides as a practitioner of medicine; he is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society, and also a member of the Medical Society of the State.

The Mosser family seem to have a natural inclination to study and practice medicine, as there are at present nine of the family, who have the degree of Doctor of Medicine, including Dr. E. N. Mosser the younger brother of the subject of this sketch.

NEWBURG.

DR. DAVID SMITH practiced medicine in Newburg, Cumberland county, Pa., about thirty years. He was married and had a family. He died in 1863, and was buried in the cemetery near Newburg.

NEW CUMBERLAND.

DR. JOHN MOSSER was born in Lancaster, county, Pa., June 20th, 1777. His great-grandfather was a native of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland; his grandfather and grandmother were Jacob and Mary Hostetter Mosser; and his father and mother were Dr. Benjamin, and Barbara Engle Mosser, all of Lancaster, county, Pa.

In 1799, Dr. Mosser married Elizabeth Neff and became the father of three sons and five daughters, named respectively, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Anna, Martha, Henry, Mary, Susan and John. The only surviving members of the family are Elizabeth Mussleman of New Kingston and Mary Whisler, of New Cumberland.

About the year 1815, Dr. Mosser removed from Lancaster county, where he had engaged in the practice of his profession, and purchased a property in Cumberland county in the vicinity of New Cumberland and near the confluences of the Yellow Breeches creek and the Susquehanna river. Here he continued the practice of medicine and superintended his farm and brought up his family.

Dr. Mosser was much esteemed by all who knew him. He loved his profession and had a large and laborious practice extending into Cumberland and York counties. His convictions were firm and yet he was liberal, giving to all others the same privileges which he claimed for himself. He had a great reverence for truth and abhorred the vices common in his day. He died June 10th, 1826, and in the same month, June 10th, 1845, the partner of his life was laid beside him in Mt. Olivet Cemetery near New Cumberland.

NEWVILLE.

DR. JOHN GEDDES was born in Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, Pa., August 16th, 1776. It is said that he studied medicine with Dr. McCoskry, of Carlisle, but where he attended medical lectures it is not known. In 1797 he settled in Newville as a practitioner of

medicine. He married a daughter of Mr. Peebles and had one son and five daughters, three of whom married respectively, James Weakley, Col. William Barr, and Col. William H. Woodburn, all of Newville and vicinity.

Dr. Geddes was a Presbyterian; was much respected, and had a large practice. He died December 5th, 1840, and was buried in the old cemetery in the borough of Newville.

DR. JOHN P. GEDDES, only son of Dr. John Geddes, was born in Newville, Pa., October 10th, 1799. He studied medicine in the office of his father, and graduated with the degree of M. D. in the University of New York in 1823. He settled in Newville and married Catharine, daughter of Hon. William Maclay, of Franklin county, Pa., and member of Congress in 1817. He had four sons, John who was born October 29th, 1827, graduated in 1849 in Jefferson Medical College with the degree of M. D. and practiced medicine in the state of Missouri and died May, 31st, 1872—William Maclay who died August 5th, 1872—John K. Geddes, Esq., and Rev. William N. Geddes, of Williamsport, Pa.—and one daughter.

Dr. John P. Geddes died October 10th, 1837 in Newville, three years before his father, and his wife Catharine, in Williamsport, Pa., December 22d, 1873.

DR. WILLIAM M. SHARP was born at Green Spring, Cumberland county in 1798, and was the brother of the late Rev. Alexander Sharp, D. D. of the same place.

Their father, Alexander, and his two brothers, Robert and Andrew came from Ireland and were among the first settlers in the neighborhood of Newville. Alexander and Andrew served in the Revolutionary war, and the latter Gen. Andrew Sharp, who afterwards settled in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, where Sharpsburg now stands, was killed by the Indians.

Dr. Sharp was a graduate of Dickinson College, taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1815. He then studied medicine with Dr. McCoskry, of Carlisle, and obtained the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. He settled in Newville as a practitioner of medicine, married Jane Wilson, only daughter of Rev. Samuel Wilson, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Newville, and soon became distinguished in the profession as a scholar and as a physician. He died August 20th, 1835.

DR. ALEXANDER E. SHARP, son of Dr. William M. Sharp, of Newville, Pa., was born in 1826. He graduated with the degree of M. D. in Jefferson Medical College in 1850, and immediately settled in Newville where he continued to practice his profession until his death which occurred December 13th, 1860.

DR. WILLIAM SAMUEL RUTGER was born Dec. 13th, 1782, in the parish of Solingen on the east side of the Rhine between Cologne and Dusseldorf. His parents were John Peter Rutger and Anna Catharine Morsbach. They were members of the Reformed Evangelical church, and their son, according to the custom of the church, was baptized and afterwards confirmed October 5th, 1796. He studied medicine and after the death of his parents, set out for America by the way of Holland, sailing on the 21st of May, 1803, in a vessel containing 160 passengers and landing in Baltimore Sept. 23d of the same year.

In 1806, Sept. 23d, Dr. Rutger married Anna Catharine Afer, who was born October 10th, 1782 in a village called Wald in the same parish. Her parents were John William Afer and Margaret

Bohl who set out for America with their family, but on reaching Amsterdam the father and four children were taken sick and died, leaving the mother, a son and one daughter who embarked for the new world and reached Baltimore in September, 1796.

Dr. Rutger continued to practice medicine in Baltimore after his marriage until 1812, when he settled in Newville, Cumberland county, Pa., where he was generally known as the "Dutch Doctor." He had a large practice—was an excellent horseman, and it is said always rode on horseback to visit his patients. He had two sons and seven daughters, most of whom went west.

In 1843, Dr. Rutger with his wife, in order that they might be nearer their children, moved to Sparta, Illinois, where his wife died in 1845, and he in 1847.

J. C. CLAUDY, grand son of Dr. Rutger, was born in Newton township, Cumberland county, Pa.; his great-grand-father, on the paternal side, was Martin Claudy, who came from England and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., at an early day; his grand-father William Claudy, was born in Lancaster county in 1786, and his father, George Claudy, was born in Cumberland county, in 1802, and died in 1845; his mother, Anna Catharine Rutger, was born June 28th, 1811, and is the only surviving child of Dr. Rutger.

Dr. Claudy studied medicine with Dr. David Ahl, in Newville, and graduated with the degree of M. D., at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1865; the following month he entered the service of the U. S. army as Acting Assistant Surgeon, and was assigned to duty in the General Hospital, at Fortress Monroe, Va.; in November of the same year he settled at Newville, where he still continues to practice his profession; he married Lucinda Blean, daughter of Robert and Margaret Blean; he is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society and also a member of the State Medical Society.

Dr. JOHN AHL, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1781; his father, Dr. John Peter Ahl, was a native of Berlin, Prussia; he was educated by his parents for the Roman Catholic church, but declined to enter the ministry; he studied medicine, and soon after, while the American Revolution was in progress, came to this country and settled in Bucks county, Pa.; he was appointed Surgeon in the Continental Army and served in this capacity until the close of the war; he afterwards settled in Rockingham county, Va., where he continued the practice of his profession.

But having a strong desire to spend the remainder of life in the active work of the church, he was ordained a minister in the Lutheran church, and took charge of a congregation in the city of Baltimore and continued in pastoral work until his death; he had four sons and two daughters—Jacob, Peter, Catharine, Elizabeth, John and Daniel; Peter settled in York, Pa., and became the father of the late Dr. David Ahl, of Newville, Pa.; Daniel settled in Pittsburgh, and became the father of the present Dr. Jacob Ahl, of that city.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. John Ahl, after receiving his education in Baltimore city, settled in Rockingham county, Virginia, where he married Nancy Yaun; he soon after removed to Strasburg, Franklin county, Pa., where he practiced medicine ten years, and then removed to Newville, Cumberland county, where he continued to practice his profession. He died April 9th, 1844, and was buried in the old cemetery, in the borough of Newville.

Dr. Ahl had five sons and three daughters—Catharine, Martha, Samuel, Cary W., John A., Peter A., Daniel V. and Mary E.

In closing this sketch it is proper to add that in the family of Dr.

Ahl, an unusual degree of business talent and energy have been exhibited in the development of the mineral resources of our valley—in the manufacture of flour, paper and iron—in the erection of mills and dwelling houses, and in the improvement of many beautiful tracts of land.

To Col. Daniel V. Ahl especially is Cumberland county indebted for projecting and carrying forward, under many discouraging circumstances, the Harrisburg & Potomac rail road—a work which cannot fail to be of immense value to the county.

Dr. JOHN ALEXANDER AHL, son of Dr. John Ahl, and grandson of Dr. John Peter Ahl, was born in Strasburg, Franklin county, Pa.

He studied medicine in the office of his father, and attended lectures in the University of Maryland and also in the Washington Medical College of Baltimore, Md., from which institution he obtained the degree of M. D. in 1838.

Dr. Ahl commenced the practice of medicine in Centerville, Cumberland county, but afterwards settled in Churchtown, where he had a large and laborious practice.

In 1854 he relinquished the practice of medicine, purchased a property in Newville and commenced the manufacture of flour. He represented his district in the 35th Congress of the United States from 1857 to 1859, and was chosen one of the Presidential Electors in 1860.

Returning to the duties of private life he engaged in the manufacture of straw paper or "Boards," and has more recently been engaged in the manufacture of iron with his brother, Peter A. Ahl.

In 1845 Dr. Ahl married Elizabeth Williams, daughter of James Williams, Esq., and had five sons and three daughters, all of whom have been taken away except two.

Dr. DAVID AHL was born in York county, Pa., March 24th, 1827.

He was appointed "a Cadet in the Army of the United States on the first day of July, 1847. During the period of his service he was proficient in the following branches of instruction and military exercises: Mathematics, French, English Studies, Infantry Tactics, Artillery, Drawing." On account of a slight defect in his vision which was aggravated by artillery practice he offered his resignation, which was accepted at West Point, State of New York, June 13th, 1850. He immediately after commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Smith, of York, Pa., and graduated in the University of Maryland with the degree of M. D. in 1853.

After practicing a short time in Dover, York county, Dr. Ahl removed to Newville, where he spent the remainder of his life.

He was the inventor and manufacturer of "Ahl's Adaptable Porous Splints," recognized by the profession generally as a valuable improvement in the department of surgery.

He died April 8th, 1878, leaving a wife and four children.

Dr. JOHN C. MOODY, son of Rev. John Moody, D. D., of Shippensburg, Pa., settled in Newville about 1830, and died about 1835.

Dr. JOSEPH HANSON graduated with the degree of M. D., in Jefferson Medical College, in the year 1844; he soon after settled in Newville, and practiced medicine there about 10 years; he afterwards moved to Xenia, Ohio, with his family, where he died about 1750.

DR. MATTHEW FULLERTON ROBINSON, son of Robert and Annie Fullerton Robinson, was born near Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., April 26th, 1820; he studied medicine with Dr. J. K. Davidson, of Greencastle and graduated in Washington Medical College of Baltimore with the degree of M. D., 1847.

Dr. Robinson married Martha F., daughter of A. B. Rankin, Esq., of his native place, practiced medicine in Mercersburg, Franklin county, in Cashtown, Adams county, and afterwards removed to Newville, Cumberland county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died January 7th, 1874, much respected by the profession and by the people, leaving a wife and six children, one of whom, Dr. R. E. Robinson resides in Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland county.

DR. JOHN GEDDES BARR, son of Col. William H. and Sarah Geddes Barr was born in Newville, in 1830.

He graduated with the degree of M. D., in Washington City, D. C., in 1858. He practiced medicine in Newville, was surgeon in the Union Army and died in 1865.

DR. SAMUEL H. BREHM was born in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, Pa.

He was educated in the common and classical schools of the neighborhood. In 1866 the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by Jefferson Medical College; after which he settled in Newville, and still continues in the practice of his profession.

He is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society, and also of the State Medical Society.

OAKVILLE.

DR. ISRAEL BETZ is a native of Lancaster county, Pa.; he is a descendant of German ancestors, who emigrated from the Palatinate during the time of the persecution, being Lutheran in their religious convictions. His father, when the subject of this sketch was but a child, removed from Lancaster county and settled in the Northern part of Ohio, and there brought up his family.

Dr. Betz selected as his preceptor Dr. W. E. Swiler, of York county, Pa., and after attending the usual courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1868.

He soon after settled in Oakville, where he still continues to practice his profession.

OYSTER'S POINT.

DR. PETER FAHNESTOCK resided at what is now called Oyster's Point on the turnpike road about three miles west of the Susquehanna and practiced medicine in that portion of the valley sometime previous to the beginning of the present century and up to 1813.

He was married and had one son, Dr. Derrick Fahnestock, who was taken away early in life.

PLAINFIELD.

DR. JOSHUA E. VAN CAMP is a native of Perry county, Pa., and is of German descent. He pursued his literary studies in Loysville Academy and in Pennsylvania College.

In 1862 he enlisted in the 133d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and afterwards in the 208th Regiment—was promoted to Sergeant and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman and Petersburg.

After the war he studied medicine in the University of Michigan, and graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1870.

Dr. Van Camp commenced the practice of medicine in Markelville in his native county; but afterwards, in 1872, removed to Plainfield, Cumberland county, where he still continues to practice his profession.

SHIPPENSBURG.

DR. JOHN SIMPSON settled in Shippensburg as a practitioner of medicine sometime before 1780.

He was a man of great firmness of character, talented and eccentric. As a citizen, he was much respected, and as a practitioner of medicine no one ever possessed the confidence of the people in a higher degree.

He had a large practice, was an excellent horseman and often rode fifty miles a day. His son William practiced medicine in Pittsburgh.

After a life of great activity and usefulness, Dr. Simpson died Feb. 17th, 1826.

DR. ROBERT McCALL practiced medicine in Shippensburg, and died in 1799. His father removed from Strabone township, York county, and settled in Shippensburg, in 1750.

DR. ALEXANDER STEWART, son of Robert and Anna Stewart was born of Scotch-Irish parents in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1770. He settled in Shippensburg, in 1795, and soon obtained a large practice.

In 1801 he married Jane Rippey, a daughter of Capt. William Rippey, one of the earliest settlers of the valley.

His eldest son, Dr. William R. Stewart settled in York Springs, Adams county, Pa., where he had a large practice. His daughter married Captain Joseph Mifflin. They still reside in the neighborhood of Shippensburg.

Dr. Stewart was brought up in the Presbyterian church, and died much respected in 1830.

DR. JOHN EALY, it is said, was born in Shippensburg about 1788. It is not known with whom he studied medicine; but in 1800 he commenced to practice in his native place. He acquired a large practice; was married and had several sons and one daughter; he died in 1831.

Dr. Elijah Ealy, oldest son of Dr. John Ealy continued to practice in his father's place a short time; but afterwards moved west and settled in Dayton, Ohio, where he died, December 27th, 1851, in the 39th year of his age. Another son, Dr. John C. Ealy settled in Schellsburg Pa., where he still resides. Of the sons of John C. Ealy—three have graduated in the University of Pennsylvania—Dr. Taylor F. Ealy, now in New Mexico, Dr. Albert E. Ealy, of Schellsburg, Pa, and Dr. Jacob H. Ealy, of Palmyra, Mo.

DR. WILLIAM A. FINDLEY was born in Adams county, Pa. In 1816 he settled in Shippensburg.

He soon became extensively known, as a skillful practitioner, but his social nature led him into excesses with his friends and to escape these, he removed to Chambersburg, where he died in 1841.

DR. WILLIAM RANKIN was born at Potter's Mills, Centre county, Pa. October 9th, 1795.

His parents, William and Abigail (McGinley) Rankin, were exemplary members of the Presbyterian church. As a result of their fidelity

ty in training up their children, and as evidence that the Divine blessing accompanies the faithful discharge of duty, their six sons—William James, Adam, John, Alexander and Archibald—were all ordained Elders in the church.

When quite young the subject of this sketch was sent to school and in 1814 graduated in Washington College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He pursued his medical studies in the office of Dr. Dean, of Chambersburg, Pa., and after obtaining the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1819, entered into partnership with his preceptor, and located in Campbellstown, a few miles north of Chambersburg,

In 1821 he relinquished this field of labor and settled in Shippensburg, where he soon acquired a large practice.

In 1829 Dr. Rankin married Caroline, the oldest daughter of Major David Nevin, of Shippensburg, and became the father of five sons—Rev. Wm. A., of Warren, Pa.; Dr. David N., of Allegheny city; Alfred J.; James H. and Joseph P., of Pittsburg, Pa.—and five daughters—Mary A., Abigail M., Elizabeth J., Caroline O. and Anna M.

“Dr. Rankin was endowed by nature with a singularly lovely temperament, which developed itself into a corresponding character. He was amiable and yet firm; dignified and yet familiar; peculiarly attentive to his own sphere of business and duty, and yet deeply interested in the welfare of his friends and neighbors, and in the prosperity of the community in which he lived. His manner was gentle and conciliatory; his bearing was respectful to all persons of every rank and condition; eminently pacific in his disposition, he “followed peace with all men.”

As a physician and surgeon Dr. Rankin occupied a high position; he frequently contributed to the medical journals of the country, and in this particular, also gave evidence of the advantage of a college education.

After fifty years of incessant professional labor, respected and loved by all who knew him, Dr. Rankin entered into his rest.

He died July 15th, 1872, and was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery, near the borough of Shippensburg.

DR. DAVID NEVIN RANKIN, son of Dr. William Rankin, was born in Shippensburg, Cumb. Co., Pa.

He studied medicine in the office of his father, and graduated in the Jefferson Medical College, with the degree of M. D., in 1854; he soon after entered into partnership with his father, and shared with him the labors of a large country practice.

At the commencement of the Rebellion, Dr. Rankin volunteered his services and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States army, under Surgeon General Finley.

In this position he assisted in opening several of the largest U. S. A. hospitals, such as the “Mansion House,” and “Douglass” hospitals in the District of Columbia.

He was afterwards placed in charge of the “Epiphany” and “Thirteenth Street” hospitals, in Washington city, and still later he was appointed operating surgeon in the U. S. A. hospital, at Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1868, when there was great need for experienced surgeons in the field, Surgeon General James King, selected Dr. Rankin as one of thirty of a “Volunteer Aid Corps,” from Pennsylvania to assist during and after great battles.

After the war he settled in Allegheny city, where he now resides, and enjoys the advantages of a lucrative practice.

He is a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State, and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Rankin married Kate Irwin, daughter of Henry Irwin, Esq., of Allegheny city, and has two children.

DR. THOMAS GREER, after practicing medicine in Fannettsburg, Pa., removed to Shippensburg some time before the year 1835, and entered into a partnership with Dr. Findley.

His associations, at this time, were not such as to warrant success. He was an expert performer on the violin, which led him into many excesses which he might otherwise have escaped. He died in the year 1839.

DR. JOHN N. DUNCAN, a native of Greenvillage, Franklin county, Pa., settled in Shippensburg sometime after 1840; he remained there until about 1850, when he removed to Chambersburg, and soon after died.

SHIREMANSTOWN.

DR. W. SCOTT BRUCKART was born in Lancaster county, Pa.; he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, with the degree of M. D., in 1870.

Dr. Bruckart immediately commenced the practice of medicine in Mount Joy, in his native county; but in 1874 removed to Shiremanstown, Cumberland county, where he enjoys the confidence and patronage of the people.

To these may be added the following names of practitioners, concerning whom the writer has not been able to obtain sufficient information for more extended notices:

DR. WILLIAM MCGORRICK is said to have practiced medicine in Shippensburg some time before 1756, and Dr. John Calhoun about 1770. The latter was a native of Ireland, and sold the property now owned by William L. Curriden.

DR. WILLIAM MCCOMMON practiced medicine in Newville about 1800 and removed to Middletown, Pa., where he died. He was a native of Ireland. Dr. Morris practiced in Newville about 1820; also Drs. Edwards, Wilson, Culver, Barnetts, and David Willis.

DR. JOHN W. SHRIVER practiced in Centerville, but removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he died in 1875. Dr. David S. Hays practiced in the neighborhood of Centerville and died there about 1845. Dr. Henry Langheine, a German physician, also practiced in the same neighborhood and has since died.

DR. DEATRICH COOVER practiced medicine in Dickinson township about twenty years and died about 1865.

DR. ATWATER is said to have practiced in Carlisle about 1809; Dr. Joseph Speck about 1823; Dr. Linden about 1833 and Dr. Awl about 1835. Dr. J. J. Bender practiced in Carlisle, and died Feb. 28th, 1868, and likewise Dr. Charles Zitzer, who died in 1874.

DR. JACOB BLACK AND DR. WILLIAM MATEER practiced medicine in Shiremanstown about 1850. Both are dead.

From the foregoing it will be observed that up until the Revolution, in 1776, a period of half a century, very little is known of the medical profession in our county. That there were among the first

adventurers who crossed the Susquehanna and settled around the beautiful springs which flow from the deep limestone strata of our rich valley; those who practiced the healing art, cannot be doubted; but who they were no one of the living can tell, so rapidly does the past recede from our vision.

Even since that memorable epoch in American history medical practitioners have lived, labored and died in the county of whom there is only a dim trace in the memory of the present generation. After a life of great activity and usefulness among the sick, the afflicted and the dying, they too have passed away, leaving in some cases only a part of the name around which may be gathered a few straggling thoughts.

Had there been commenced in the office of the Prothonotary, when the county was organized, the registration of all practitioners of medicine, we would now be able to give to the public a more reliable and interesting chapter of history. As it is the reader must be satisfied with imperfect sketches of many, who, we have reason to believe, have merited more extended notices.

In the meantime we would hope that the profession in our county and in the state will go forward with registration as indicated by a recent act of Assembly, and that the names, at least, of those who are now engaged in practice, or may hereafter commence, may be preserved for future generations.

It is of course impossible to state how many resident practitioners of medicine have been in our county at any former period, but at present there are, as nearly as it can be ascertained, seventy-two, besides several who are engaged partly in other pursuits. Of these nine claim to be HOMEOPATHIC and one ECLECTIC. This would give according to the last census one practitioner to every six hundred and fifty of the inhabitants of the county.

Whether the standard of education in the profession in Cumberland county during the last fifty years has been advanced is doubtful. After the Revolution and until half a century of our republic had passed away, it was considered quite necessary on the part of the student of medicine to obtain first the degree of Bachelor of Arts; now an extended course of academic study is generally regarded by the people as a waste of time and money.

A thorough knowledge of the English language is not even considered necessary by the parents of sons who take up the study of Anatomy. Only one during the last twenty-five years has commenced the practice of medicine in the county with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and of the whole number of practitioners only three are in possession of this degree. As a result the profession in our county has well nigh lost its claim to a place among the so-called learned professions of the world.

Compared with the standard of education in the other professions, that of the medical profession has fallen far below. As nearly as it can be ascertained seventy-five per cent. of Theologians are graduates of classical schools, and sixty per cent. of Attorneys-at-law have similar qualifications.

We need not attempt to assign any reason for this state of things, common to all the counties of our state and to the United States; it is sufficient to say, that the people desire to have it so. They often employ the most illiterate in preference to those who have enjoyed greater advantages, and are apparently unwilling to have any efficient legislation on the subject.

Some time previous to the year 1835 several persons without pursuing any regular courses of study offered their services in the county

as BOTANIC practitioners, using for the most part indigenous plants, as emetics, purgatives and diaphoretics. Afterwards, in 1839, when the first ECLECTIC medical school was chartered, there appeared two or three persons who announced themselves as ECLECTIC practitioners. Soon after, when the first HOMEOPATHIC school was chartered in 1848, there appeared others who announced themselves as HOMEOPATHIC practitioners. And still later there appeared others who announced themselves as ELECTRICIANS, but in no case have the latter remained long enough to become identified with the people of the county.

As medicine is a subject which every one desires to know something about, a few additional facts may be given concerning medical institutions and their requirements.

In Germany there are 23 Universities; in Italy 22 Universities and Academies; in Great Britain 10 Universities; in France 6 Academies; in Belgium 4 Universities; in Holland 3 Universities; in Sweden 2 Universities; in Brazil 2 Universities; in Venezuela 2 Universities; in Canada 8 Universities and Medical Schools. In all of these institutions courses of study are required, extending through a period of time not less than 8 years, and in most cases 12 years, before the degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred; and no one is allowed to practice who has not complied with these requirements.

In the United States, the country in which the SECTS flourish more than in any other, there are 94 chartered Medical Schools of every grade and persuasion, the greater part of which scarcely deserve the name of medical institutions. Without preparatory courses of study; without even an examination on any subject, students are allowed to matriculate and often to graduate in less than three years with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The only medical school in the United States which requires an academic degree before matriculation, or an examination equivalent to it, is the University of Harvard. As a result the standard of education in the profession has fallen far below that of any other civilized nation.

Of the numerous institutions here referred to 11 are Homeopathic, 4 are Eclectic and 1 is Hygco-Therapeutic. These are limited to the United States, and we have nothing farther to say of them, except this—that their standard of education is no higher than that of others in our country.

But of the great Universities of Europe and of the larger part of the profession, a few words may be added. These in their teaching and in their administration of remedies are not bound by any system of practice or doctrine or theory. They do not believe that there can be A SYSTEM in the practice of medicine any more than there can be A SYSTEM in the practice of law. They do not accept the term Alopatic whether it is applied to an institution of learning or to a practitioner of medicine or to a medicinal preparation. They do not believe that the treatment of a disease can be alopatic or homeopathic or eclectic. They regard the use of such high sounding terms in medicine as unscientific and calculated to bewilder and deceive the people; nor do they recognize the propriety of concealing a valuable remedy in any manner whatever. Hence they recommend all practitioners of medicine and surgery to write prescriptions.

In 1866 the Medical Society of Cumberland county was organized by the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws and the election of officers. Since that time regular meetings have been held in the months of January, May and September in the larger towns of the county; medical subjects are discussed, delegates are sent to the State Medical Society and also to the American Medical Association.

History of the Townships and Boroughs of Cumberland County.

LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

BY J. C. NESBIT, ESQ.

INDIANS.

That the early settlers in the northern part of the present township of Lower Allen did not find the territory quite uninhabited, is rendered probable by the traces of Indian towns which are still visible. Three extensive villages must have existed about that time in this vicinity; one a little north of the mouth of the Yellow Breeches creek; another a short distance north of the house now occupied by William Kohler, and the other on or near Rich Hill, in the neighborhood of Milltown or Eberly's mills. The first two were in close proximity to each other, but this was owing, doubtless, to their dependence upon the river for their supply of fish. It is not certain that these villages were inhabited at the same time. At Rich Hill was one of their burial places, the graves of which were said to have been easily distinguishable in the early days of some of the present inhabitants, and Indian relics are not unfrequently there picked up. Mr. John Black, one of the early settlers, used to relate that he saw, on a certain occasion, two hundred Indian warriors, traveling down the Braddock road, one following the other with such exactness that it was almost impossible to detect the footmarks of more than one man in the snow which then covered the ground, after they had passed in Indian file. There is no evidence that any interruption ever took place in the peaceful relations of these Indians to the earliest settlers.

EARLY SETTLERS.

We are in possession of no deeds or other documents which indicate any earlier occupation of lands than the year 1739. Alexander Frazer bought in that year of the Penn heirs, a tract of two hundred acres on which the present mills and a part of the town of Lisburn are situated. In 1740 Peter Chartier bought of John Howard and Richard Penn six hundred acres, bounded on the east by the river, on the south by the Yellow Breeches, on the north by Washington Kister's and George W. Mumper's lands, and on the west by property belonging to Flickinger's heirs, and Andrew Ross. In 1773 William Black, from Scotland, purchased the property now possessed by the Flickinger heirs, and John Misch, a native of Wirttemberg, in 1770, purchased 283 acres where Henry Zimmerman lives, and built on the bank of the Yellow Breeches creek a house and a tannery. This tannery was an object of much interest in those times, it being the first in this region. During the Revolution it was the only place for many miles at which small parcels of leather could be obtained. About the same time, John Wilson purchased 200 acres along the river, now owned by the heirs of Wm. Mateer, and extending from the Feeman farm to the McCormick farm. The land lying between this tract and the bridge at Harrisburg was bought by Moses Wallis about 1768-70,

and from him passed successively through the hands of Alexander and James Mills, and is now owned by the McCormicks. On this property extensive quarries of limestone have since been opened. John Fleck who died at the age of 85, in the year 1795, was in his day the largest land-owner in this end of the county, and must have settled there at an early period.

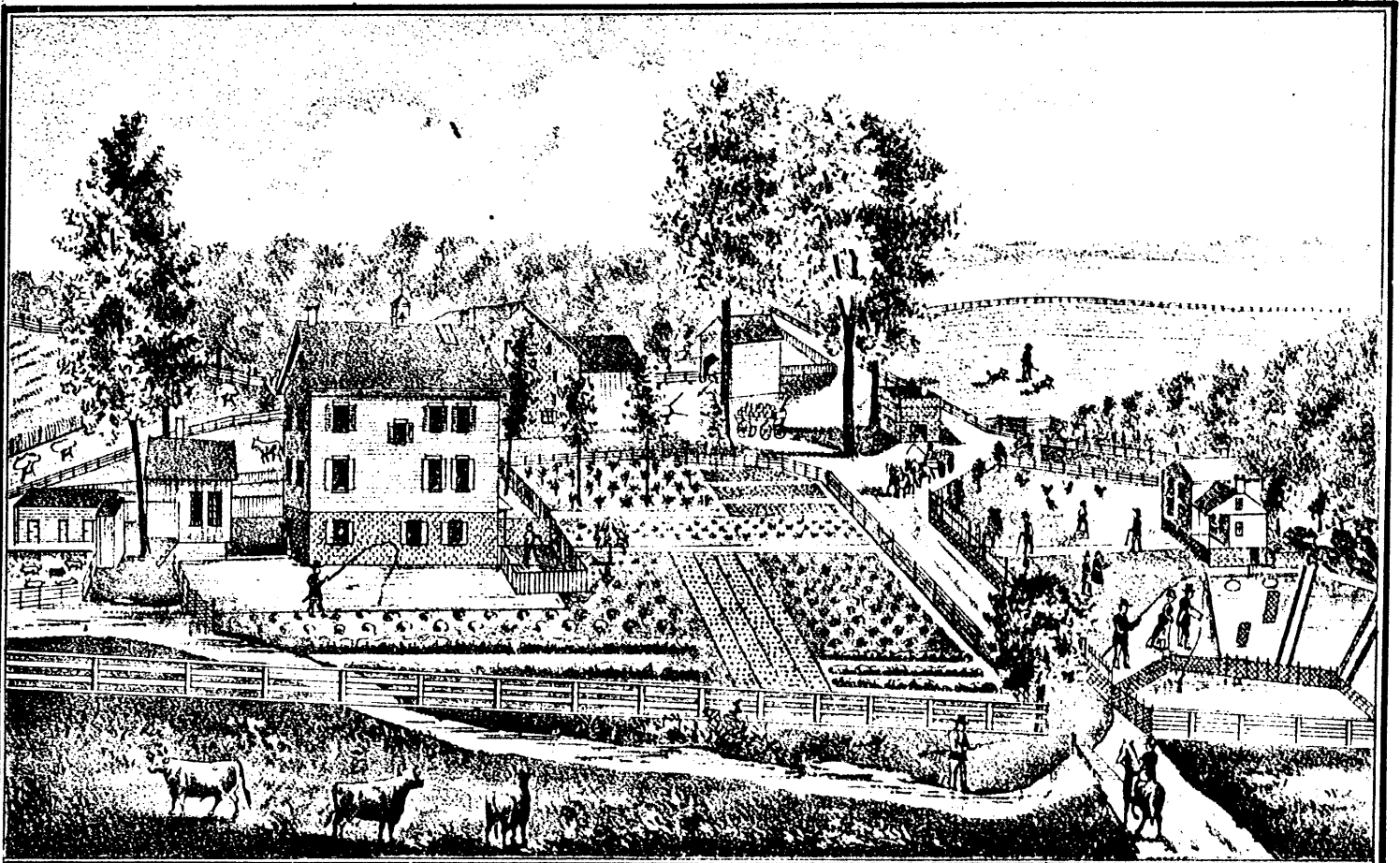
The great-grandfather of Wm. R. Gorgas came from Holland near the commencement of the last century, and settled at Germantown or Philadelphia. Solomon, his father, was born at Ephrata, Lancaster co., 1764, and settled in this valley in 1791. Wm. R. Gorgas was born May 8, 1800, and owns the farm on which the original settlement was made. He was a Representative in the Assembly from 1836 to '39, and a State Senator from 1842 to 1844 inclusive. He has taken an interest in all public measures of importance, and the results of his efforts are seen in the valuable improvements and institutions which have sprung up around him.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

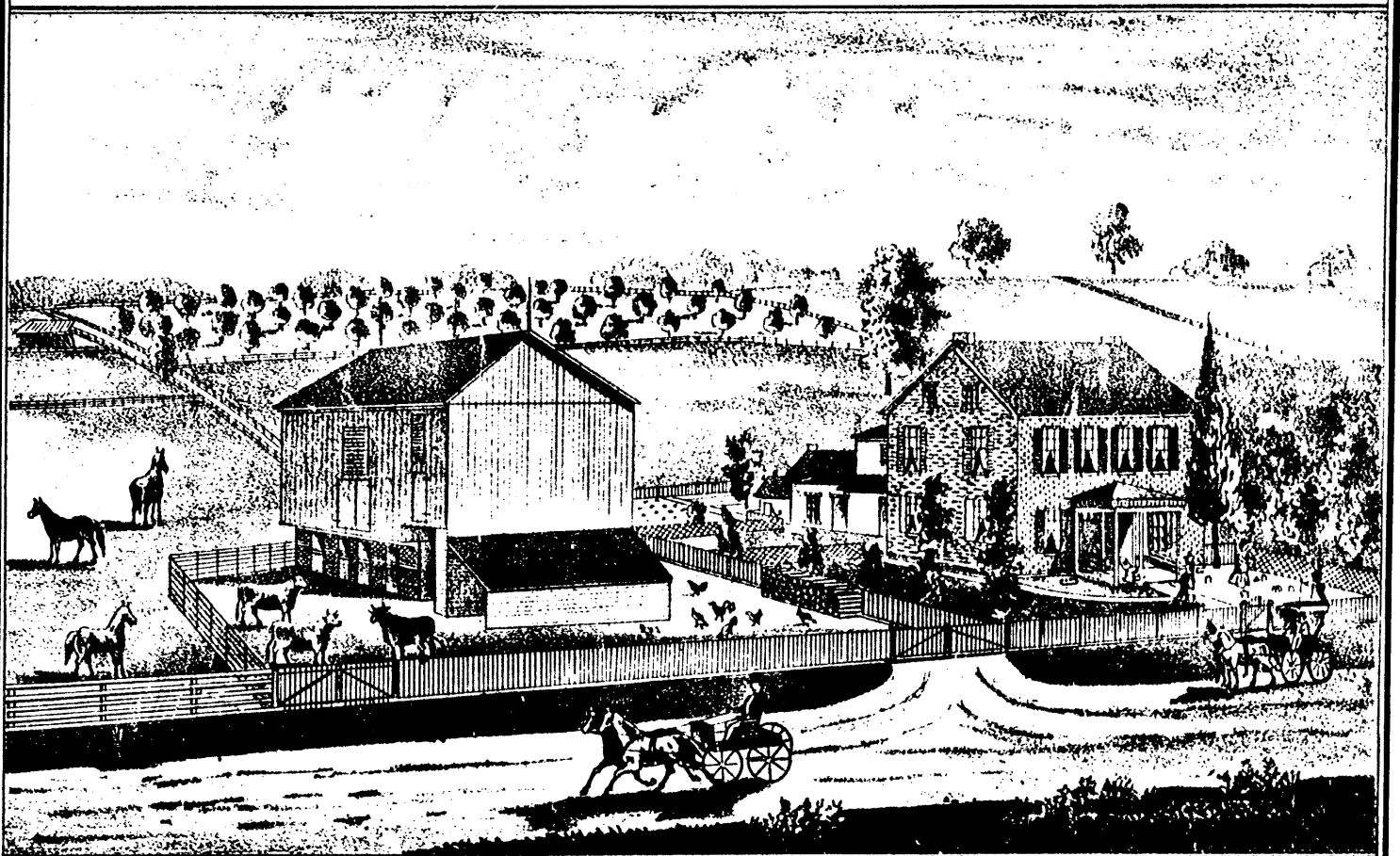
Lower Allen was set off as a distinct township in 1850. It is bounded on the north by Hampden, Shiremanstown and East Pennsborough, on the east by the Susquehanna, on the south by the Yellow Breeches creek and on the west by Upper Allen. The agricultural is the predominant interest; the land is principally limestone, though sandstone and slate are found in narrow belts. Large quantities of iron ore were formerly taken from the Gorgas mines, and there still remain enough for profitable operations in them, but for some years the works on them have been suspended.

LISBURN.

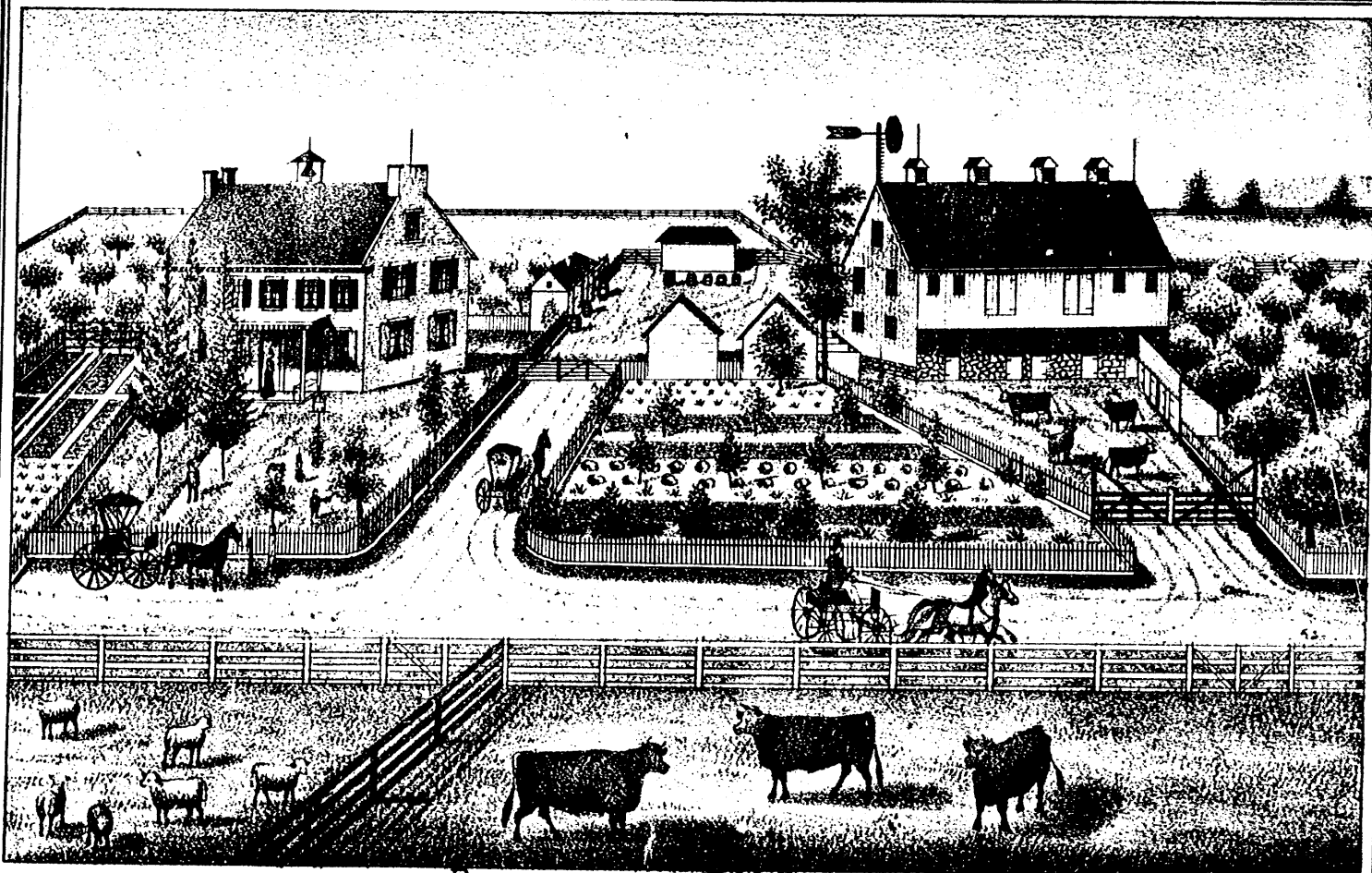
The oldest village in the township is unquestionably Lisburn, in the southern corner, in a loop of the Yellow Breeches creek. It has fifty-six buildings of all kinds, and 216 inhabitants. The houses of the original settlers have all disappeared and very little of their history has been preserved. The mills, the old forge and a portion of the town are all located on a tract of land which was conveyed by the heirs of Wm. Penn to Alexander Frazer, in 1739. The names New Lisburn, Lisborn and Lisbon are found in deeds and other papers as far back as 1765. A draft of the original plot of the town is known to exist, and is said to present an alley parallel with, and 190 feet from, the center of the present street, and extending the entire length of the town, on the south side. A corresponding one extended on the north side. Alleys now run at right angles with the main street and these alleys, and terminate with the latter. The deeds of some lots are dated as far back as 1765, and they are numbered so as to correspond with the plot above mentioned. One of these is "From Ralph Whitsett to William Bennett for a lot where Jacob Flickemell has built his brick house." This was probably the first brick house in the township. Tradition asserts that a spinster whose name was Elizabeth Burns presided at an early period over a cake and beer establishment, and that the "young bloods" of the vicinity spoke of a visit to her store as a trip to "Liz Burns," from which grew the name of the village. To many this origin of the name is unsatisfactory, and



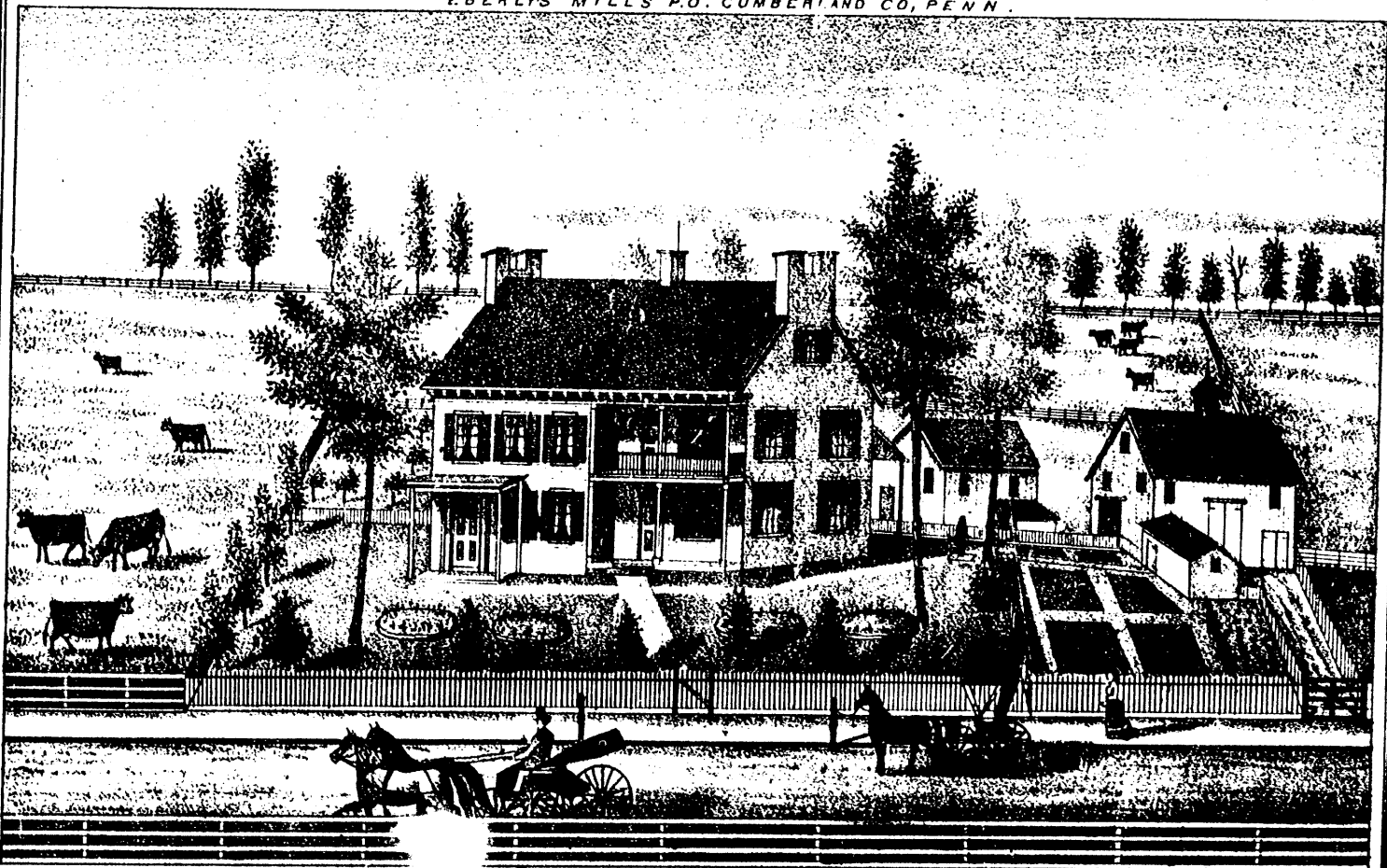
RESIDENCE OF GEO. M. RUPP.
CEDAR SPRING'S FARM LOWER ALLEN TWP. CUMBERLAND CO. PA.



FARM & RESIDENCE OF REUBEN S. ROTH.
LOWER ALLEN TWP. CUMBERLAND CO. PA.



RESIDENCE OF S. M. HERTZLER.
 MANUFACTURER OF PURE WINES; 3 MILES WEST OF HARRISBURG, ON THE LISBURN ROAD.
 EBERLY'S MILLS P. O. CUMBERLAND CO, PENN.



MILLTOWN RESIDENCE OF S. M. HERTZLER.
 AT EBERLY'S MILLS, CUMBERLAND CO, PENN.

they tell us of a place bearing the same name in Ireland, from which some of the early settlers may have emigrated. A fair is known to have been held every year in the village, to which the people resorted in the fashion of the old country. The trades usual to country villages were carried on, but in the year 1820, a Mr. Young introduced a nail cutting machine which is thought to have been the first of the kind in the county. The Lisburn Forge near the present mill, was built in 1783. The hotels of the place have been kept, within the present century, by J. Flickemell, Wm. Naylor, Peter McKam and J. G. Fleck. Among the prominent men connected with the history of the town are remembered Alexander Frazer, the original proprietor, Wm. Bennett, Ralph Whitselt, James Galbreath, Adam Brenizer, Robert Thornberg, Michael Hart, Benjamin Anderson, Andrew Mateer, Peter McKam, J. Snyder and John McCue. Among the mechanics have been J. Wilson and E. Kauffman, blacksmiths; F. C. Smith and J. L. Finney, shoemakers; C. Scherich, W. Kilmore and U. A. Floyd, cabinet makers and carpenters; F. G. Goodyear, tin and sheet-iron worker; S. O. Pipher, saddler and harness maker; H. C. Orth, tailor; R. P. Hull, clock and watch repairer, and S. A. Gehr, wagon maker. Bitner & Co. and J. S. Starr are merchants, and Dr. J. W. Trimmer has acquired an extensive practice as a physician. Among the physicians of a former day have been Drs. Thomas Goforth, Webster Lewis, Larue Lemar (40 years), J. M. Stickel, E. Warren and W. J. Boydston. In 1876 a company was formed for the purpose of building a Town Hall for public exhibitions, concerts, lectures, &c., and the result has been a large structure, the upper story of which is used for such a hall and the lower is used for a store and dwelling.

MILLTOWN OR EBERLY'S MILLS.

This village is located on Cedar Run, one eighth of a mile from its confluence with the Yellow Breeches. It has 83 inhabitants, and is on a tract of land originally owned by a Mr. Thompson. It has fifteen houses one of which is of brick, two of stone, two rough cast and the remainder are of wood. It has one church, one store, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop and one machine shop. A merchant and grist mill was built in 1817 by George Fahnstock, but has since been owned by Price & Emmert, Fleck, Eberly, Beetem, Leonard & May and Dillinger the present proprietors. It is on Cedar Run, has four sets of stones, once had an engine, which has, however, been abandoned, and has once been thoroughly remodeled. Near it is an old mill which must have been built in the last century, but has been converted into a dwelling house. What was once a clover mill has been remodeled and fitted up as a machine shop. The present proprietor, Daniel Drawbaugh, some years since formed a stock company for the manufacture of measuring faucets and rotary pumps, and for a while the machinery was used for the purposes of this company, but finally the faucet machinery was removed to Mechanicsburg and the works were much reduced. They are now applied, under the care of Mr. Drawbaugh, to the manufacture of his Patent Electric Clock which is a marvel of ingenuity, and promises to supercede all other clocks. They are said to be run by a turbine wheel of fifteen horse power, and to be worth not less than \$7000.

OTHER MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

A quarter of a mile east of Milltown, on the creek, is a stone mill, built by Henry Weber in 1817, but now in possession of Messrs. Etter & Shanklin, and running four sets of stones by a Johnson wheel of

45 horse power. The Lisburn Mills were probably first constructed as early as in 1751, for in that year 21 acres of Mr. Frazer's original tract were set apart for mill purposes and a log mill was erected thereon. It is not known whether it was a grist or a saw mill, or whether both were not started at the same time. The property belonged to a son of the original proprietor, and continued in his possession until 1705, when it was sold and passed through a number of hands until it reached the present owner, Jacob S. Kunkle. It has been remodeled a number of times, now runs four sets of stones with a Johnson wheel of 50 horse power and grinds annually 22,500 bushels of grain. Among the mills here connected together were once a fulling mill, which was demolished about 1845, and a clover mill originally (1852) designed for the manufacture of shingles, but since used for making gun barrels, matches, and sawed shingles, and at present for cleaning clover seed. Connected with it is a lathe, circular saw, and machinery for manufacturing a spiral check spring or an Elliptic Spring Support patented by C. Schenck, Esq., of this place. The saw mill and the clover mill are said to do a large business. On the Yellow Breeches creek, near New Cumberland, is Garver's Mill, built in 1826 by Jacob Haldeman who held possession of it until 1863, when it passed into the hands of Andrew Ross. In 1876 it came into the possession of its present owner, Christian Garver. It is built of limestone, four stories high, with five sets of stones and two turbine wheels of 48 horse power, and packs one barrel of flour per minute. Zinn's Woolen Factory, on the same creek, two miles northeast of Lisburn, was erected in 1857 by Moses Bowers, on the site of an old grist, oil and saw mill. It is a wooden structure, two and a half stories high, with a carder and picking machine, two roll and three wool cards, two breakers, a condenser, a spinning jack, three looms for fancy and one for flannel goods, a blanket loom, fulling stock, knapper, ender bar and shearing machine. It is now leased and operated by J. P. Keefer. Liberty Forge, on the same creek, one mile north of Lisburn, was built at some time in the last century, but in 1847 came into the possession of Hon. H. G. Moser, who set in it four fire places and for a number of years carried on a profitable business. It has since been conducted by Mr. J. H. Boyer, who remodeled it and was for some time equally successful, but in the general decline of the iron business he has seen fit to retire and allow the works to remain idle.

CHURCHES.

There are three churches in the township; the Mennotnite, the Lisburn Union, and the Milltown Bethel. A notice of the first, from materials communicated by Elder Moses Miller has already been given on p. 129. We have no account of a house of worship in Lisburn until 1814, when the citizens associated together "to purchase a house and lot for a school house and a house for public worship for religious societies of every Christian denomination, who shall subscribe one-tenth of the money appropriated for such a purpose." For one hundred and thirty pounds the property was secured to regular trustees, but we have no account of any religious services there for the first ten years. For two years, at least, very efficient services were held half of the time under Rev. J. Winebrenner, the other half being given at Mateer's school house. In 1820, a new building exclusively for religious services was erected which was remodeled and cased with brick in 1861. There has been no time for the last quarter of a century in which the community has not been supplied with religious services by different denominations.

The Milltown church was erected in 1842, upon an eminence a short distance northeast of Milltown. It is a frame building, 32 by 28 feet and one-story high. It belongs to the Church of God, has sometimes had a numerous congregation, and is now under the pastoral charge of Rev. Alexander Wiley. There are three church edifices within a few miles belonging to the same denomination, and one is in process of construction in Lisburn of brick, and thirty-five by forty-five feet in extent.

CEMETERIES.

Besides the Indian graveyard on Rich Hill near Milltown, to which reference has been made, there are a number of public and private cemeteries. Some of these must have been ancient, but no records remain of their origin. The one at Lisburn is probably the place where the early settlers in this part deposited their dead. It is on the southeastern slope of the high grounds near the creek and consists of about two acres. A graveyard on the farm now owned by John Feeman, contains the graves of the Black family, and of course, must have been among the oldest in township. On the top of the eminence known as "Bunker's Hill" on land now owned by Isaac Gray, but once in the possession of the Miller family, the remains of the latter family are deposited also from the earliest settlement. There is a public cemetery belonging to the Mennonites at Slate Hill, and one near the Stone Tavern, and there is a private one near Paul Gehr's which have a similar history. They are all of a date before 1800, and some of them must have been set apart for the burial of the dead near the middle of the last century.

SCHOOLS.

The township is divided into five school districts, viz: Lisburn which has two schools, primary and high; Mateer's, Frogtown, Cedar Run and Mumper's. On the erection of the edifice we have noticed for school and church purposes in Lisburn (1814), a school was regularly maintained there by private subscription until the introduction of the common school system. Among the teachers were Mr. McGlaughlin, James Methlin, Solomon Tate, Wm. Kline, and John Foster. In 1851 a brick building was erected to the right and rear of the Union church, but on the church ground, which met all necessities for school purposes until 1858 when a commodious brick school house was built 28 by 38 feet, two stories high and sufficient to accommodate 120 pupils. The average number of pupils in actual attendance is large and the range of instruction embraces Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geometry, Algebra, Physiology, Familiar Science and Book-keeping. In 1819 fifteen perches of ground were purchased of James Mateer, Sen., on the road leading from Lisburn to Silvers' Spring, a mile and a half north of Lisburn, with the view of erecting thereon a house for a school and public worship. A log house was accordingly erected there which stood until 1862 when it was replaced by a more commodious brick structure twenty-eight by thirty-five feet. Another house, used exclusively for school purposes, is situated at a place sometimes called Frogtown, at a point on the boundary of lands belonging to Jacob Merkle and David Martin. It was built of logs in 1825, and was used for a school some years after the introduction of the present school system. But about 1853 a tract of land was leased of Levi Merkle, on which a frame house was erected which has since been used for the district school; although the land was not actually purchased until 1876.

Soon after the settlement of John Black in this Valley (1773) he built a log house a half mile west of his own residence as a school house for the education of his own and his neighbors' children. This was the first school house in this end of the township, and in it were instructed the children from an area of six or seven square miles. The first and only teacher was the late John Black, Esq., who afterwards taught a school where New Cumberland now is. These were the only schools until 1815, when the Cedar Run School house was built by Solomon Gorgas and some of his neighbors. So successful was the school which was held here that in 1850, a new and more substantial building was erected with a basement intended for a primary department. In 1853 a Literary and Debating Society was organized which awakened much interest and had as members some who have since become distinguished. A Library was also formed which at one time contained two hundred volumes. In consequence of the death and removal of the members, both the society and the library have been discontinued. Mumper's School-house, one mile northwest of New Cumberland was built 1846, but was rebuilt in 1864. It is now a substantial brick edifice and compares favorably with other buildings of a similar character in the township.

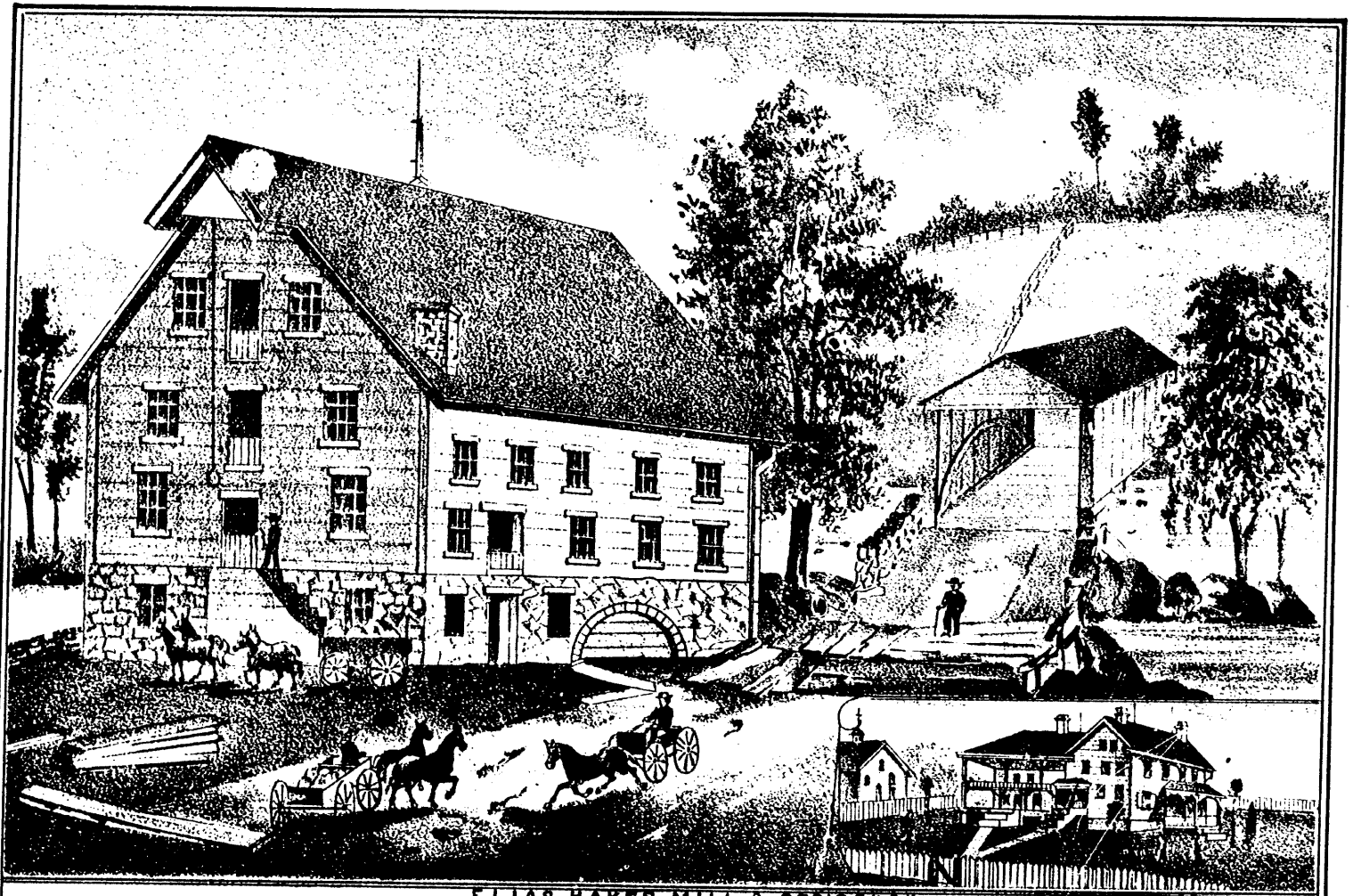
SOLDIERS.

It is well known that a considerable number of men from Lower Allen were in the armies of the Revolution and in the war of 1812, but none of their names have been preserved. Among those who served in the Mexican war were John Lloyd, David Nelson, Wm. Willis and Jacob Balmer. During the late civil war, every quota required of the township was promptly filled by volunteers except two, when the draft was permitted, one for nine months and one for three years. A bounty of from five hundred to six hundred dollars was paid the men, and the tax to meet this contingency was met without reluctance. At the close of the war six hundred dollars remained in the treasury for this purpose, which were appropriated to the school fund. Soon after the disaster at Bull Run four men from the Lisburn District, enlisted for three years in Company G, of the first regiment of cavalry in the Pennsylvania Reserves, and during the war twenty-six men out of the same district which comprises only 54 voters, are known to have served in the ranks. From the township outside of Lisburn District twenty-four others were mustered at different times principally for the longest terms.

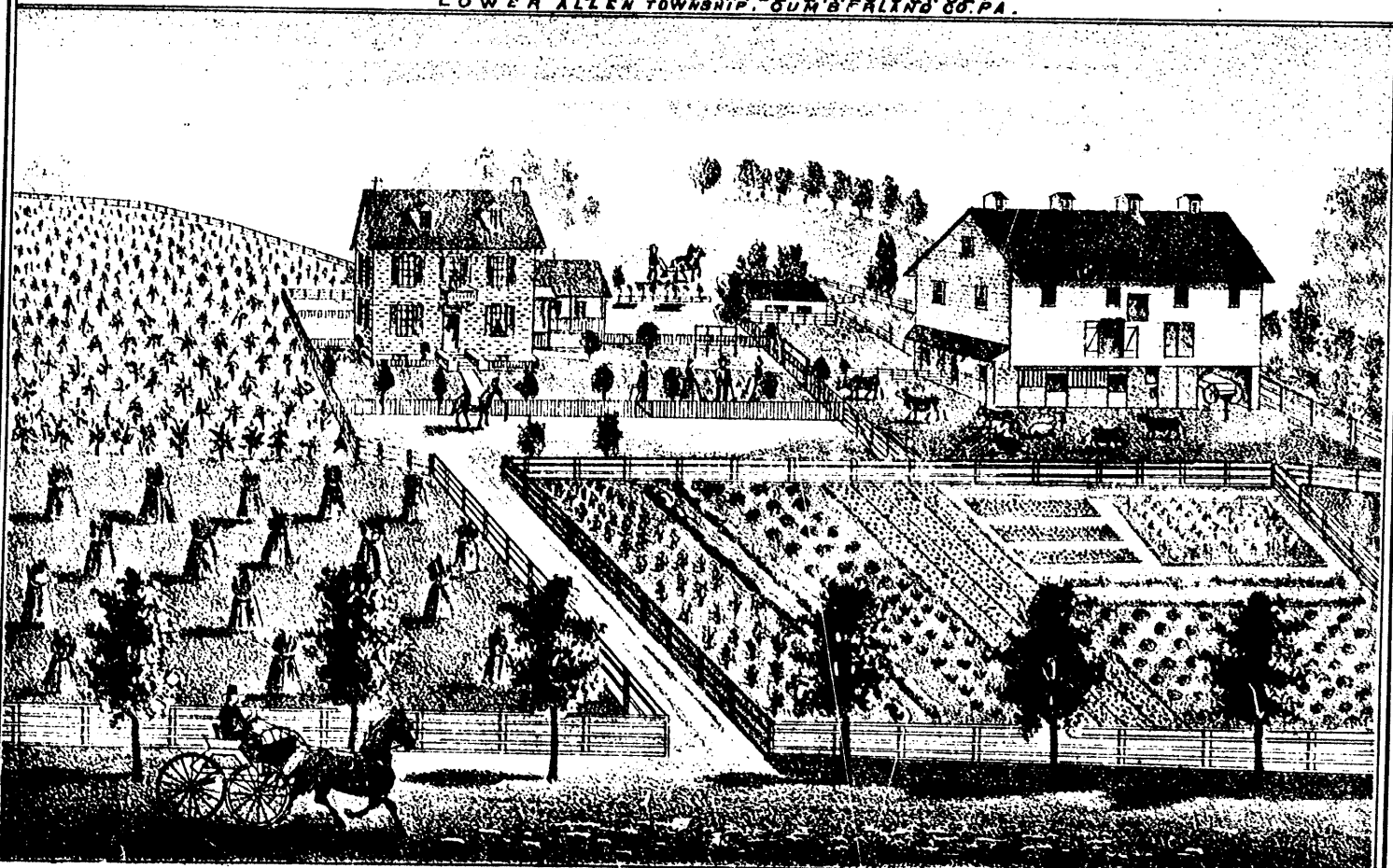
NEW CUMBERLAND.

BY HENRY R. MOSSER.

New Cumberland was laid out in 1814 by Jacob M. Haldeman, Esq., upon lands in Allen township, occupying the eastern point of Cumberland county.



LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP, CO. OF BERKSHIRE, PA.



FARM & RESIDENCE OF DANIEL B. MUSSER.
LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP, CO. OF BERKSHIRE, PA.

Forty-four acres of the land were bought of "Benjamin Kurtz and Elizabeth, his wife," in 1811; to which was added in 1814, by purchase of "John Crist and Catharin, his wife," 26 acres.

The Susquehanna river bounds the town on the east and the Yellow Breeches creek on the south.

Mr. Haldeman came from Lancaster county eight years before. He bought the water power and forge at the mouth of the creek, and, having added a rolling and slitting mill, by his energy and industry he soon became one of the foremost iron manufacturers in the state, and rapidly laid the foundation for a princely fortune. His superior iron found a steady market for years for government purposes at Harper's Ferry.

He was largely the architect of his important improvements, and with his own hands frequently took hold of the huge tongs and taught the men to manage properly the rolling and slitting of iron. He was also fond of agriculture.

There was no bridge over the creek at New Cumberland then, and none over the river at Harrisburg. The Ferries were valuable property, and their owners usually made historic names.

All the children of this distinguished Haldeman family except Hon. Richard J., were born in the old family mansion, just where Christian Garver's house now stands.

New Cumberland has a history quite ancient. The Shawnee Indians who had located in 1689 upon the Conestoga flats soon removed to the west bank of the Susquehanna, occupying lands near the mouth of the Yellow Breeches creek, then called by the Indians "Callappus Kinck."

Its present name we notice as early as 1740. It is doubtless a corruption of Yellow Beeches, a large growth of which lined its banks near its mouth until recent years.

As late as 1730 these Shawnee towns occupied the river front near the mouths of the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches creeks.

Under a warrant and deed dated 1739, Peter Chartier, a French and Shawnee half-breed, owned all the land where New Cumberland stands. Mr. John Feeman has the original deed still in possession. It is signed by the three brothers, John, Richard and Wm. Penn. Chartier had a trading post of considerable importance here.

New Cumberland was at first (1814) better known as "Haldeman's town." Lumber and coal were brought here in large quantities on rafts and arks, and supplied the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams, the upper part of York county and much of Western Maryland. Flour, grain, iron and whiskey were received in large quantities and forwarded upon the river in arks to Port Deposit, then to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

After the large merchant mill was built by Mr. Haldeman in 1826 an important grain market was opened, buying most of the wheat far up the valley.

We have seen scores of great teams in the season here daily discharging their loads of grain and reloading with lumber; some of which required an entire week to make the trip.

Previous to 1814 John Crist and Robert R. Church had a lumber yard just north of the town. John Poist, who built and kept the "White Tavern" on Market street, occupied the south bank of the creek with a similar business.

Mr. Crist died in 1832, and Mr. Church continued the business and built the warehouse, now the steam saw mill.

He married a Miss Bigler, of the Harrisburg family of that name, a relative of ex-Governor Bigler. Of their children Henry Church was

a popular member of the House of Representatives from Cumberland county at the time of his death. Mary, their fourth daughter, became the wife of Gov. Geary, and presided at the Executive Mansion during his term of office. Gov. Geary resided here from 1861 until his inauguration as Governor in January, 1867.

The Church family have long occupied a warm place in the memory and affections of the older inhabitants of New Cumberland.

Among the business men in the early history of New Cumberland was Alexander Officer, a tanner, noted for his superior leather.

For some 16 years the town had varying fortunes. At first the lots sold for \$300. Ten or fifteen years later they sold at from twenty to thirty dollars. About 1830 it became more settled and prosperous.

In addition to the large saw mill erected by Messrs. Haldeman and George Crist, Philip Fittrow had built a chopping, oil and carding mill. Elijah and Charles Yocum had a carding machine factory; and a "hand-made nail" factory was in operation.

Mr. Ephraim Fahnestock and William Boggs, Esq., (afterwards a prominent business man of Baltimore) were among those engaged in business here at this time.

In 1831 the town was incorporated a borough. Eighty years later the borough was made a separate election district.

In 1832 the mills of Mr. Fittrow were burned. A fire company came with an engine all the way from Harrisburg to the fire—the only fire engine ever seen in the town.

About this time the "York Haven and Harrisburg Bridge" turnpike road was built through the town; and the daily stages made this a favorite route to Baltimore and Washington.

As early as 1826 a Sunday School was regularly organized, chiefly through the labors of Mrs. Haldeman and Mrs. Julia Culbertson. Mr. Robert Ralston, of Philadelphia, who sat with the father of Mr. Jacob M. Haldeman in the assembly at Philadelphia, sent a large trunk full of books and Sunday school requisites, some of which still are preserved. Mrs. Haldeman sent to the Sunday School on the occasion of its semi-Centennial, which occurred in 1876, a library of elegant books, through the wife of her grandson, Andrew Ross, Esq., as a souvenir and memento of the long past. She may well feel proud of her work so nobly done for the Master more than half a century ago, for the school has not been closed in all those years.

Mrs. Culbertson was an accomplished and gifted lady, sister of Gen. Michael T. Simpson and mother of John and Wm. Culbertson, distinguished citizens of South Bend, Indiana; and Mrs. Snively, late of the same place where the remains of this aged saint sleep.

In 1816 Revs. Jacob Gruber and Richard Tidings, itinerant Methodist preachers, established an "appointment" in New Cumberland. In 1819 the society is noticed for the first time in the financial reports of the "circuit," reaching from York to Shippensburg and from Gettysburg to the Susquehanna river. The amount reported is \$2.85 for the support of the preachers.

The first church was built in 1828, and had the usual hard struggle of all first churches with poverty. It was the only church in the town for over thirty years.

The present M. E. church was built in 1858. Rev. S. B. Dunlap was "preacher in charge."

In 1873 the "appointment" became a "station." Rev. P. F. Eyer was the first stationed preacher.

In 1873 the United Brethren built their church. These two are the only denominations having organizations here.

About 1873 Frederick J. Kramp came to New Cumberland. He

was intelligent and fond of Botany, Ornithology and Entomology. His collection of leaves, birds and bugs offered great amusement and instruction to the children who often crowded the kind German's tailor shop.

Mr. Haldeman removed to Harrisburg in 1826, and the iron works fell into decay, being no longer profitable. He retained a large interest, however for twenty years longer, in the grain and lumber business conducted by George Crist. Mr. Crist did an extensive business, was a man of energy and had the good American quality of "pluck." He retired in 1848 and spent nearly thirty of his last years in Middletown, where he died during the present year.

New Cumberland was a political centre in 1840, and Samuel T. Williams printed a Whig campaign paper called "The Watchman." Log cabins, hard cider, coons and poles were plenty in the town. "The Watchman" did not long survive the campaign. Morgan, Fisher & Co. had a nail factory here at this time, which, however, was soon removed to Duncannon.

For several years following little of interest occurred. Thomas Orr obtained a contract to supply the Government works at Harper's Ferry with gun boxes. He hauled them all the way across the county on wagons.

Benjamin H. Mosser, Charles Oyster and George Crist were conducting the lumber business, which continued to grow in importance.

B. F. Lee and Sales J. Bowen were engaged in manufacturing patent pumps. On the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency Mr. Bowen removed to Washington. He has held many important public offices and still resides there.

In 1846 Mr. Lee established the "Bucket Factory," which was successful, and employed a number of hands.

He engaged in the lumber business in 1851 with Henry Church and Adam Feeman as partners, and built the steam saw mill.

Mr. Lee entered the military service with Gen. Geary in 1861. When Gen. Geary was Governor he was appointed "Grain Measurer at Philadelphia," and was "Private Secretary" during the General's last term. He was "Indian Agent" for a short time during Grant's administration. He died in New Cumberland in 1877.

The York and Cumberland Railroad was opened for business in 1851. The lumber business was greatly stimulated for a time, but other trades did not share its prosperity. The long lines of teams gradually disappeared from the streets; the cars carried away the lumber to distant points; the hotels were no longer crowded, and many in the town and vicinity have since closed. What was lost in this line of business has been a gain to morality.

The Planing Mill was built in 1854, by Messrs. Stoeber & Wise. It was bought in 1855, by B. H. Mosser & Co., and soon became an important industry. Its manufacture of doors, sash, &c., found a ready market in Baltimore, and they were sent as far south as Pensacola and Cuba. The reputation of the Mill is well sustained under its present proprietors, Messrs. Shoop & Sadler.

Owen James was a member of the firm of B. H. Mosser & Co. For over twenty years he was in active business in New Cumberland. Ill health caused his retirement in 1864. Mr. James was a man likely to bring success to almost any business. He comes of patriot sires.

His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and fought again in the War of 1812-14. Returning homeward from the "Canada frontier," at the close of the war, he was taken sick and died at Painted Post, in the State of New York, where his remains lie buried.

Mr. James commenced life by attending stone masons at 50 cents per day, of about twelve hours. One season of this experience changed his tastes, and he soon found more congenial pursuits; but he never forgot his early experience, and the poor laborer or struggling young mechanic was sure to find sympathy and a friend in Owen James.

The lumber business reached a high point of interest here in 1857, when seven firms were engaged in the trade. From this date there has been a gradual withdrawal, until but one firm is left in the business.

Gen. Geary removed his family here from Westmoreland county, in 1861, and remained until his inauguration as Governor in January, 1867.

The close proximity of Harrisburg prevented any large stores from being established in New Cumberland, and efforts in this direction were not successful until recently. In 1858, Theodore Willitt built a store room of good size with modern improvements. In 1868, Andrew Ross, Esq., built a store near the bridge, and in 1875, Mr. Henry Baughman erected another. In the early history of the town, John Campbell, Joseph Irvine, John Klein, Alfred Greason and Jacob Baxtresser had "stores" here.

In 1839, John G. Miller, Dr. Matcer, Dr. Asa White, and John Sourbeck were interested in mercantile pursuits. Later, Henry Brenneinan, James K. Boak, W. S. Prowell, Jacob Swisher, Dr. Dohm, and others were similarly engaged. John G. Miller, Herman Long, Joseph Feeman, and Kline & Kauffman were at sundry dates engaged in storekeeping. At present, Mr. Joseph Baughman and Mr. Wm. H. Sible have the only stores.

New Cumberland now has 180 dwellings, 3 large Stores, 2 Hotels, 1 Flour Mill, 2 Saw Mills, a large Planing Mill and Sash and Door Factory, a good School House and 2 good Churches with the usual number of shops and small trades.

Schools have received considerable attention. Finely shaded grounds have been secured. Mr. James MacCarthy is teacher of the Grammar school, and John A. Sprenkle has charge of the primary.

A brief mention of some of our present citizens will close this sketch.

Rev. S. Milton Frost, D. D., is pastor of the M. E. church. Rev. John H. Young, the Presiding Elder of Chambersburg District U. B. church, resides in the village.

Dr. Jacob W. Roop, Henry W. Linebaugh and Austin Best are resident physicians.

Our active business men at present are, Capt. S. J. Shoop, John L. Sadler, Joseph Baughman, Christian Garver, William H. Sible, Harry Wilt, Jesse Oren, Lea A. Nauss and Milton K. Brubaker.

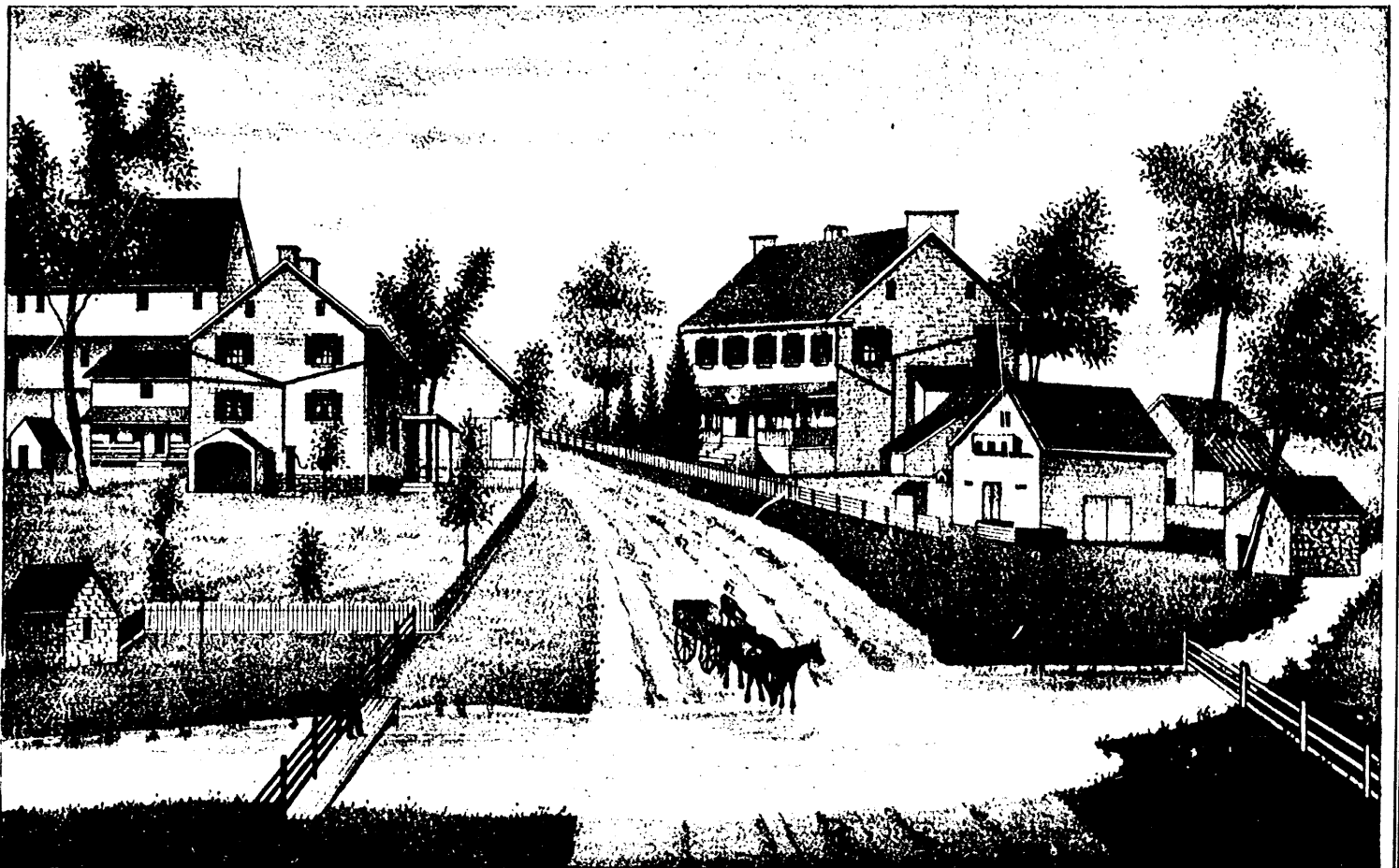
Of the older citizens of the village, who have been prominently identified with its business, and are now wholly or partially retired, are, Owen James, Rudolph Martin, John G. Miller, Henry R. Mosser, Adam Feeman, Lewis Young, Joseph Feeman, John Rife, William S. Prowell, Jacob Carpenter and John F. Lee, Esq.

Many of our citizens find steady employment at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, which are situated just opposite the village, and add much to the prosperity of the town. The workmen cross and recross the river day and night.

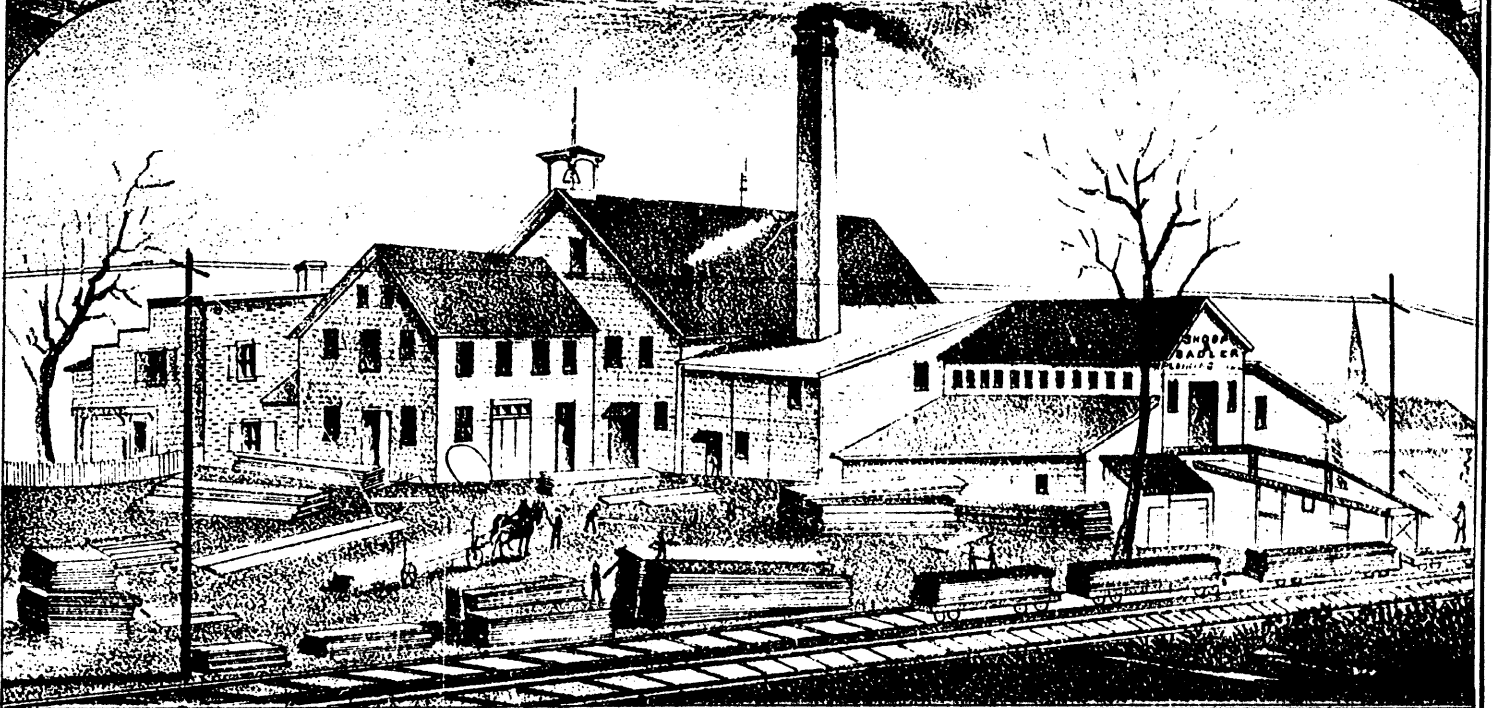
The Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory employs quite a large number of hands, and the Railroad repair gang is sometimes quite large. All these are paid in cash regularly every month, and but few communities present so many evidences of comfort, and so few objects of distress and want.



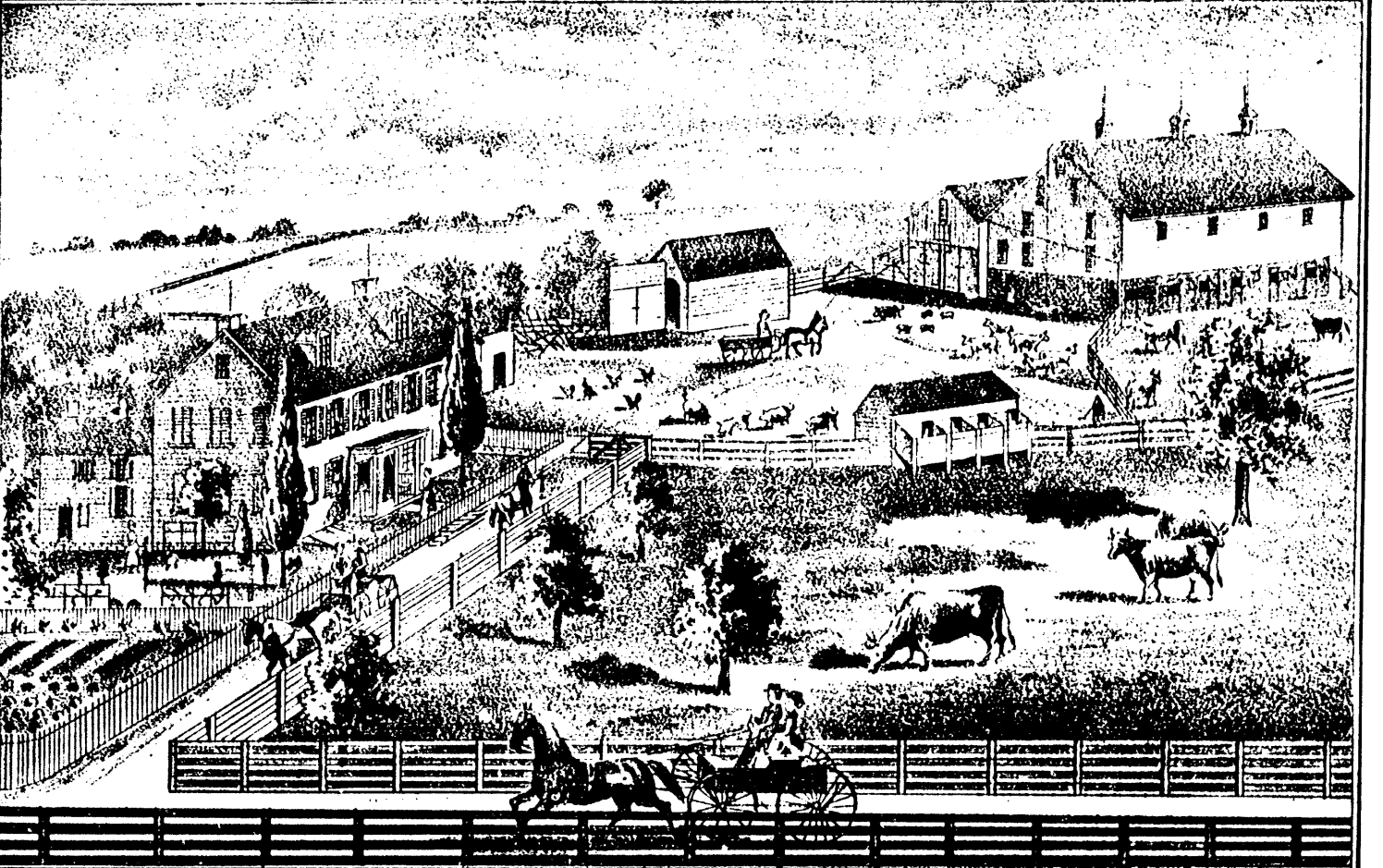
THE GORGAS HOMESTEAD.
LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP, PENN.



PROPERTY OF THE REV. GEO. RUPP, & H. N. EIDIG.
LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP, PENN.



PLAINING MILLS OF SHOOP & SADLER,
NEW CUMBERLAND PA. ON THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.



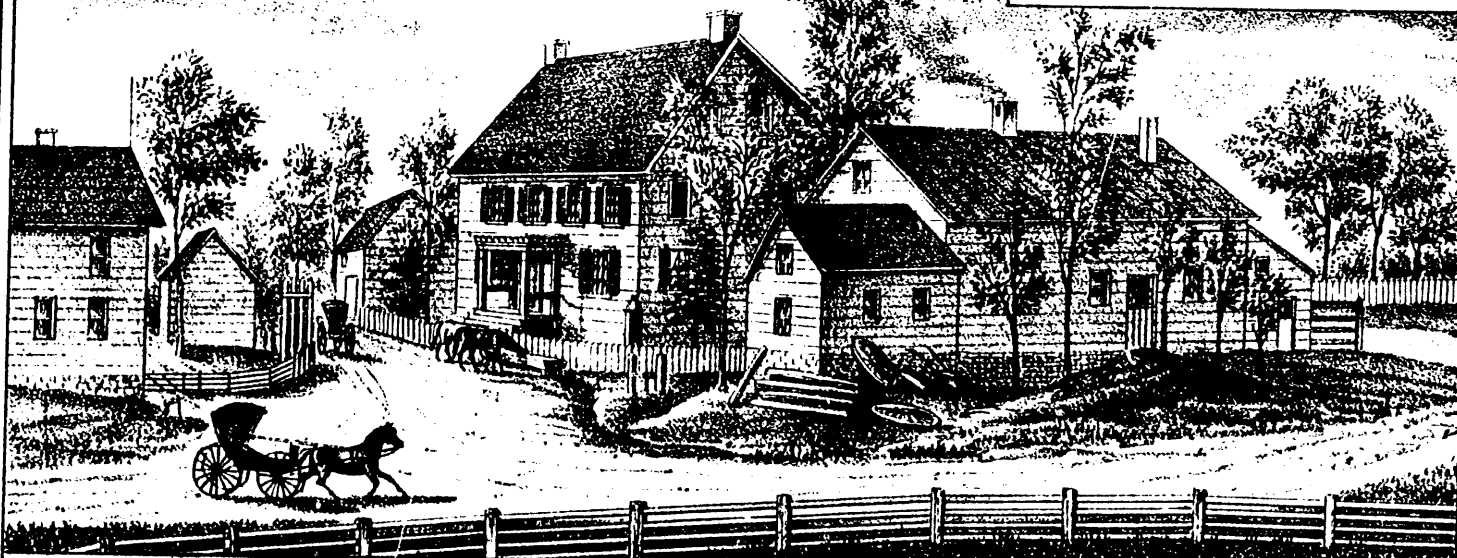
FARM & RESIDENCE OF HON GEO. W. MUMPER,
LOWER ALLEN TWP. CUMBERLAND COUNTY PA.



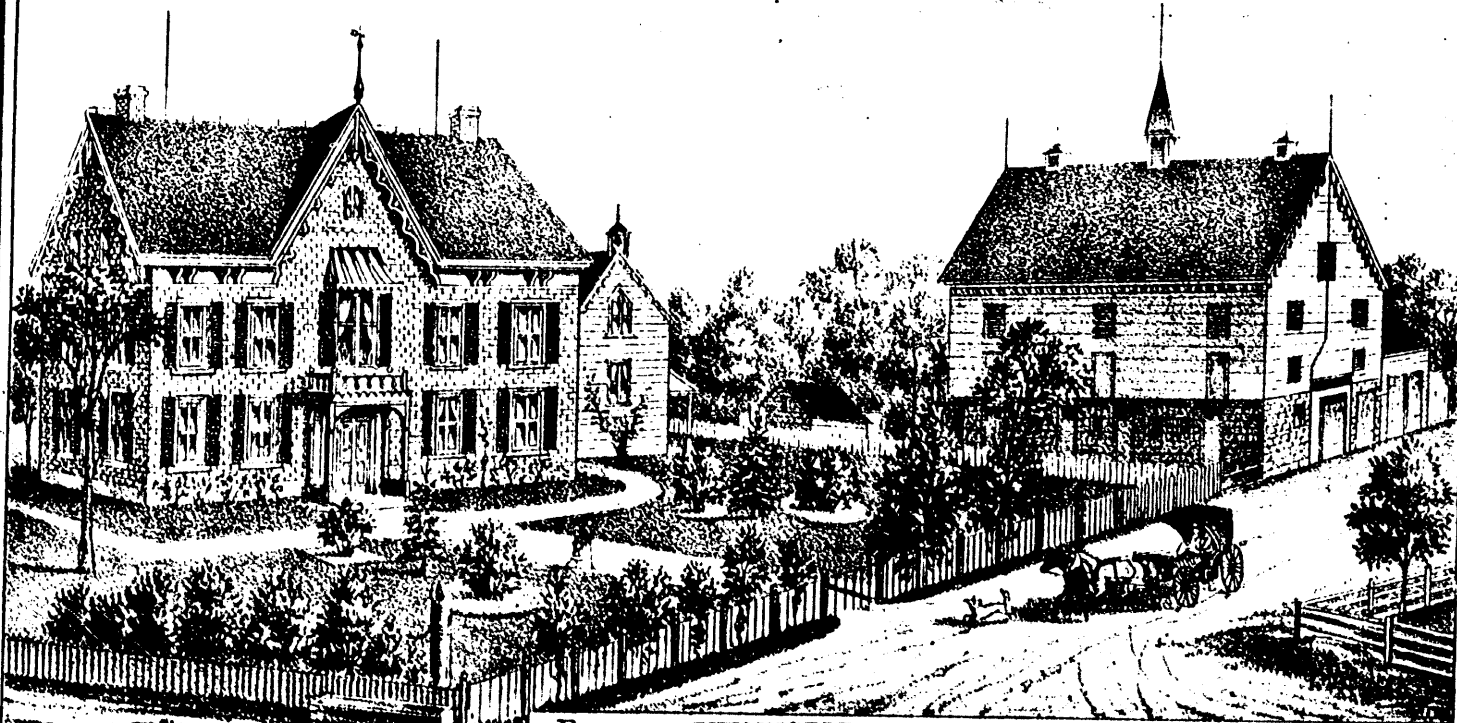
PROP. OF JNO. K. TAYLOR



PROP. OF JNO. K. TAYLOR



RESIDENCE OF JOHN K. TAYLOR, LOWER ALLEN-TOWNSHIP, CUMB. CO. PA.



RESID. OF HENRY M. BITNER, LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP, CUMB. CO. PA.

Comfortable homes are being built each year through all these trying times ; and with coming prosperity, we hope for the fulfillment of the founder's expectation, "that New Cumberland would yet be a large and prosperous town."

SHIREMANSTOWN.

BY DANIEL RUPP.

Shiremanstown is situated in the eastern part of Cumberland county five miles west of Harrisburg on the Simpson's ferry road leading from Harrisburg to Carlisle, in the very heart of the great Cumberland Valley, and has a population of about 500 inhabitants. The Cumberland Valley Railroad runs close by the town on the north side. It was incorporated in the year 1875, and was named after Mr. Daniel Shireman, one of the first residents of the town, who owned the land on which a part of the town is built, and was engaged in hotel-keeping, merchandising and farming.

The first house was built by John Davis about 1812 or 1814, and is now owned and occupied by Rev. Jacob Erb. It was used as a hotel, and afterwards as a store, the earliest in town and kept by Joseph Stroh.

Among the other buildings are: The house now owned and occupied by Benjamin Longnecker, at first used as a hotel, but afterwards as a tailor shop and private alley.

The house now owned and occupied by Mr. Henry Zearing, who has lived longest in the town, and is now engaged as an agent for several Fire Insurance Companies ;

The house owned by Derrick Fahnestock and occupied by Thomas McGuire ;

The house now owned and occupied by Mr. M. P. Dill.

The borough has a brick school house two stories high, built in 1868, by Lower Allen township before the borough was incorporated.

There are three houses of worship in the borough. The first was a frame building, one-story high, built in 1838 as a union house, but a few years since it was enlarged and remodeled by the Church of God. The congregation which worships in it, has for its present pastor the Rev. A. A. Wiley.

The next house of worship was built in 1854 by the United

Brethren in Christ. It is two stories high, the first story being built of limestone and the upper story of brick. J. P. Anthony is the pastor.

The next house of worship was built in 1807 by the Messiah's church. It was built of brick two stories high, and is the finest church building in the town. The seats and doors are made of chestnut which has been oiled and varnished. Its bell is the oldest in the country, having been cast in the year 1787. Martin Stutzman is the pastor.

The following persons are engaged in merchandising: John M. Templin, H. M. Rupp and Jacob Rupp (doing business as the firm of H. M. & I. Rupp), and D. S. Mohler and Daniel Bowman (doing business as the firm of Mohler & Bowman.) In the grain and coal business are Jacob R. Miller occupying the warehouse erected by Jacob and Henry Rupp in 1838 and enlarged by Christian Eberly in 1876 ; and John S. Rupp occupying the warehouse erected by Mrs. Mary Rupp, widow of Henry Rupp, dec'd., in 1873.

UPPER ALLEN.

BY HENRY S. MOHLER.

Upper Allen is bounded on the north by Hampden township, on the east by Lower Allen, on the south by the Yellow Breeches creek* and on the west by Monroe township. The earliest settlers were Scotch-Irish, principally from Lancaster county. They were the Patersons, on land now owned and occupied by Moses C. Eberly ; the Grahams who settled where James Graham now lives ; the Quigleys, on a farm in the possession of Josiah Nelson ; the Wertzes on a farm now owned by Milton Stayman ; the Dunlaps on land at present owned by Mrs. Coover, on the Lisburn road ; the Coovers, originally from Switzerland, on a place in the possession of their descendants ; and the Mohlers on lands still held by the family. This family originated in Germany and settled in Lancaster county. In 1800 Daniel Mohler and his uncle, Christian Mohler, came to this valley and purchased several large tracts of land which have since become very valuable. The "Spring Dale" farm has been in the possession of the

*The Indian name of this creek was Caliposink, signifying "turning back," the creek being very crooked. It was afterwards called Yellow Breeches, a corruption of "Yellow Breeches," a name given on account of the yellow pebbles found abundantly along its shores.

Cocklin family for 106 years. It was purchased from the Penns in 1742 by Andrew Miller, who sold it in 1772 to Jacob Cocklin, the great-grandfather of Henry M. Cocklin, the present owner. There are four large springs of limestone water on the property, which is now divided into two farms. Jacob Cocklin came in 1733 from the western part of Germany, and settled first in Lancaster, but afterwards in Cumberland county. Michael, his grand-son, and the father of Henry M., was born in 1795, and died in 1878, having lived and died on the farm where he was born. Though retiring in his disposition and disinclined to the bustle of public life, he was elected by his fellow citizens a member of the Assembly, and sat during the sessions of 1832 to 1834. At the conclusion of his term he retired again to his agricultural pursuits, but was once more called into the public service in 1856 as an Associate Judge, and continued in that office for ten years. He died in the 84th year of his age.

BUILDINGS.

The oldest buildings are a log house and barn on the farm belonging to the Garrett heirs. They are supposed to be not less than 125 years old. On this farm, fifty years ago, there were over two hundred cherry trees, under which, in the season, used to be celebrated what was called "cherry fairs," when "cherry bounce" circulated freely, and when the owner derived from the sale of his fruit more profit than from his crops of grain. The first stone house in the township was on the farm now owned by H. G. Moser, but it has since been replaced by a more imposing structure of brick. The first stone house which is still in use was built on the farm now owned by Joseph Bosler, near the close of the Revolutionary war. Another was built in 1790, on the farm of H. M. Cocklin. The first stone barn was built in 1801, on J. W. Byer's farm, and the first of brick was in 1812, on the farm of Jacob Gehl, near Lisburn, and was struck by lightning and consumed with all its contents in 1837.

VILLAGES.

The first place distinguished by the name of a village or town was called Stumpstown, but it never had more than five houses, and in 1810 was favored with a store, which, however, has been abandoned. Shepherdstown received its name from William Shepherd, but its first settler was a widow named McFall. In 1822 a store was opened there by Joseph Bowseman, but it has passed through various hands until in 1871 it came into the possession of its present owners, H. H. Lamb & Co. In 1873 it was burned with all its contents, but it was immediately rebuilt of brick. In 1875 Samuel Coover, the present post-master built a large shoe store opposite the hotel. In 1867 a town was commenced on the main road from Shepherdstown to Mechanicsburg, and a half a mile from the latter place, and was called Kohlerstown from the family by which it was originally settled. Another town has been called Downmansdale from Jacob Bowman, a former sheriff of Cumberland county, and the principal proprietor there. It is the terminus of the Harrisburg & Potomac railroad, and promises to become a thriving place of trade. It has a store, two lumber and coal yards, a grist mill and a carpenter shop. A warehouse has also been erected but is now used as a church.

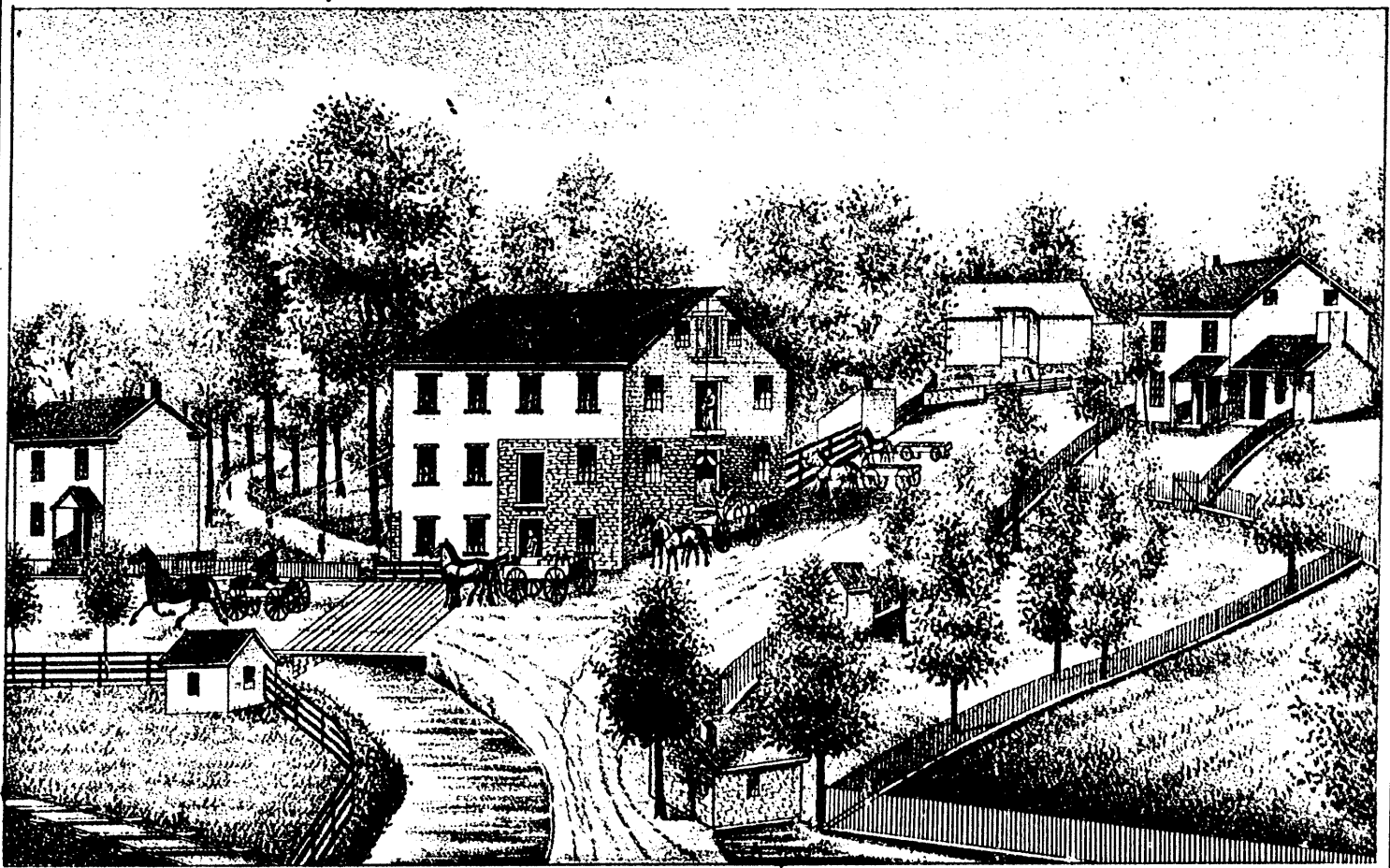
MILLS.

There are four flouring mills and one clover mill, all, with one exception, on the Yellow Breeches creek. The first mill was built of logs and was owned by Richard Peters until 1746, since which time it has frequently changed hands, and is now owned by Levi Lantz. The old mill was torn down and rebuilt when in the hands of Matthias Sholl, and again rebuilt by the present owner, and is now one of the largest mills in the township. It is built of brick and runs four sets of burrs; for power the Johnson wheel is used. The farm on which this mill is located contains 295 acres, and including mill, was once purchased by John Anderson from Richard Peters for £50. A saw and plaster mill once existed, but is now abandoned, on the farm now owned by Jacob Bishop. A clover mill is located on the same farm which was once (before 1817) used as a distillery, afterwards as a scythe and sickle factory, but finally (1820) converted to its present use. Hertzler's Mill is in the southwestern part of the township, has passed through many hands, has been rebuilt a number of times, and is now second to no other in the township, either in the number of its sets of burrs or in its water-power. On the farm now owned by Jacob Grissinger, was once a mill for manufacturing linseed oil, for breaking hemp and for carding wool; but scarcely a trace of it now remains. A mill, long known (104 years) as Roseberry's Mill, has been in existence on the farm owned by the Brougher heirs, but for some years it has not been in operation. Underwood's Mill, two miles east of Shepherdstown, was purchased from Richard Peters, between 1740 and 1750, by Frederick Switzer, who joined the army and was absent during the Revolutionary war, and bequeathed it to his son, from whom it passed through many hands until it came into the possession of the present owner, Mrs. J. M. Underwood. It is located on a little stream which rises near Shepherdstown. Long's mill, at Downmansdale, was before 1818 owned by Henry Quigley, but it is now in the possession of Dr. P. H. Long. In 1818 Mr. V. Gribble purchased of Mr. Cocklin about six acres of land on the Yellow Breeches with the view of establishing there a woollen mill. It was at first confined to the carding of wool into rolls, and the fulling of woollen cloths, but in time it assumed larger proportions. During the late civil war the business became less profitable, and it has been turned to the manufacture of carpets, under the name of the "Glenwood Mills." The whole business of raising wool, once so extensive in this region, has been of late years given up, and the few farmers who still pay attention to sheep raising find their profit principally in supplying the growing demand for mutton.

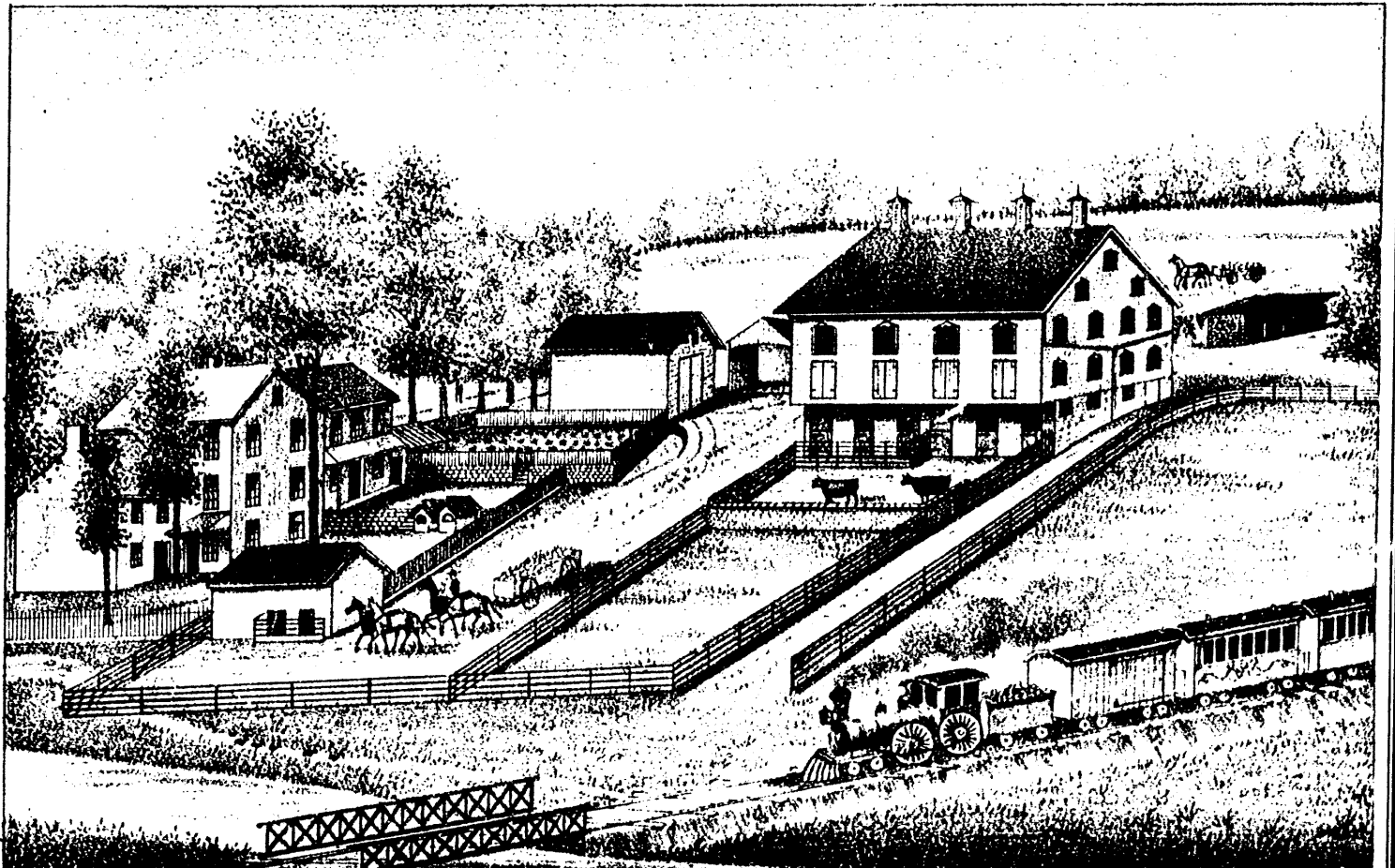
CHURCHES, MINISTERS, GRAVEYARDS, &c., &c.

The oldest church in the township is situated on the Lisburn road, on the farm of H. M. Cocklin, and known as the "Western Union Church." It was built in 1835, but the graveyard connected with it has been used for more than a hundred years. Another Union church was built in 1844 at the eastern end of Shepherdstown, and for some years was connected also with school purposes. The Reformed Mennonites, as we have seen (p. 130) in 1851, built a church on Winding Hill,* a mile and a half east of Shepherdstown on the State road on a farm belonging to Eli Yost. In 1861 a large church called the "Mohler Meeting House" was built by the German Baptists (p. 129), 70 by 40 feet, with a basement used for preaching and the

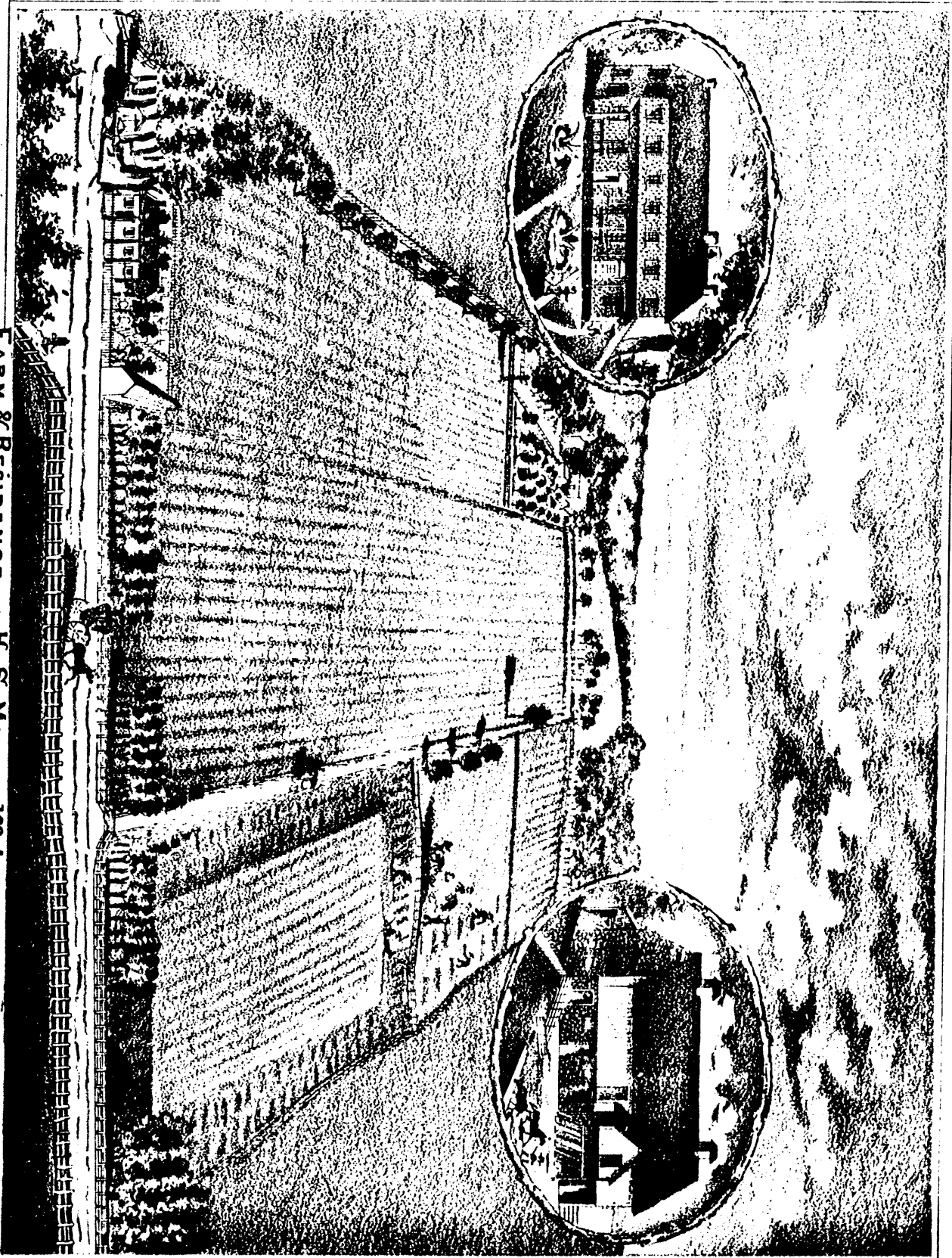
* So called because the road which crosses it pursues a winding course to overcome the steepness of its sides.



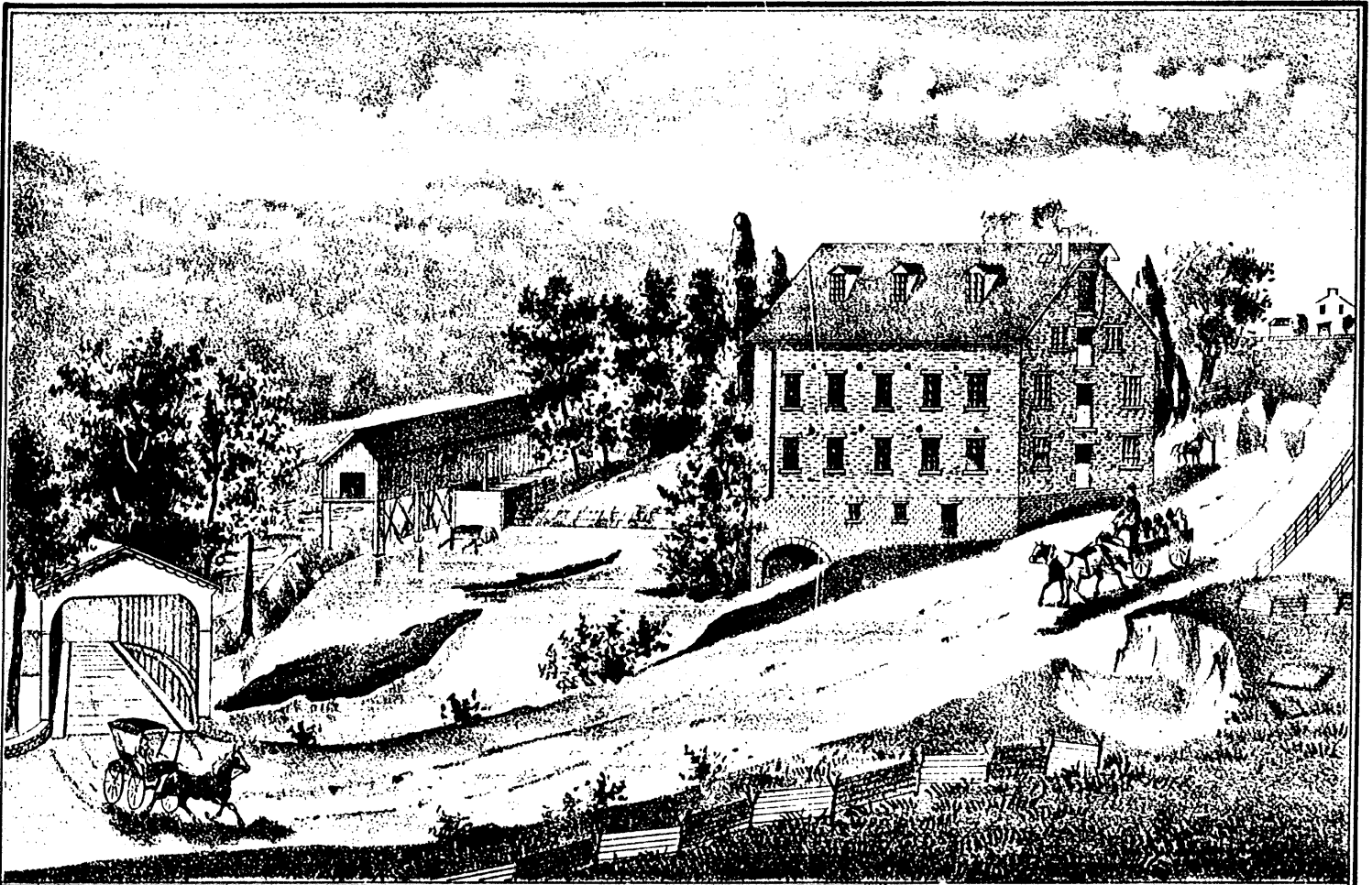
LEVI HARTZLER'S EUREKA MILL'S AND RESIDENCE.
SHEPPERDSTOWN P.O. UPPER ALLEN TWP. CUMB.CO.



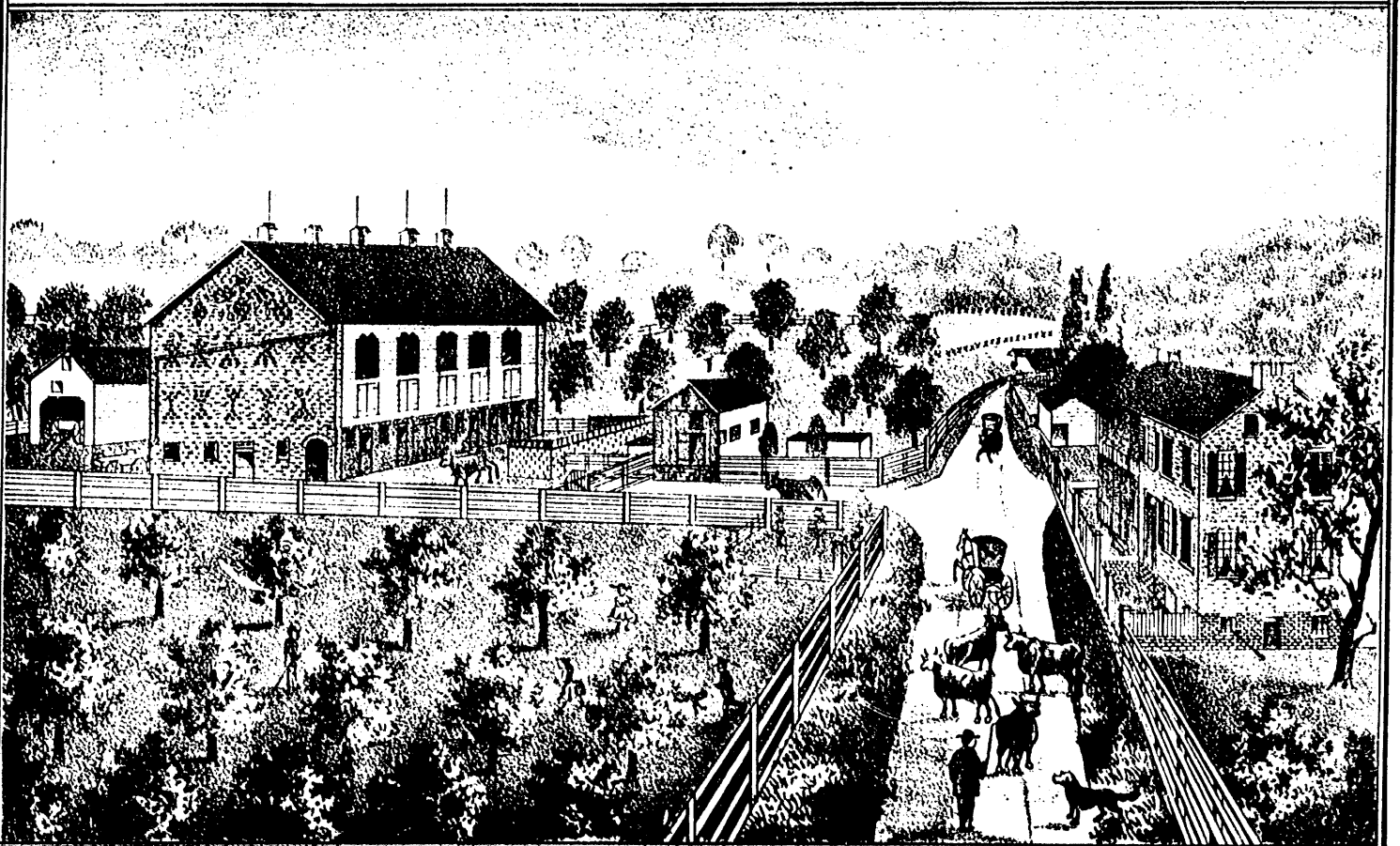
FARM OF H.O.SHELLEY, NEAR HARTZLER'S MILL'S.
MANUFACTURES OF LIME, SHEPPERDSTOWN P.O.CUMBERLAND CO.PA.



FARM & RESIDENCE OF H. S. MOHLER 122 ACRES.
UPPER ALLEN TOWNSHIP CUMBERLAND CO. PA.



GLEN ALLEN MILLS. LEVI LANTZ, PROPRIETOR.
UPPER ALLEN TWP. CUMBERLAND CO. PA.



RESIDENCE OF LEVI LANTZ.
UPPER ALLEN TWP. CUMBERLAND CO. PA.

large annual "Love Feasts." On the farm of John Dunlap are the grounds which were long used by the Methodists for their campmeetings. As early as 1820 and onwards almost every year meetings of this kind were held here until 1862, when they were removed to other places. At his death 1858 John Dunlap bequeathed twenty acres of this grove to the Methodist E. Church for campmeeting purposes forever. The grounds are elevated, sloping toward the east, and with two wells of excellent water within twenty rods of each other, one of them slightly affected by sulphur. There are a number of graveyards in the township besides what have been mentioned; the oldest of which is on the farm now owned by Henry Yost, and three private ones; the first for the Zug family on the farm of Samuel Crist, the second for the Lantz and the third for the Mohler families. The Chestnut Hill Cemetery for the use of the people of Mechanicsburg and its vicinity is under the control of an association which was incorporated in 1852. The ministers who now reside in the township are Eli Yost, the pastor of the Reformed Mennonites, and Moses Miller of the German Baptists. The physicians are R. W. Ross and J. H. Boyer, both of Shepherdstown.

The water by which Mechanicsburg is supplied is drawn from a reservoir built in Upper Allen township, one mile from Shepherdstown and two and a half from Mechanicsburg. The Gas Works for lighting the town are also in Upper Allen. Both the Water and the Gas Companies were incorporated more than fourteen years since.

SCHOOLS, SCHOOL HOUSES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The first schools of which we have any knowledge were taught in private houses. The first building erected especially for school purposes was built before 1800 on the farm now owned by David Coover. It was of logs, was covered with thatched straw, seated with slabs and three legged stools, and furnished with no desks except one for the teacher. In 1805 was built a house on the same farm; in 1809 another on the farm of John Beelman, near Shepherdstown; and two years later another still on the farm now owned by Judge H. G. Moser, but now used as a store for farm implements.

There are at present nine school buildings in the township, of which eight are of brick or stone, and the whole are valued at not less than \$10,000. The number of pupils in the township at the last report was 381.

As early as 1818 a Sunday School was started in a school house half a mile south of Shepherdstown under the superintendence of Jacob Kniesley, who supplied the books at his own expense. The next was opened in 1820 at Taylor's school house, one mile north of Shepherdstown, under the supervision of Rev. James Williamson, pastor of the church at Silvers' Spring, and after a brief suspension was revived by Rev. George Morris, pastor of the same church. After an existence of 15 years it was removed to Shepherdstown, where it is still flourishing. In the Bethel church on the farm of David Coover, one mile east of Shepherdstown, a Sunday School was commenced in 1835, which was kept up with general regularity until a few years since. Another was begun in 1837 at the Centre Square school house, one mile south of Shepherdstown, which was continued about ten years; another in 1858 in the Graham school house, which continued two years; another in 1874 at the Glen Allen school house, which is still in operation; and still another in 1875 at Cedar Hill, which is flourishing. The minutes of these schools show a fair attendance of children of both sexes.

PRINTING OFFICE.

The only printing office in Upper Allen was established in 1831 near Shepherdstown by Joseph Bauman, from Ephrata, Lancaster county. It is still carried on by his son Isaac, with all modern improvements, and devoted to all kinds of job printing.

IRON MINES AND LIME.

In 1840 a mine of hematite ore was discovered on a farm now owned by Jacob Weaver's heirs, a little west of Shepherdstown. Over four hundred tons were taken out for the iron works at Boiling Springs, a thousand tons by Mr. Odley, and in 1848 twenty-five hundred tons for the Dauphin Furnace. Although the mine was not exhausted, it has been abandoned in consequence of several accidents. Bodies of the same kind of ore have been found one mile south of Shepherdstown, and large boulders containing much iron have been hauled to the Furnace at Boiling Springs from the fields in different parts, the farmers being glad to have them removed from their grounds. Rich deposits of magnetic ore were discovered in 1853 on several farms on the Yellow Breches creek south of Shepherdstown, while men were digging the foundation for a barn. A shaft was sunk and the ore was found to increase in richness with its depth until at 33 feet it was almost pure iron. About 1400 tons were taken out and sold, but the price which it commanded was scarcely remunerative, and the works were given up. A shaft of 14 feet was also sunk by H. K. Enck with a similar result, but on account of the interference of water it had to be abandoned. Men who are experts in the business are confident that there are in those places inexhaustible bodies of the purest magnetic ore.

Upper Allen is without doubt the leading township in the county with respect to the burning of lime. Not less than 400,000 bushels are sold annually from about fifty kilns, which are kept in constant operation. The largest part of this is purchased and hauled away by farmers in York and Adams counties.

ROADS.

The first public road in the township was laid out from Bowmansdale on the Y. B. creek to Silvers' Spring; and the second was from Lisburn to Carlisle, and is known as the "Lisburn Road." The third was the "State Road" leading from Harrisburg to Gettysburg, laid out in 1810. It met with much opposition at first, even from those who were appointed to locate it. They directed it over hills that were almost impassable, hoping thus to effect its abandonment; but its usefulness has since been so thoroughly demonstrated that these hills have been either graded or avoided. In 1856 a road was opened from Shepherdstown to Mechanicsburg, almost parallel with the one first mentioned above, and in some places within hailing distance from it. It was at first thought to be a useless freak of the originator, but few would now be in favor of its abandonment.

DISTILLERIES AND TAVERNS.

It is said there has been a time in the history of this township when a still could be found on almost every farm. At a period when both railroads and canals were unknown in this region, the farmers converted their grain into whiskey in order that it might be conveyed to market at the least possible expense of time and money. In this

shape it was taken to Baltimore or Philadelphia in great Pennsylvania wagons, which returned with dry goods, groceries and hardware. From ten to twenty such teams would travel in company, and when night came they would encamp by the way and their drivers would find amusement with each other. Some of these are still alive and tell us many a tale of their adventures. No distilleries are now in operation in the township, though the remains of some are seen in several places.

The first tavern or grog shop in the township was kept by an Irishman before 1800, on the farm now owned by Wm. M. Watts. He was well patronized and his place was the scene of much disorder. The second was kept in 1800 by H. Quigley, at what is now called Bowmansdale, and was conducted on the same principles. Other taverns have been kept by Jacob Gehr in 1829 on the state road; by the same owner in 1826 at the foot of Winding Hill; in Shepherds-town by David Shaffer in 1835, though it has since often changed owners, and is the place where township elections and public meetings are held; and another at the eastern end of the same town, in the third story of which is also a public hall for general use. In 1876 a large three story hotel was built in Bowmansdale by George Burns the present proprietor.

SOLDIERS IN THE LAST WAR.

Among the officers and soldiers who went into the army from this township, were two captains, John B. Landis and Harry S. Mohler (by brevet); one first lieutenant, George S. Emig; two second lieutenants, George Merritt and John D. Coover; three sergeants, Jacob Gantz, Henry C. Springer and David Landis; one musician, David S. Mohler; and fifty-seven privates.

MECHANICSBURG.

BY A. J. HAUCK.

LOCATION AND EARLY HISTORY.

The borough of Mechanicsburg, is situated on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 8 miles west of Harrisburg, and 10 miles east of Carlisle the county seat. The settlement of the town commenced about the beginning of the present century. In the year 1805 not more than a

half dozen straggling houses were to be seen, at which time the place was known as "Stoufferstown" or "Drytown." The first of these appellations was derived from Mr. Henry Stouffer, one of the first settlers, who owned considerable land and laid out a large number of town lots; and the other originated from the extreme scarcity of water at times, particularly during the summer months.

The land upon which the town now stands was originally owned by John Eberly, Henry Ford, John Gusweiler, John Miller, Jonathan Reese, Martin Rupp, George Stonespring, Henry Stouffer, Lewis Zearing, and probably one or two others. The descendants of these early settlers are now living in the place and vicinity, though some of the names have entirely died out. In 1820 the number of houses was about twenty-five or thirty.

INCORPORATION AND GROWTH.

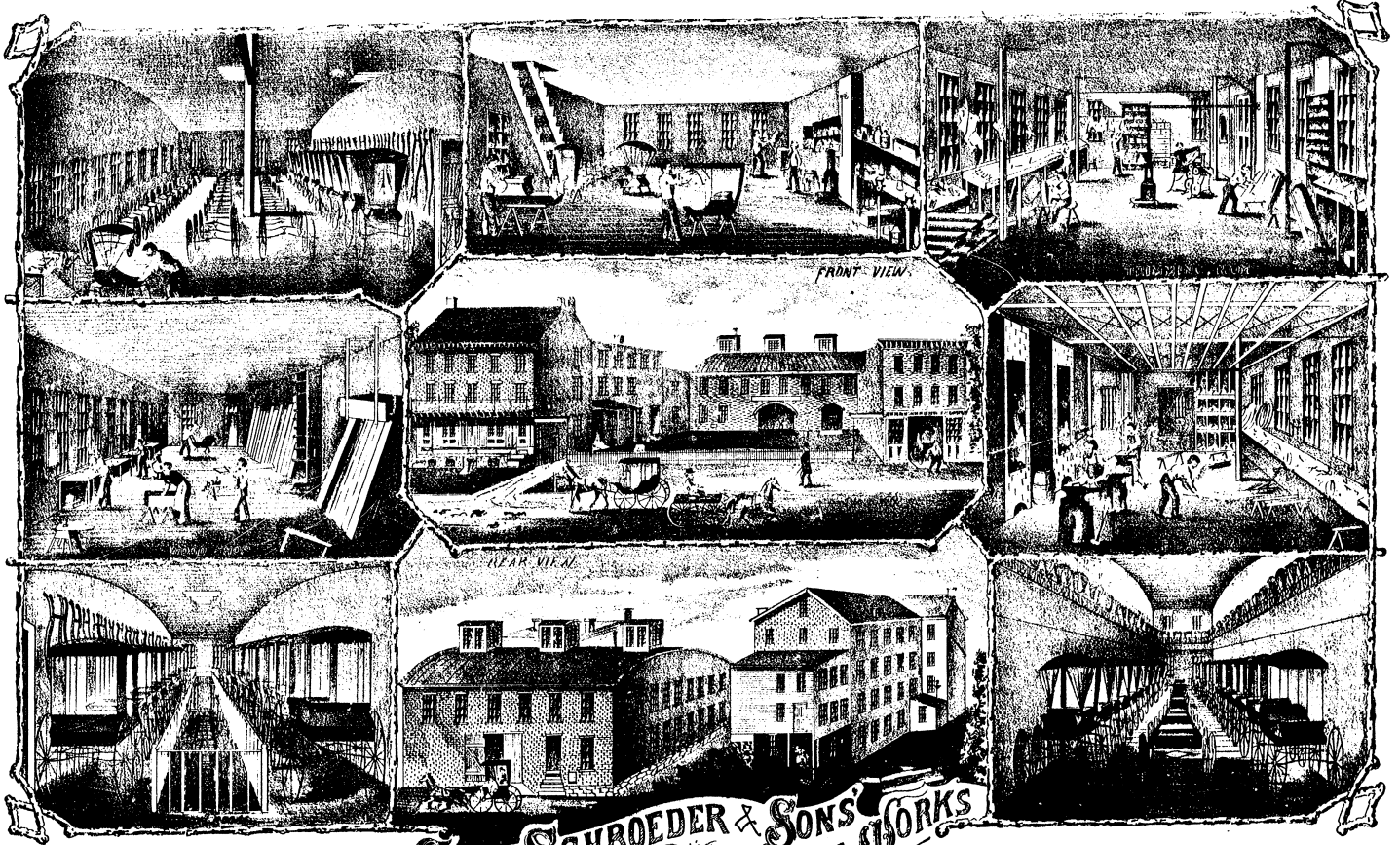
The act of incorporation as a borough was passed by the Legislature April 28th, 1828, in pursuance of which an election for the borough officers was held on the 16th of May following, which resulted as follows: Burgess—Henry Ford; Town Council—John Coover, Michael Hoover, Jacob Slyder, Lewis Zearing; Overseers of the Poor—Jonathan Reese, Michael Weaver; Supervisors—Christian Poorman, George Singiser; Constable—Allison Pinney.

GROWTH AND IMPROVEMENT.

Prof. D. Rupp, in his history of Cumberland county, says: "In 1829, 1830 and 1831, between twenty and thirty houses were put up. In December, 1831, Major Henry Leas and David Brenizer, having purchased eight or ten acres from George Stonespring, laid out thirty-three lots on the south side of Main street. From that time forward the town has gradually increased, till it numbers at present (1845) 133 comfortable dwellings, whereof 41 are of brick, 67 frame, and 25 plastered; a number of mechanics' shops; four churches, viz: a Union church, Methodist, Lutheran, and another styled a 'Union Bethel'; a commodious schoolhouse, in which three public schools are taught; 6 country stores, 2 apothecaries, 3 taverns, 3 ware or storehouses on the railroad, 4 tailor shops, 2 milliners, 3 dressmakers, 2 hatters, 4 shoemakers, 3 saddlers, 4 cabinetmakers, 4 carpenters, 3 weavers, 1 silk dyer, 2 tanners, 2 chairmakers, 1 painter, 1 cooper, 2 coachmakers, 3 blacksmiths, 3 butchers, 1 foundry and machine shop, and a population rising of 800."

For the next eight years the town seems to have had no very marked increase or improvement; but from the year 1853 to the breaking out of the war in 1861, considerable progress was made, both in population and in the erection of many handsome public and private buildings. During this interval several new churches were erected, Cumberland Valley Institute and Irving Female College were built, two or three forwarding houses, a new town hall and engine house, and a large number of dwelling houses were put up, all adding greatly to the appearance and prosperity of the borough.

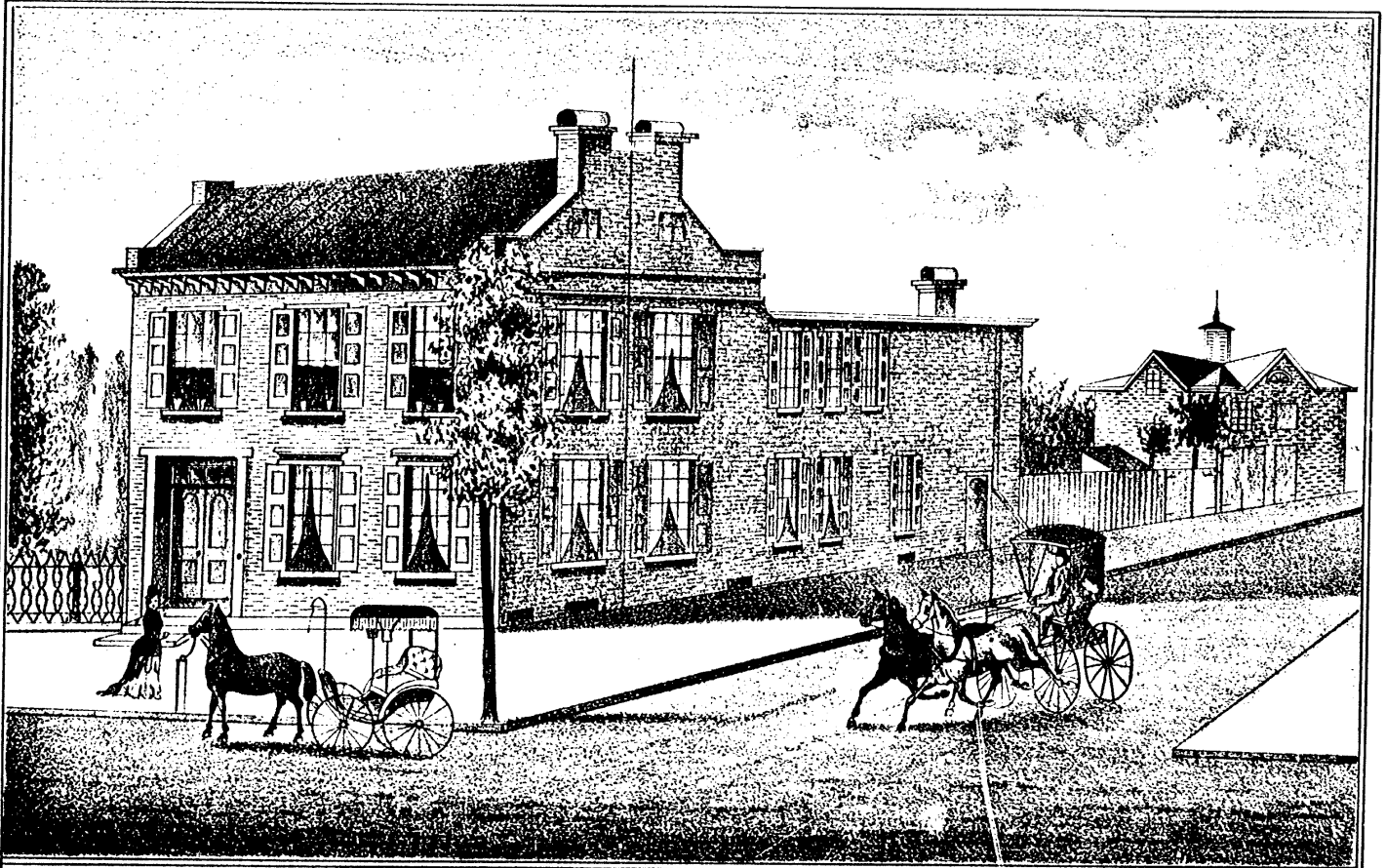
During the first few years of the war, the unsettled condition of national affairs and the high prices of labor and materials, retarded somewhat the march of improvement. But as soon as the success of the Union arms was assured, and peace once more was attained, business interests revived, and the invigorating effect was plainly visible in every branch of trade. Mechanics, artisans and laborers were in great demand; houses sprang up as if by magic; new societies and associations were organized; the corporation limits were largely ex-



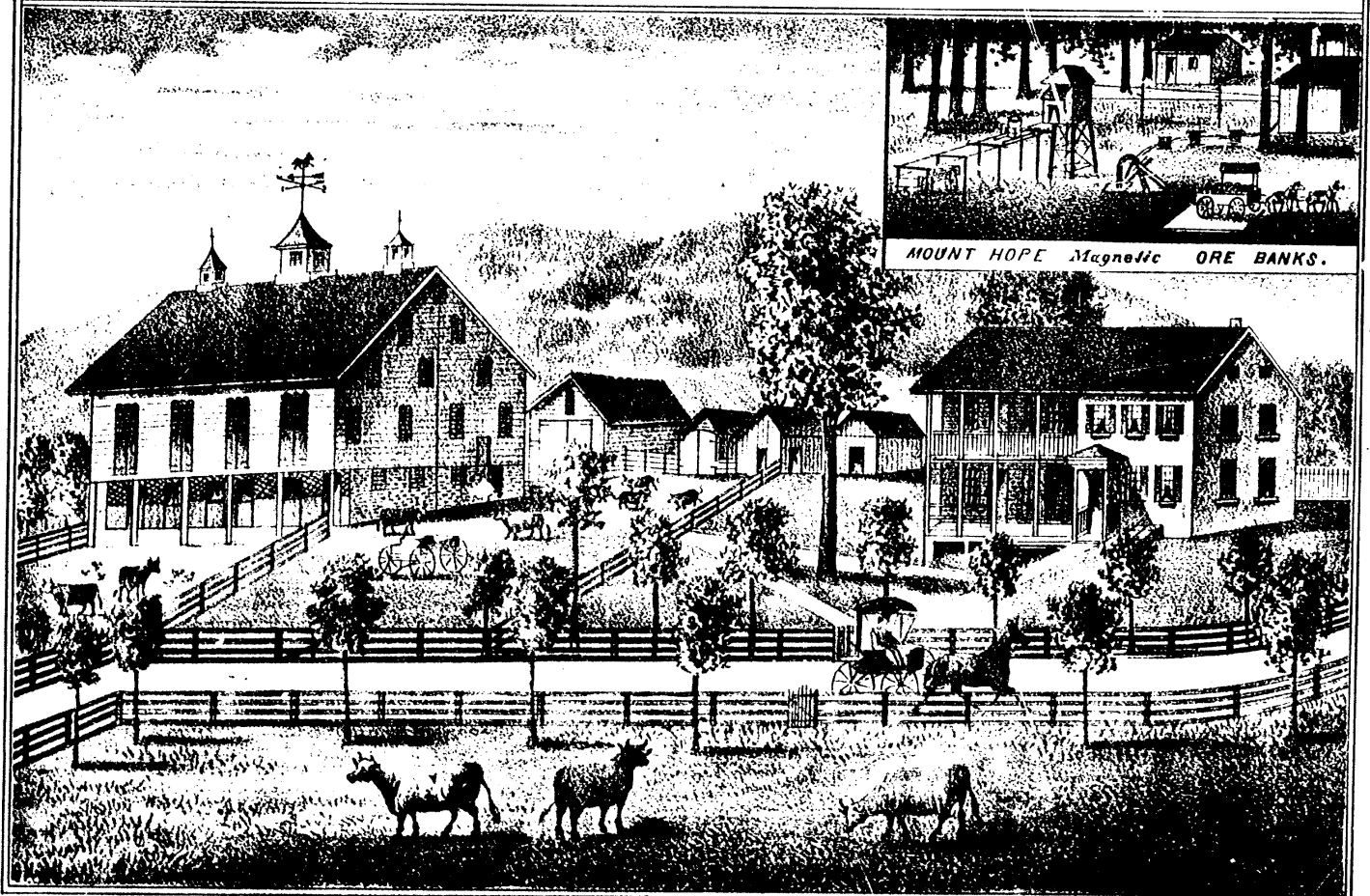
FRONT VIEW

REAR VIEW

GEO SCHROEDER & SONS' WORKS
MECHANICSBURG, CUMBERLAND CO. PA.



RESIDENCE OF ALEX. UNDERWOOD, MECHANICSBURG CUMB. CO. PA.



MOUNT HOPE Magnetic ORE BANKS.

ALEX. UNDERWOOD'S SPRING DALE FARM, CARROLL TWP. YORK, CO. PA.

tended, and never before or since did the town experience such a season of prosperity. In one summer not less than one hundred and twenty houses were erected, mostly by men of moderate means. It was during this period that the town was divided into two wards—North and South. But this era of improvement was destined to be of comparatively short duration, and was followed by a general stagnation in business. In fact, the town had evidently grown too rapidly. A number of business failures occurred, and many workmen were compelled to remove to other places in order to obtain a livelihood. This state of things continued for several years, after which the town began gradually to recover its former activity, when the monetary panic of 1873 came. Although not directly affected by the failures which originated this panic, Mechanicsburg could not hope to escape the disastrous results caused by the almost universal suspension of the iron manufacturing interests of our state; yet with all these outside influences to contend against, it is a matter of congratulation that our town has weathered the financial storm so successfully, and has increased considerably in population during the past five years, besides erecting a large number of new buildings for dwellings and business purposes.

POPULATION.

The figures given below—with the exception of those for 1876, are taken from the official census reports of the United States.

	Total	Per ct.
	Inhab's	Gain.
Population in 1830	554	—
" 1840	670	20.9
" 1850	882	31.6
" 1860	1939	119.8
" 1870	2569	32.5
" 1876	3081	19.9

As will be seen by the above table the greatest increase of population was in the decade between 1850 and 1860—the number being 1,067, or within a fraction of 120 per cent. The next greatest ratio of increase was during the six years between 1870 and 1876.

In 1876 the population was

White male adults	719
Colored male adults	29
White female adults	947
Colored female adults	39
White male children	645
Colored male children	27
White female children	645
Colored female children	30
Total	3081

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—E. B. Brandt; Assistant Burgess—Thos M'Elhenny; Town Council, North Ward—D. F. Stager, Jno. J. Milleisen, David R. Miller; South Ward—M. C. Stayman, Jno. H. Walters; Street Commissioner—Levi Kendig; Constable—David C. Durnbaugh; Treasurer—Joseph Leas; Secretary of Council—Jno. L. Shelly; Surveyor—John K. Seifert; Justices of the Peace—North Ward, Joseph Leas, W. H. Oswald; South Ward, John C. Bowman.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The first banking house in Mechanicsburg was started in the year 1859, by Messrs. Levi Merkel, Jacob Mumma, and others, doing busi-

ness under the title of Merkel, Mumma & Co. In 1861, a charter was obtained from the Legislature, and the "Mechanicsburg Bank" was instituted. The national banking system having been organized by the government, in March, 1864, a charter was obtained to change the name to the "First National Bank;" under this name it commenced business in May following upon a capital of \$100,000. About the same time the Second National Bank was instituted with a capital of \$50,000.

BUSINESS FIRMS.

The oldest firm in Mechanicsburg, without any change, is that of Messrs. Brindle & Neiswanger, engaged in the dry goods trade, they having commenced business in 1856. Next is Levi Riegel, dealer in hats, caps, boots and shoes, who has continued at his present stand for the past 19 years. S. & G. Hauck, foundry and machine shop, come next on the list, the present firm having commenced business in 1860. There are a large number of individuals who have been engaged in the same business for a longer period than the above, but not without firm changes. Mr. George Bobb has been in the hardware business in this place for the past 21 years. Mr. George Schröder has conducted the carriage factory, on East Main street, for at least 25 years, though not continuously as the sole proprietor.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Cumberland Valley Institute, a school for young men, was founded in 1853, by Rev. Joseph Loose, who conducted it successfully for several years, when it passed into the hands of Prof. I. D. Rupp, and was subsequently owned by Messrs. Lippincott, Mullin & Reese, from whom the present proprietors, Rev. O. Ege & Son, obtained the school in 1860, and have retained possession of it up to the present time. The buildings are situated on a slight elevation at the western end of town, surrounded by handsome and spacious grounds, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of not less than seventy-five students.

Irving Female College is located at Irvington—a name given to the eastern end of the town—in the midst of a beautiful grove, and has commenced the twenty-second year of its existence. It was founded by one of our enterprising townsmen, Solomon P. Gorgas, Esq., in the year 1856. Its first Principal, Rev. A. G. Marlatt, was a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, and under his management the college attained a considerable popularity and influence. At his death, in 1865, the school passed to the control of the present proprietor, Rev. T. P. Ege. The buildings are substantially constructed of bricks, imposing in appearance, conveniently arranged and provided with all the modern appurtenances, and over two hundred students have graduated from its halls.

The public schools—twelve in number, one of which is for colored children—are under the control of a competent board of directors, composed of six of our best citizens, whose constant care is to guard the interest of the tax-payers and further the educational welfare of the children of our town. They are carefully and systematically graded, and are in the charge of an able and efficient corps of teachers. The buildings, four in number, (three of which are brick, and all comparatively new) are neatly but substantially built, well lighted and ventilated, and comfortably fitted up with modern furniture and apparatus.

The Mechanicsburg Library and Literary Association was organ-

ized in 1872, and chartered by an act of the Legislature. Its affairs are under the direction of a board of managers of fifteen persons, five of whom constitute the officers of the association. The Library contains about 1,500 volumes of choice literature, all of which have been selected with great care. During the winter season weekly meetings are held by the lyceum connected with the association, for debates and other literary exercises.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Washington Fire Company—at present the only fire organization in the place—was instituted February 22d, 1858. The present numerical strength of the company is about eighty active and honorary members. The company has rendered valuable service to the borough since its organization, notably on the occasions of the burning of Seidle & Hershman's spoke factory and planing mill, in May, 1869; the stables of D. C. Singer and others, in August, 1869; the hay shed of Urich & Bailey, in November, 1869; the partial burning of the American House, in October, 1871; the old Zacharias warehouse, in March, 1872; Miller & King's sash factory and planing mill, in May, 1872; the Nonamaker fire in March, 1875, the extensive conflagration in April, 1876, and at a number of other fires of less importance and magnitude.

NEWSPAPERS.

"The Microcosm" was the name of the first newspaper published in Mechanicsburg. It was started in the year 1833, by Dr. Jacob Weaver, but was comparatively short-lived. The "School Visitor" was published by A. F. Cox, but it soon shared the same fate as its predecessor. In 1843 or 1844 a Mr. Sprigman commenced the publication of "The Independent Press" which, like the others, was suspended after a brief existence. In 1854, John Flinn opened a printing office and started the "Mechanicsburg Gleaner," which he sold in a few years to W. E. McLaughlin, who changed the name of the paper to the "Weekly Gazette." Mr. M. continued the publication of the "Gazette" until about 1858, when D. J. Carmany, then only about 18 years of age, and foreman of the office, purchased the establishment, and changed the name of the paper to "The Cumberland Valley Journal," which he conducted successfully until the beginning of 1871, when failing health compelled him to relinquish the business entirely. His death followed in May of the same year.

In March, 1868, another paper was started in town by a joint stock company, with Capt. T. F. Singiser as editor and publisher. It was called "The Valley Democrat," and as its name indicated, was an exponent of Democratic principles. This was the first strictly political paper in the place; and in all probability that fact, together with the prospect of an exciting Presidential campaign in that year, impelled the proprietor of the "Journal" to espouse the cause of Republicanism a short time after the advent of the "Democrat," thus giving each of the two political parties an organ in Mechanicsburg. The "Democrat," however, only survived about three years, and in February, 1871, was purchased by Messrs. R. H. Thomas and E. C. Gardner, who changed its name to "The Valley Independent;" the "Journal" in the meantime having been bought by Joseph Ritner, Esq., upon the retirement of Mr. Carmany. The two papers continued under the above management until October, 1872, when a consolidation was effected, Mr. Ritner retiring from the business, and the name of "Independent Journal" given to the new sheet. In November, 1873, Mr. Gardner retired, and H. O. Demming, Esq., of Harrisburg, took his

place in the firm, but withdrew in 1877, and the establishment is now under the sole proprietorship of Mr. Thomas.

In January, 1874, "The Farmer's Friend," a paper devoted to the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry, was started by the publishers of the "Journal," and is still printed in that establishment, having attained quite an extensive circulation.

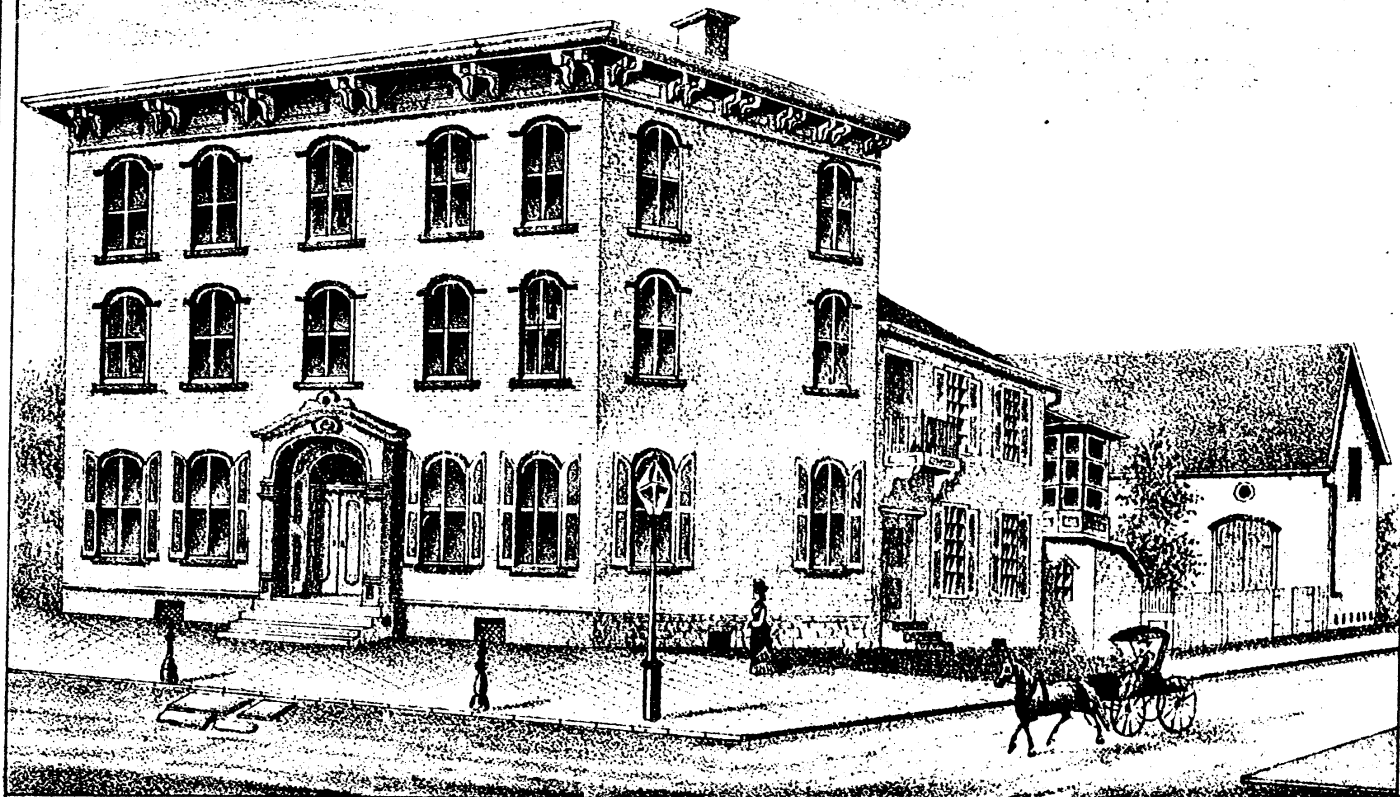
The "Saturday Evening Journal," a small local sheet, is also published in the "Independent Journal" office, and furnished gratuitously to subscribers of that paper.

In June, 1877, J. J. Miller and J. N. Young commenced the publication of the "Semi-Weekly Ledger," Republican in politics. At the end of the first year Mr. Young retired from the firm and A. J. Hauck entered as a partner, the paper also being changed to a weekly and doubled in size, in which manner it is at present published by the firm of Miller & Hauck.

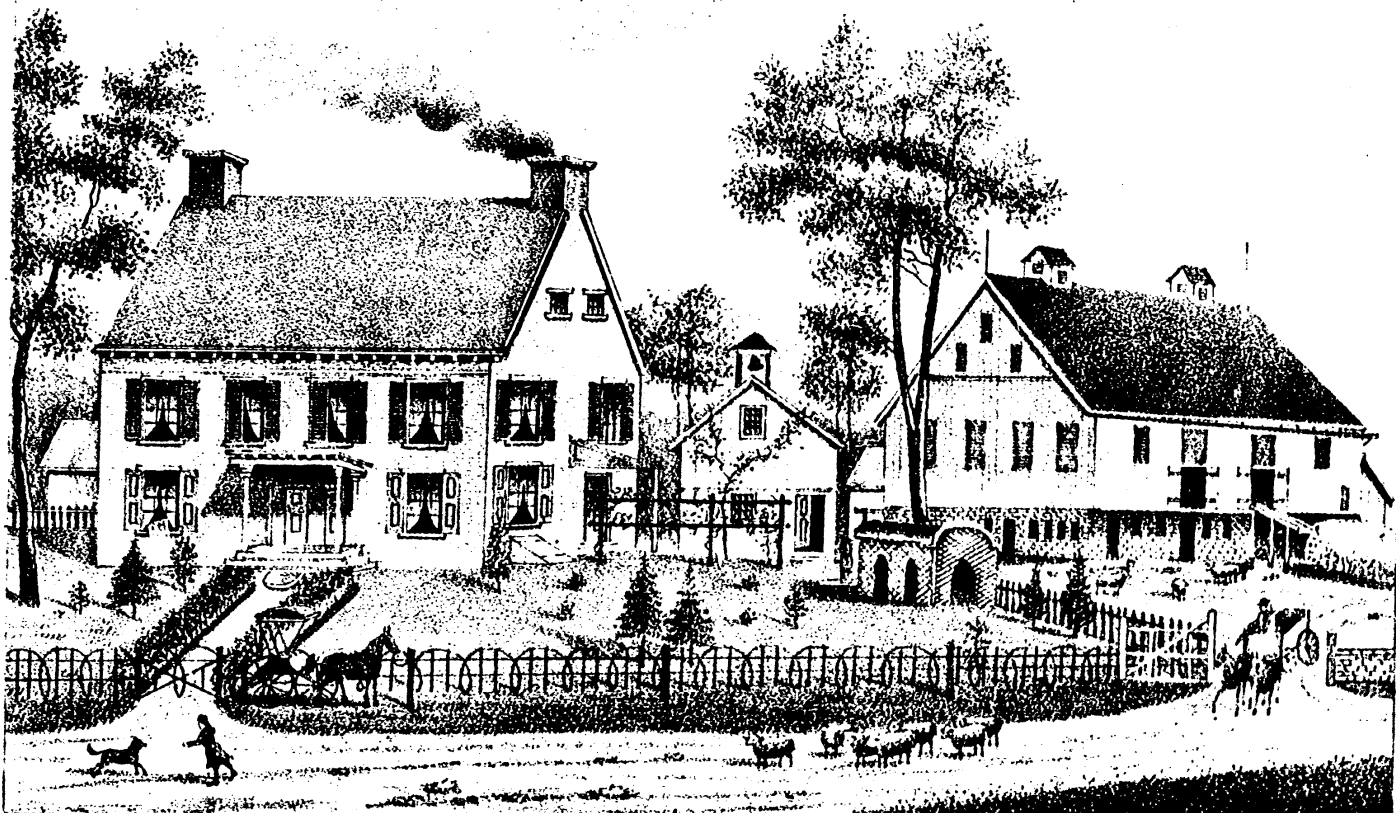
There have been published in Mechanicsburg a number of other periodicals, magazines, and newspapers, among which may be mentioned the "Schoolroom Ledger" and "I Will Try," both monthly educational periodicals, by J. S. Hostetter, from 1858 to 1861; the "New Era," a weekly advertising sheet by Brandt & West, 1868 and 1869; the "Manufacturers' Journal," a scientific paper, by West & Martin, in 1871; the "Daily Monitor," published during various holiday fairs by printing office employees; the "Holiday Visitor," by Jas. C. Mateer, in 1873; the "Outlook," a weekly political campaign paper, by J. N. Young, in 1874; and still others the names of which we cannot recall.

OLDEST CITIZENS.

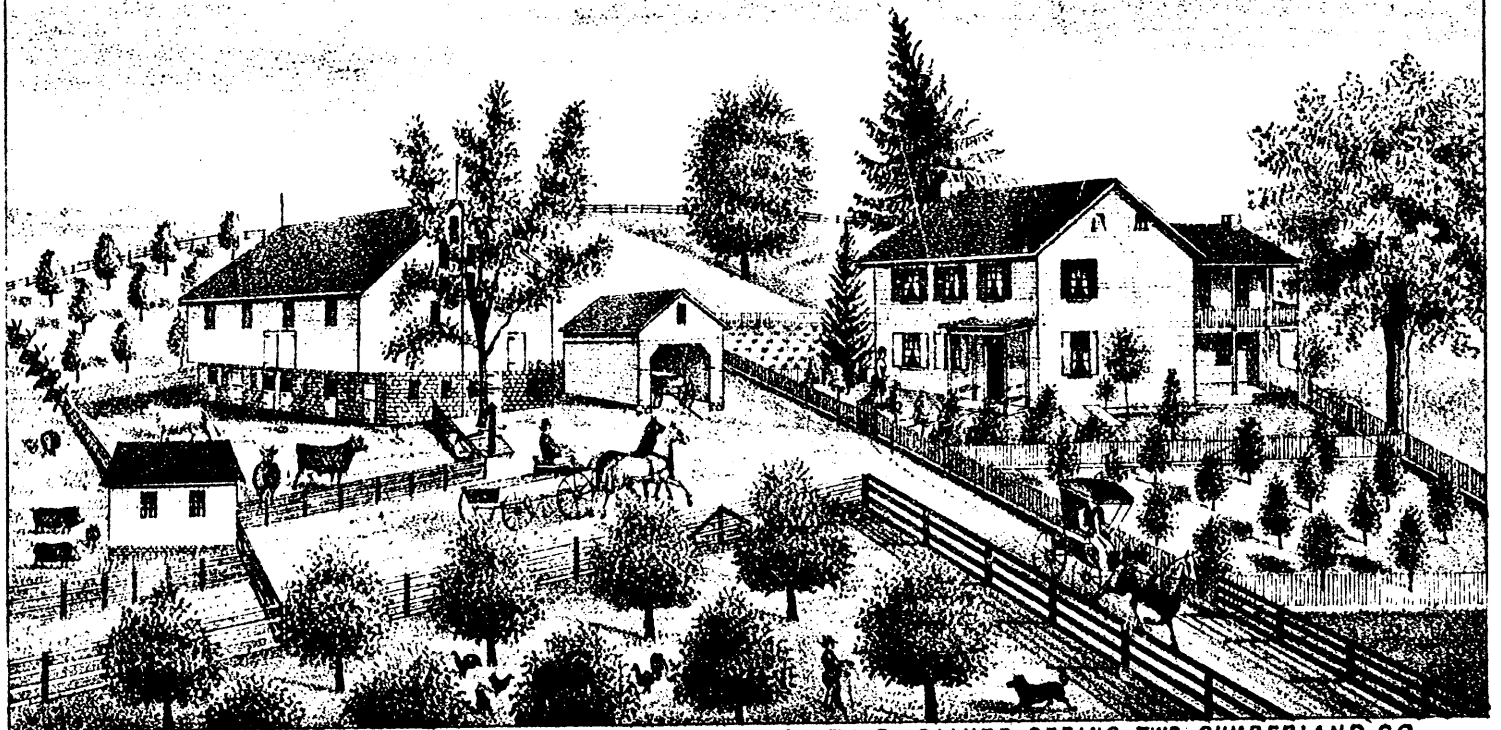
There are a number of persons who have resided in Mechanicsburg from fifty to sixty years, among whom are the following: Levi Reigle—came in 1816, and has lived here 62 years; John Reigle—born in 1818, and has lived here 60 years; Mrs. Tobias Rupert—born in 1819, and has lived here 59 years; Mrs. John Coover—came in 1819, and has lived here 59 years; George Bobb—born in 1819, and has lived here 59 years; Mrs. Dr. P. H. Long—born in 1820, and has lived here 58 years; Mrs. Catharine Kimmel—came in 1820, and has lived here 58 years; Jacob Dorsheimer—came in 1821, and has lived here 57 years; Miss Elizabeth Wright—came in 1822, and has lived here 56 years; Mrs. Robert Wilson—came in 1826, and has lived here 52 years. The oldest person in town is Mr. William Armstrong, who is in the 99th year of his age.



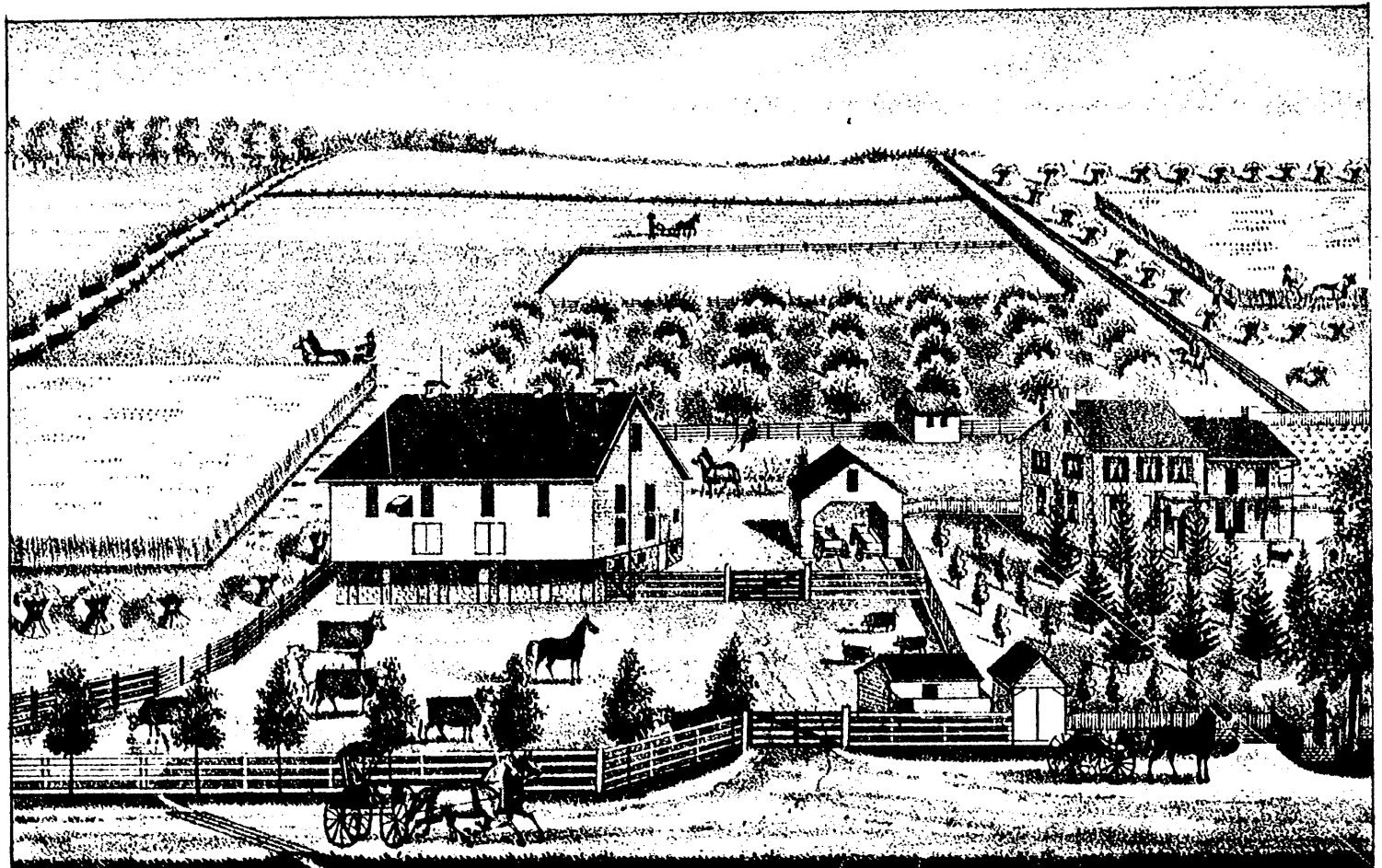
RESIDENCE OF DR. M. B. MOSSER, M.D.,
COR. OF MAIN ST. & UNION AVENUE, MECHANICSBURG, PENN.



ALLENDALE FARM
RESIDENCE OF MRS. R. W. MILLER.



FARM AND RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. ECKELS SILVER SPRING TWP, CUMBERLAND CO.



FARM & RES OF SAMUEL BRICKER 1/4 MI, NTH OF MECHANICSBURG, SILVER SPRING TWP, CUMBERLAND CO. PA.

SILVER SPRING.

BY JOHN C. ECKELS.

Silver Spring township was formerly embraced in East Pennsboro'; but since the county has been divided and sub-divided, into nineteen townships, Silver Spring is the third in the northern tier of townships, numbering from the Susquehanna river along the Blue Ridge. Its name is derived from James Silvers, one of the early settlers, and was first given to a spring on his property; but as there is no trace of the Silvers family in the neighborhood, common consent has slightly changed the name of that sparkling stream to the more appropriate one of Silver Spring.

The spring is one of the most beautiful in the county of Cumberland. It gushes out from the pure limestone rock, and flows northward with sufficient power to turn two of the most extensive flouring mills in the interior of Pennsylvania, and empties into the Conodoguinet creek.

One of the oldest, and at one time most important, churches in the valley takes its name from this spring, and stands in a beautiful grove, a few hundred yards from its source.

The township contains about thirty-five square miles, averaging about five miles from Hampden township, on the east of the Stoney Ridge, which is its western boundary, dividing it from Middlesex township. Its northern boundary is the summit of the Blue Ridge, which is the dividing line between Cumberland and Perry counties, and it extends southward to the Trindle road, about seven miles.

The Conodoguinet creek flows through it from west to east by a very circuitous route, almost bounding several farms as it flows northward and then by a rapid curve turns and flows southward; enclosing in one bend nearly three hundred acres of fine land, owned by James McCormick; and after continuing southward eighty or one hundred rods toward the turnpike, makes another short curve and flows northward enclosing the farms of J. C. Sample and Samuel Senseman. Although the township is only five miles in length the creek measures eleven miles.

On the south side of the creek, near Mr. Sample's residence, is the memorable Salmon Plums's Jumping off place, formerly a favorite place for bathing and amusement, where swings and refreshments were kept for pleasure seekers. Prominent among the early incidents of this place was the death of Mr. John Orr, which occurred on a summer evening, forty-five years ago. He, in company with a few young friends, went in to bathe, but becoming cramped, the efforts of his friends to rescue him from drowning were futile.

The land on the north side of the creek is nearly all slate except along the mountain foot, which is gravel; whilst the part south of the stream is nearly all heavy limestone land. The latter is more than double the former in value.

The early settlers located on the slate land on account of the spring which supplied nearly every farm with good water without any labor or expense in digging—leaving the richer lands called "Barrens" unoccupied. Amongst the early settlers were the Adamses, Clendenins, Houstons, Trimbles, Fishers, Waughs, Mathers, Barnhills, Hendersons and McHoes.

On the south side were the Trindles, Boors, Longsdorfs, Kasts, Kellers, Kings, Slonechers, Junkins, Sailors and Jonathan Hogue, whose name was given to the first town in the neighborhood.

Hoguestown is situated on or near a small stream called Hogue's run, which rises at the Stony Ridge, in the southwest part of the township, and empties into the Conodoguinet at a favorite resort called "Sporting Green," half a mile above the "Salmon Plum." Hoguestown, thirty years ago, was the only post town in the township; but there are now several, of which the most important is New Kingston, situated on the turnpike, two and a half miles west of Hoguestown, and near the Cumberland Valley Railroad, where we have two mails per day.

Silver Spring has a registered list of 520 voters, and a population of about 2600 industrious and intelligent citizens.

The free school system has been in operation since 1837. There are 10 school districts, and 13 schools. In Hoguestown district there are two schools in one of the best houses in the country. In Kingston district there are three schools, viz.: Primary, Intermediate and High. The houses are all built of brick, but one, and kept in good condition. The schools have generally been under the supervision of the friends of education, who have conducted them with an eye both to progress and economy—as the mill rate never exceeded 4, and is now reduced to 2 mills, with most of the salaries from \$35 to \$38.

The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and consequently settled in groups as much as possible for self protection. One of these was at a place called Roaringtown, on the bank of the Conodoguinet, where there is a very fine spring, with which our ancestors were familiar as the place where poison was placed in butter by a jealous damsel near the close of the last century.* It is on the farm now owned by Samuel Adams, two miles west of Hoguestown. Mr. John Armstrong, one of the old citizens, born about 1760, whose wife was a daughter of Johnathan Hogue, frequently told us that he could see from his house near the Stoney Ridge, groups of Indians prowling about through the "Barrens," several miles distant; also wild animals, which were another source of annoyance to the anxious mothers whose children would stray from home. An uncle of Judge Clendenin, late of Hoguestown, went in company with two others from his father's residence, in the northeast part of the township, where Emanuel Neidich now resides, to watch a deer lick some two miles up along the mountain foot, on the farm where Michael Garman now lives, and whilst waiting, in the dusk of evening, for the deer to come down from the mountain to drink, and lick the salt placed there to attract them, they were fired upon by Indians in ambush who severely wounded Clendenin. They fled for home, but his strength failing from loss of blood, his companions secreted him in the bushes and made their escape. He was found in the morning cold and lifeless. As the written page alone will teach succeeding generations of our ancestors' trials and sufferings, may we more fully appreciate the blessings we enjoy!

*See pp. 117-18.

NEW KINGSTON.

BY DR. LEVI FULK.

New Kingston is a Post village in Silver Spring township, on the road from Harrisburg to Carlisle, six and a half miles from the latter place and twelve from the former. It is situated in the heart of a well improved fertile country and consists of eighty-four dwellings, two stores, two confectionery shops, two carriage shops, one blacksmith shop, three churches, one school building, one hotel, and the usual number of handicraft found in country villages.

The present population is three hundred and seventy.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad passes within a half of a mile of the place, and the Company have there erected a large grain warehouse.

The town was begun in 1816. The irregularity of the houses is noticeable, but it is due, not to the changing of the road as alleged by some, but to the fact that the original lots did not run quite to the pike, and hence the owners were obliged to purchase additional pieces between their lots and the pike. Many of the new houses were therefore built on the pike, while the old ones stood back on the original lots.

OLD RESIDENTS.

Joseph Junkin, Sr., came from Down and Antrim counties, Ireland (his estate was on both sides of the county line), about 1736 to 1740. On his arrival in this country he tarried for a while with some relatives who had settled at Oxford, Chester county, where he met and married a Scotch girl named Elizabeth Wallace, and soon after plunged into the wilderness of Cumberland (then Lancaster) county.

They crossed the Susquehanna at John Harris's Ferry, and took up 500 acres of land, including the site of New Kingston. He built the stone house which still stands on what was afterwards called the Walker place, due east from Kingston. There were born to him the following children: 1st, John, who died unmarried but in adult life; 2nd, Mary, who married John Culbertson; 3rd, Joseph; 4th, Agnes; 5th, Benjamin. Joseph, the second son, was born in 1750. He built the house now owned and occupied by H. W. Kanaga, in 1775-77, and lived there until 1806, when he moved to Mercer county.

He was a Captain in the Revolutionary war, led his company in the battle of Brandywine, and was wounded in a skirmish with the British four days after that action. His children were Elizabeth, John, Eleanor, Joseph, George, Agnes and Mary (twins), William, Benjamin, Matthew, Oliver, David X. (a minister) born in Mercer county.

Jacob Sloanaker moved here from Chester county in 1814. His children were George, Elizabeth, Mary, Hetty, Jacob, Isaac, Catharine, Margaret and Nancy. Elizabeth and Isaac still live in New Kingston.

Joseph Kanaga, Sr., moved also from Chester county. His son, Joseph Kanaga, Jr., still lives with his son Henry on the place his father originally settled upon, at the ripe age of ninety-five years, seemingly in good health.

The land upon which New Kingston is now situated was patented to Joseph Junkin, Sr., about the year 1740, and after his death was divided into three tracts.

One was owned by John Carothers, who, in 1814, sold it to John King. In the spring of 1818 King laid out the village, and it was named from him Kingstown. It was known by that name until 1851, when, on the establishment of a Post Office, the name was changed to New Kingston.

The original town was composed of twelve buildings—three of stone and nine of log. The three stone houses were built long before the town was laid out. The first house built after the town was laid out was log, and was built by John Wynekoop (shoemaker) in the spring of 1818. During the same year log houses were built by Henry Miller, who, being a wagon maker, built also a shop and carried on wagon making. Another was built by George Williams (a shoemaker, married to Elizabeth Sloanaker), whose widow, eighty-seven years of age, still occupies the same house; another by Thomas Atchley (carpenter); another by Henry Monnesmith (who built also a shop and carried on blacksmithing); another by John Shoemaker (plasterer), and still another by Mrs. Elizabeth House.

Another tract was owned by Joseph Junkin, Jr., (son of the original patentee) who built one of the stone houses above referred to in 1775-77. The building had been delayed on account of his absence as a Captain in the Revolutionary war. He sold in 1805 the tract to Joseph Kanaga, Sr., after whose death it came into the possession of his son, Joseph Kanaga, Jr.; who, after the town was laid out, built the first frame house for a store. The first brick house in Kanaga's addition, was built by H. W. Irvin.

The other tract was owned by Benjamin Junkin, Jr., also a son of Joseph Junkin, Sr. It is said he built the other two houses—one a hotel, the other a dwelling, which he occupied until his death. He was buried at his own request on his farm; but a few years ago his remains were removed one-half mile west of town. Part of the tract was conveyed by John Clippenger, High Sheriff of Cumberland county, to John King, in 1827, who conveyed it to Peter Kissinger in 1830, and he in 1841 laid out a part of it in lots, composing the greater part of Kingston. The first lot of Kissinger's addition was sold to Caspar Sherk, in 1814, who erected thereon a double house, one part for a store room and the other for a dwelling.

A Lutheran church was organized in the neighborhood with twenty-five members in 1779, by Rev. D. F. Shaeffer, which removed to New Kingston, 1843. It now numbers one hundred and fifty nine.

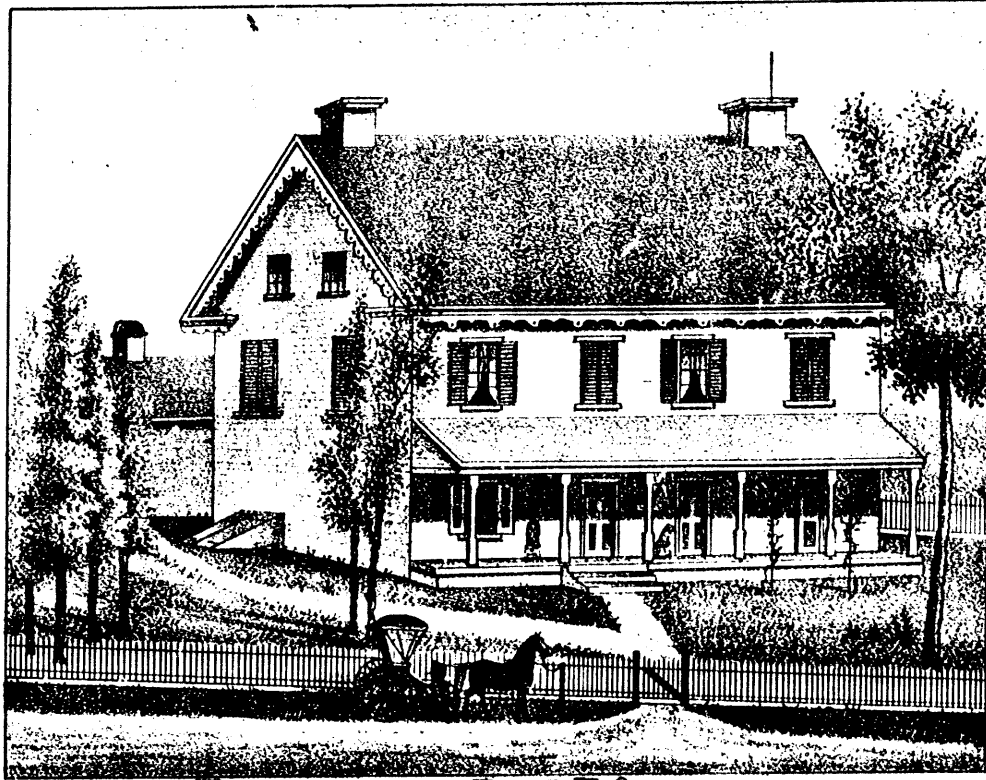
The Evangelical Association dates the commencement of its work at New Kingston to the year 1842, under the ministerial labors of Rev. Jacob Boas. The organization was effected February 3, 1843 with a membership of thirty-eight.

It was in this year that the Zion's Church of the Evangelical Association was built on the site of the graveyard one-half mile west of the town. In 1865, the church was removed from its former site, to the town where it now stands. At this time the membership numbers forty-two.

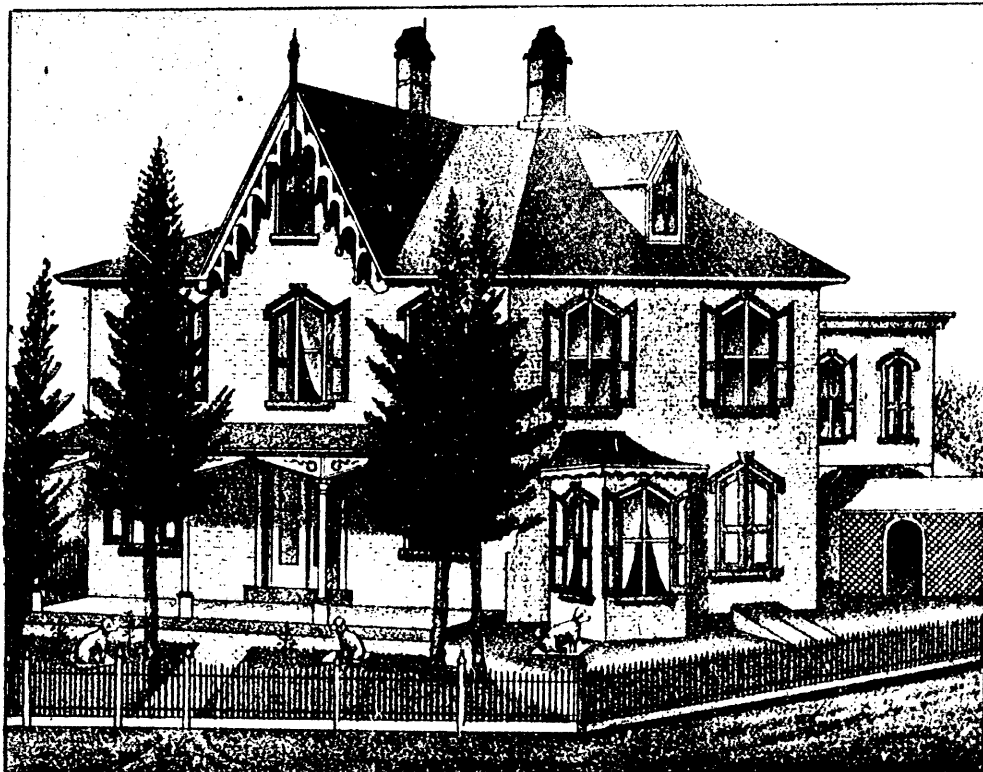
There is another church which is owned by the Adventists and by the Church of God.

The first school house was built on the Kanaga tract, and afterwards was moved to the back part of the Lutheran Church lot and from there to the site where it now stands.

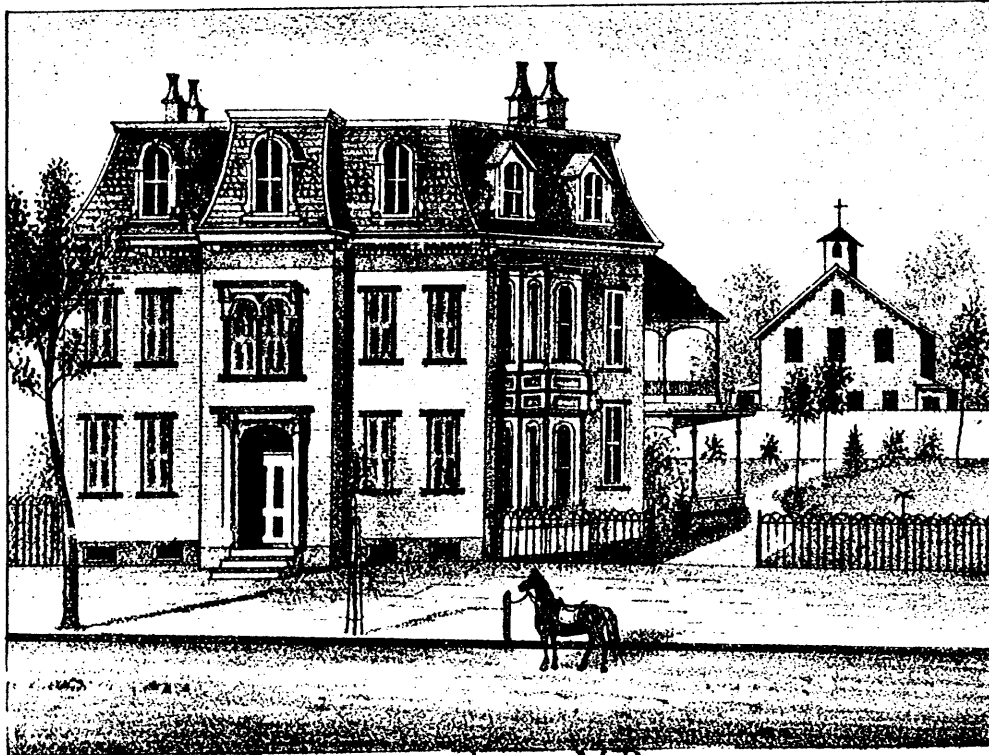
Silver Spring Lodge No. 598, I. O. F., was organized April 20th, 1807, with twenty chartered members, and in 1868 they built and dedicated their new hall. Three other orders meet in the same hall, viz: Knights of Pythias, Grange and Patriotic sons. The latter order was instituted April 10th, 1873.



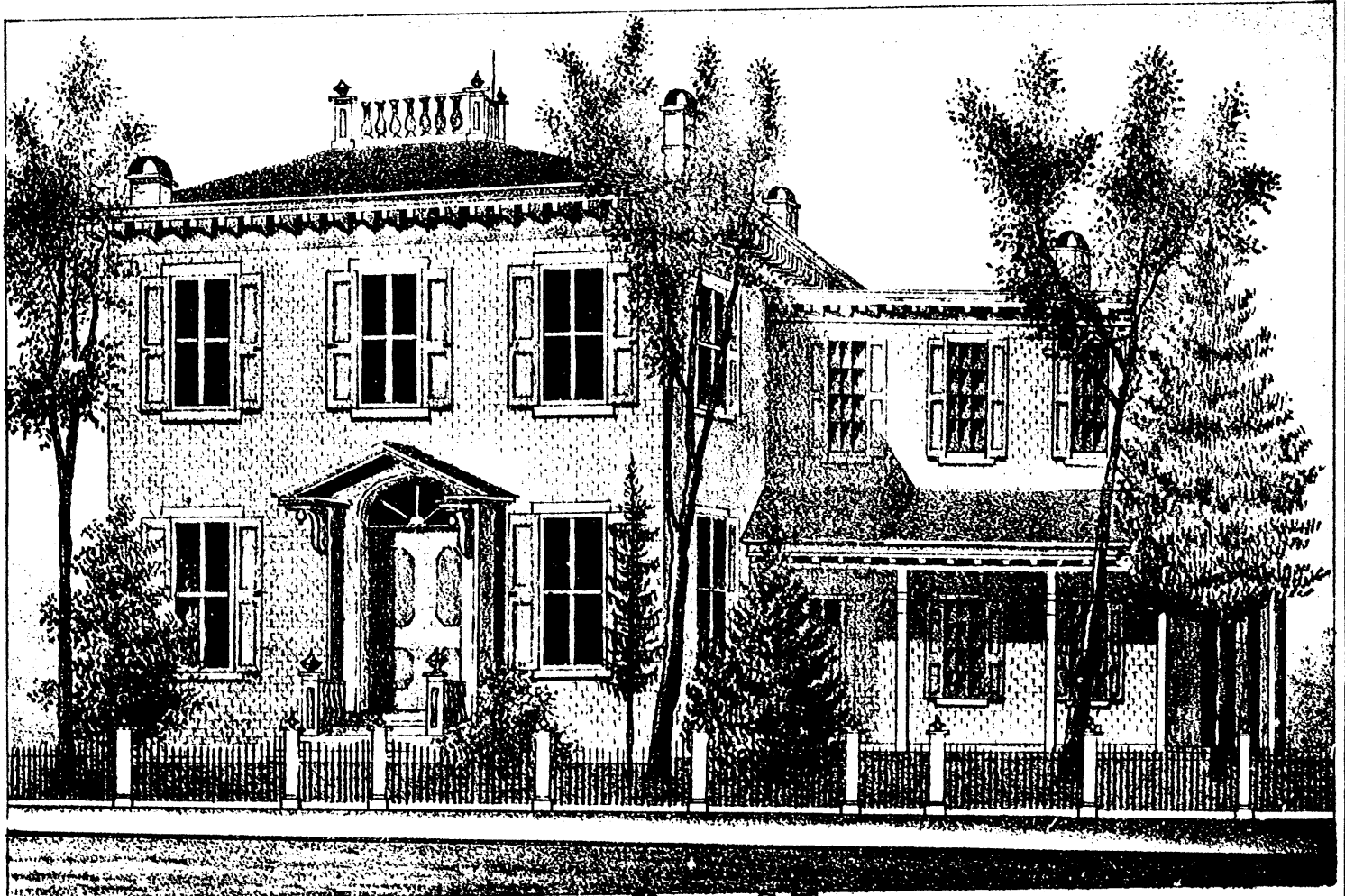
RESIDENCE OF DR J. T. CRISWELL.
CAMP HILL, WEST PENNSBOROUGH TWP, CUMB CO, PENN.



RESIDENCE OF J. ADDISON MOORE.
CAMP HILL, CUMB CO, PENN.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES M. RALSTON.
MECHANICSBURG, PENN.



RESIDENCE OF DAVID G. EYSTER.
CAMP HILL, CUMBERLAND CO., PA.

A Post Office was established Feb. 19, 1851, and the Post Masters have been Messrs. Gorgas, Strohm, Swiler, Shelly, Wambaugh, Beistline, F. E. Glover, Robert Heaggy, and at present J. A. Heaggy.

Among the soldiers who have been in service from this town may be mentioned, one (Jacob Shroy, still living) who served in the war of 1812; and in the late civil war, two belonging to the three months men; seventeen belonging to the three years men; eight belonging to the one year men; one belonging to the six months men, seven belonging to the drafted men, and four who enlisted for nine months as substitutes.

EAST PENNSBOROUGH.

BY DAVID F. EYSTER.

Nestled between the blue hills of the Kittatinny Mountains on the north, the peacefully flowing Susquehanna river on the east, the elevated table lands of York county on the south, and an imaginary line on the west, was the original location of East Pennsborough township.

As early as 1700 this portion of Pennsylvania was known by different names, such as North Valley, the Proprietary Manor on the Conodoguinet, Paxtang or Paxton Manor and Louthier Manor. The earliest mention made of this Manor was in 1689, at the time when the Shawanese Indians asked permission from the Susquehanna Indians to settle here. From that date to 1736 the title of the land was in the Susquehanna Indians, who are supposed to have been the aborigines. The Shawanese entered conspicuously into the history of this part of the county.

At their request the Susquehanna Indians interceded with the proprietary government for them, that they might locate on the land west of the Susquehanna river. This request was granted them and they became tenants by sufferance of Wm. Penn and the Susquehanna Indians. They occupied the west branch of the Susquehanna river, and the Cumberland Valley, without any fixed habitation, under the protection of the proprietary government, and subject to the control of the Susquehanna Indians, who were responsible for their conduct and called them brothers in common with the Six Nations.

The Shawanese were a distinguished people, as is apparent from the fact that they held the papers contained in the celebrated treaty of 1662.

From the regard paid to them then, and the protection they received, they soon grew restless, and about the year 1728 they stealthily broke the bond of fidelity, removed to the Ohio, and subsequently joined the French against their benefactors. White men, by permission from the Indians whom they conciliated, and with encouragement from the proprietary agents, began to settle in Paxton Manor about the year 1730. The first settlers were of Irish and Scotch-Irish descent, of the better sort we are informed, and after the year 1736—the time when the land was purchased from the natives for the last time—the influx of immigrants was very rapid. For a number of years this land was held as an Indian reservation, and it was proposed that none but Peter Chartier, an Indian agent, should live here; and the records of the proprietary purchases, show that the land was bought over a number of times. There were a number of Indian towns along the west bank of the Susquehanna. One of these was just south of Harris' Ferry, on land recently owned by James McCormick, Esq., deceased; a larger one was at West Fairview, and many Indian paths checkered the eastern part of the valley. In 1735 the North Valley was divided into two townships, the one on the east being called Pennsborough and the one on the west Hopewell. Pennsborough township contained nearly the entire present county. In 1740 there was another division made, and Pennsborough was divided into East and West Pennsborough townships. East Pennsborough was the larger, as the taxes in East Pennsborough in 1740 were £14 18s 7d, as against those of West Pennsborough which were £11 4s 7d. A complete history of East Pennsborough township would, therefore, comprehend a history of Cumberland county. In 1750 Cumberland county was erected, and among the taxables of East Pennsborough are found Tobias Hendricks, widow Jane Woods, Samuel Chambers, William Noble, John McClellan, James Armstrong, Robert Carrithers, Thomas McCormick, James Silvers, Wm. Crockett, Peter Shaver and others. The last named was an Indian trader, to whom Governor Thomas gave many letters to deliver to the natives.

Very few of the progeny of the original settlers remain, and in fact, the Irish and Scotch-Irish elements no longer predominate, but are superseded by the Germans, whose industry and thrift are proverbial. We find among the German families, as early as 1761, the names of Renninger, Kunckle, Bucher, Kast, Herman, Kimmel, Brandt, Kreitzer, Shoff, Coover, Ruff, Schneble and Kisecker, all of which are familiar to us at the present day.

Upon a minute investigation of nationalities we find that four-fifths of our inhabitants have descended from the Germans. In 1775 this township was surveyed by Col. John Armstrong, and divided, according to his plan, into large tracts, numbering from one to twenty-eight. East Pennsborough contains a portion of these tracts, but a number have been thrown into new townships.

According to the original plan No. 1 contained 530 acres; the name of the first purchaser was Captain John Stewart. More lately it came into the possession of Jacob Rupley, John Rupley, and Jacob Moltz. At present it is divided and belongs to R. J. Halleman, the Bunker Hill farm, Jacob Eshleman's heirs, Henry Musser, Jacob Lantz and Daniel May.

No. 2. 267½ acres of this tract were bought by John Boggs, afterwards by Christian Erb, and still later by David Eichelberger and James McCormick, deceased. 300 acres were purchased by Casper Weaver; but they are now owned by James Eichelberger's heirs, Jacob Eichelberger and John Musser. 256 acres were originally purchased by Col. John Armstrong; but they now belong to Hummel's

estate and to E. Wormley. They formed the present site of Wormleysburg. 227 acres were at first purchased by James Wilson; but they now belong to Hummel's estate and James Megary. 227 acres were originally bought by Robert Whitehill; they now belong to Jackson Free and Jacob Heyde.

No. 17. 213 acres were purchased by Robert Whitehill; they now belong to Geo. Scherbahn and Wm. Sadler.

No. 18. 311 acres, Philip Kimmel; now Margaret Oyster, Zaccheus Bowman, John Bowman, J. A. Moore, David Eyster, John Wolf, and the present site of the north side of Camp Hill.

No. 19. 267 acres, Andrew Kreitzer; now Jacob Sadler and Geo. Oyster.

No. 20. 281 acres, David Moore; now David Eyster, Samuel Erb and Simon Oyster's heirs.

No. 21 and 22. 536 acres, Edward Physick; now Daniel Eppley, Martin Brinton, Margaret Oyster and Simon Oyster, Jr.

No. 23. 282 acres, Edward Physick; now Jacob G. Ruff, Samuel Albright's heirs.

The patent deeds for the above lands are well preserved, and many of them have yet affixed to them the Proprietary seal made of clay. The portion of the township lying between the Conodoguinet creek and the Blue or Endless chain of mountains, was taken up and occupied by white men earlier than Louthor Manor. John Harris bought from the Penns at an early date seven or eight hundred acres of land bounded on the south by the Conodoguinet creek and on the east by the Susquehanna river, including the present site of West Fairview and a number of the farms around that town. On the 25th of August, 1746, John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esqrs., conveyed to Michael Crouse four hundred and thirty-five (435) acres of land, the present owners of which are the heirs of John K. Heck, deceased, George Buser and John Fake.

Going north from the Crouse tract we come to the Rife farms; two of which are owned by Joseph Rife and one by Jacob Rife. At the western boundry of their land is "Holtz's Run," a small stream which rises at the base of the Blue mountain and falls into the Conodoguinet creek a short distance below the place where Holtz's mill once stood. Following this limpid stream we come next to George Swartz's farm, pleasantly located on the State Road; thence to John Shalley's place, Jesse Laverty's tract and Martin Renninger's farm. Here there is a road running parallel with the State Road, crossing the fence and continuing towards the mountain. The next place we come to is Frederick Kellheffer's farm, and the next is Geo. Suger's, a place famous for blackberries. Pursuing our course west along the base of the mountain we come to Sheriff Stouffer's mansion, thence south we come to Samuel Holtz's farm, to Geo. and Jacob Bower's place and to John Blust's and Daniel Bretz's farms. Going east from Suger's, along the mountain, we reach Solomon Seifert's farm, Mr. Seider's farm, John Eslinger's tract and lands of John Erford, deceased; thirty acres owned by John Martin and Noah Seitz's thirty acres.

We are now five miles above Harrisburg; where the chain of mountains is interrupted by the Susquehanna river, and the scenery is picturesque and grand. A number of small islands dot the river towards the south and assist to form a natural picture of rare beauty. Following the course of the river we come to lands of Samuel Burtner, Mr. Rieckert, Geo. Longsdorf, Christian Hoover, John Baughman, Jacob Kuntz, Wm. Seiler and over two hundred acres of Geo. Mann, divided into two farms. North-west of Geo. Mann's are several

small tracts, the property of Zimmerman, Brady and Hoopay; and still farther on are the large farms of Ferdinand Roth, Jacob Renninger, David Newcommer and Mr. Miller.

One township after the other has been laid off from East Pennsylvania until its present dimensions are but five miles in length and three in breadth. It has retained its maiden name, but it has lost many of its public improvements, a large part of its natural wealth and many of its historical events.

Its gigantic forests have been removed, and fertile fields now occupy their place. The hunting grounds of the natives—

"Where wolves in hours of midnight darkness howled,"

"Where bears frequented and where panthers prowled,"

are now turned by the plough of civilization.

The Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike, organized in 1816, passes through the township from east to west; also the Cumberland Valley Railroad incorporated April 3rd, 1831. The village of Bridgeport has twelve dwelling houses, a warehouse, and two hotels. It derives its name from the two bridges that span the Susquehanna river at this place. The driving bridge was authorized by an act of the Legislature, April 2nd, 1811, and was made passable in 1817.

John Harris's ferry house, built of stone still stands at Bridgeport, the oldest house in the township, a monument for Indian recollections and proprietary times. Fort Washington is on a high elevation, overlooking Bridgeport, the Susquehanna, and the Capital city. It was staked off in the early part of 1863 by a corps of Military Engineers, and in June of the same year, thousands of troops were stationed there to protect the Capitol. The first of the officers who have been in command there was Gen. W. F. Smith, subsequently Gen. Couch, and finally Gen. Hall with the New York emergency men, (men like Capt. Jinks, "not cut out for the army.")

The Northern Central Railroad passes through the township from north to south, and commands beautiful scenery along the Susquehanna river.

WEST FAIRVIEW

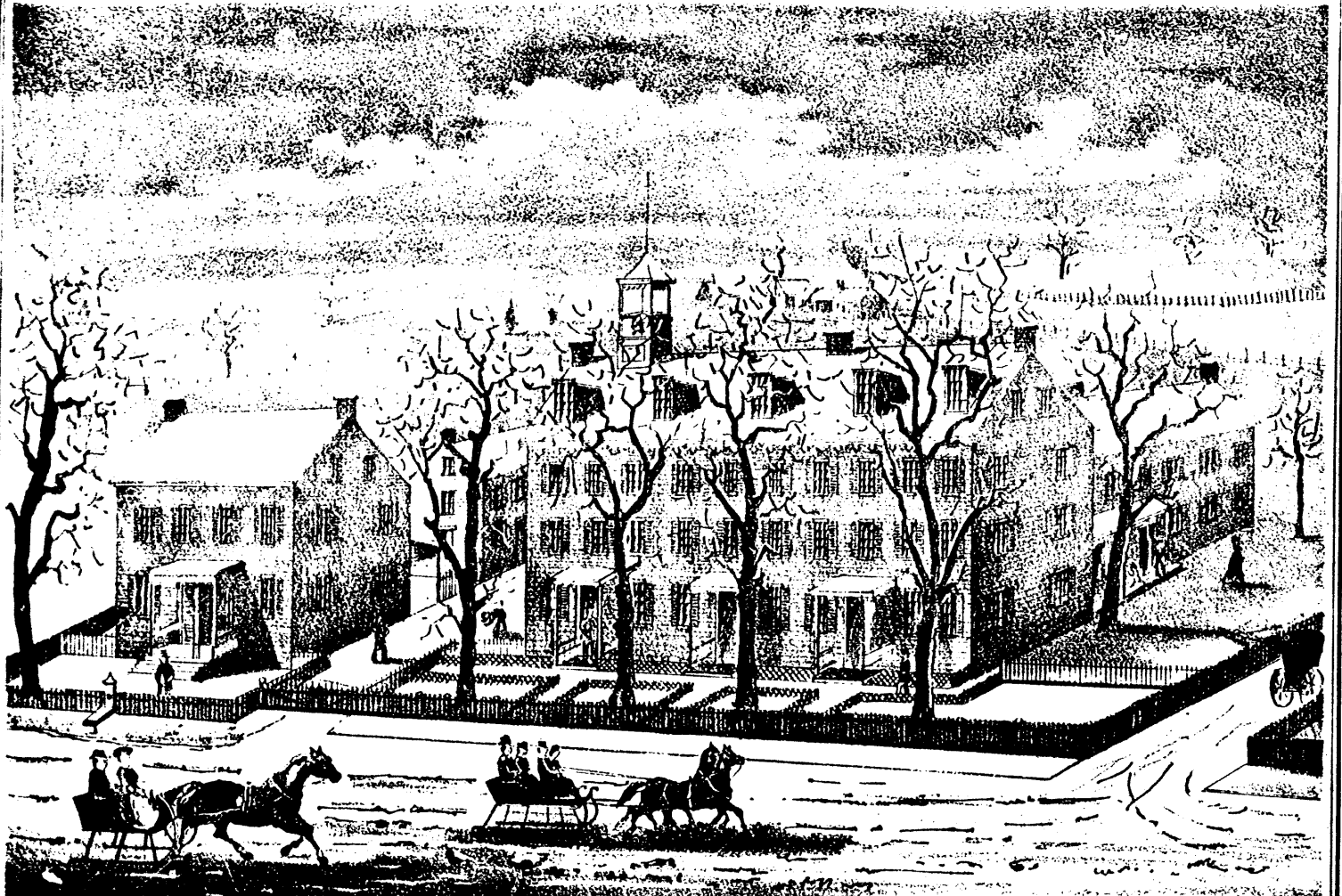
Was laid out by Abraham Neidig in 1816 and now is a town of more than three hundred houses, situated at the confluence of the Conodoguinet creek with the Susquehanna river. Its public improvements are four schools, three churches, one hotel, and the Harrisburg Nail Works. These last are the life of the town and were started by Mr. Pratt, but at present are owned by the heirs of James McCormick, dec'd. Frederick Killheffer is foreman, and Lemuel Spong and Joseph Wilber are clerks. Three hundred and fifty hands are employed at this time.

WORMLEYSBURG

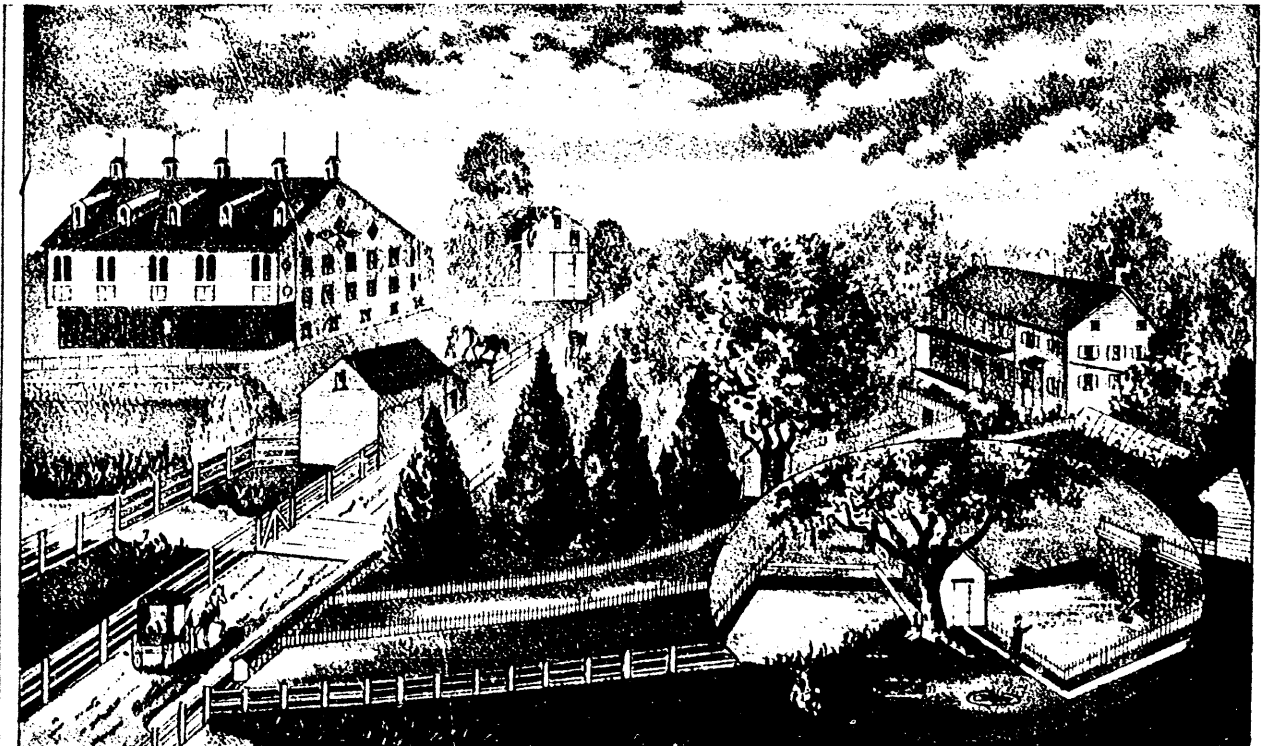
Was laid out in the fall of 1815, by John Wormley, after whom it is called; it is situated on the Susquehanna, and contains about forty dwellings, two schools, and two churches. Mr. Wormley was for many years the proprietor of the ferry known by his name; and the old ferry house is still standing.

WHITEHILL

Is a station on the Cumberland Valley Railroad one mile west of Bridgeport, and consists of ten dwelling houses and a warehouse. The village derives its name from the Hon. Robert Whitehill, the original owner of a large quantity of land in this vicinity. He settled



WHITEHALL, SOLDIERS ORPHAN SCHOOL. EAST-PENNSBOROUGH TWP., CUMBERLAND CO, PA.
J. ADDISON MOORE. PRINCIPAL & PROPRIETOR.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY M. COCKLIN.
UPPER ALLEN TOWNSHIP, CUMBERLAND CO, PA.

here in 1771, and erected on the Manor the first stone dwelling, now owned and occupied by Mr. Jacob Heyde. Robert Whitehill, represented Cumberland county for a long period, both in the State and National government. (See p. 123.)

CAMP HILL

is beautifully situated two miles from the Susquehanna, and it is celebrated in the early history of the county, as the place where Tobias Hendricks, had an Indian agency as early as 1750. From 1851 to 1867 this place was called White Hall, on account of White Hall Academy, organized by Mr. David Denlinger, but since 1867 when a Post Office was erected here it has been known as Camp Hill. This town contains fifty houses, and including the Orphan School, it has a population of five hundred. It contains one church, a double school building, a coach shop and a number of other mechanical buildings. The first church built in this end of the county is one mile north of Camp Hill and is called the "Hickory Wood Church." It was built probably as early as 1765, by the Lutherans, of logs, and in two departments, the lower story being used for school purposes and the residence of the teacher, while the second story was kept exclusively for divine services. The old church has been removed, and another built known at present as the Poplar Church. There is also a grave yard connected with the church, and from the almost obliterated tomb stones we have decyphered the following inscriptions— "John Jacob Rupley, born 1724 and died 1793, aged 68 years, 7 months and 3 days;" "John Wormley, born Oct. 13th, 1727, died July 11th, 1789;" "John Jacob Wormley, born 24th of March, 1781, and died 1790." Among the prominent citizens of East Pennsborough we find Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, and his brother John Bigler, Governor of California about 1852. Both of them spent their boyhood here, and their father for a number of years kept what was known as the "Yellow Tavern" which has since been converted into a private dwelling. There are other names of which honorable mention might be made, but we are obliged to omit them.

SOUTH MIDDLETON, MONROE, MIDDLESEX, AND COOKE TOWNSHIPS AND MT. HOLLY SPRINGS.

BY S. M. LEIDICH, ESQ.

What the author has written in the following pages cannot properly be called a history of South Middleton, Monroe, Middlesex and Cooke townships. In the space allowed for these townships, I have only been able to consider briefly their most important towns, events, and citizens, and have been obliged to omit much that would have proven of interest and that would be necessary to form a complete history.

SOUTH MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP.

North Middleton, South Middleton and Middlesex Townships formerly composed one township called Middleton. Middleton township was originally part of Pennsborough and was organized while Cumberland county was still a part of Lancaster. During the year 1810 Middleton township was divided into North Middleton and South Middleton by a line running from east to west. This line as confirmed by the Court was as follows: "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 townships of East Pennsborough and Allen, thence along said road westwardly until it intersects the line of the borough of Carlisle on the east side of said borough. And from the point where the public road from Carlisle to Shippensburg commonly called the Mount Rock road intersects the said borough on the west side thereof, westwardly along the said last mentioned road until its intersection with the line dividing the said township of Middleton from the townships of West Pennsborough and Dickinson."

This continued to be the dividing line between North Middleton and South Middleton townships until the year 1860, when two petitions were presented at the same term of court in reference to that part of the line west of Carlisle. The one prayed that viewers should be appointed to ascertain the old line of division; the other that the dividing line should be changed and the Cumberland Valley Railroad be established as a new one. The same viewers were appointed by the court on both petitions and reported in favor of adopting the new line proposed. This report was confirmed by the court and no changes have since been made.

The division line between South Middleton and Dickinson townships as re-established during the year 1854 is as follows: "Beginning at a stone in the old Mt. Rock road, on land of Henry Bitner, long recognized as the corner of West Pennsboro', North Middleton, South Middleton and Dickinson townships, thence south 101 degrees east 574 perches to a stone in the Walnut Bottom road on land of Thomas Lee, thence south 22½ degrees east 712 perches to a stone in the York road, at an old limekiln near the tenant house of Hon. Samuel Woodburn, thence south 13½ degrees, east 590 perches to a Rock Oak at the base of the South Mountain in land of William Moore, thence south 15½ degrees east 1578 perches to Balston's Spring (now Glass) on the line dividing the counties of Cumberland and Adams. South Middleton township is bounded on the south by York and Adams counties.

BOILING SPRINGS.

The name Boiling Springs was originally given to a tract of land containing 398 acres, which was granted to Rev. Richard Peters by letters patent, dated October 13th, 1762. This tract comprehended a part of the land which now belongs to the Carlisle Iron works and all of that on which the town of Boiling Springs now stands. It is very probable that this land was settled several years before the patent was granted, for on the 14th day of October, the day following the granting of the patent, Rev. Richard Peters executed three deeds for different parts of the tract to the following parties, viz: John Dickey, Rigby & Co., and David Reed, who were then in possession and had made valuable improvements.

On the 14th day of October, 1762, Rev. Richard Peters conveyed

250 acres of this tract of land to John Dickey. John Dickey by his will devised the same to his son George Dickey, whose executors on the 8th day of August, 1807, conveyed it to John and James Dickey, who in turn, by deed dated April 4th, 1808, conveyed it to John and Abraham Kaufman.

The town of Boiling Springs was laid out by Daniel Kaufman, son of Abraham Kaufman, during the year 1845. The first lot was sold to A. M. & D. J. Leidich during that year. Several houses were built here before this time. The stone hotel on the north-east corner of Front and Main streets; the stone farm house opposite; the old rough east house on Main street above High street; the brick house opposite and an old log house which stood on the hill near where third street intersects Front street.

The spring at Boiling Springs is one of the greatest natural curiosities of Cumberland county. The water in many places is thrown perpendicularly upwards from its rocky bottom, to the height of eighteen inches. The largest of these "boils," as they have been named, has a capacity of about twenty hogsheads per minute.

C. W. Ahl, who owns part of this spring, has greatly improved its natural beauty. During the year 1872, he enclosed it with a stone wall and planted shade trees in the adjacent grounds. While the laborers engaged in building this wall were blasting rocks on the west side near the source of the spring, a hole was blown into a cylindrical rock, from which the water instantly gushed forth and formed a new boil which is more beautiful than any that had existed before that time. As these cylindrical rocks are found in many places in the spring it is very probable that numerous other boils may be formed in the same manner.

Boiling Springs has improved very rapidly during the past ten years and now promises to be one of the most important towns on the south side of the valley. The town now contains about 75 dwelling houses; 4 churches; 2 school houses; 3 dry goods and grocery stores; 1 drug store; 1 shoe store and 1 bakery, and has a population of about 400. The Reading Iron & Coal Company's ore banks, and the Carlisle Iron Works in the vicinity, afford employment to a number of laborers and contribute greatly to the business of the town. Some of the early settlers of Boiling Springs and vicinity were Stewart McGowan, James McGowan, Michael Ege Sr., John Hyer, Abraham Kauffman, Frederick Brechbill, Philip Brechbill, Henry Irwin and Wilson Flemming.

THE CARLISLE IRON WORKS.

The Carlisle Iron Works situated on the Yellow Breeches creek at Boiling Springs, Pennsylvania, were built about the year 1762, by John Rigbey and Company. During the year 1762, Rev. Richard Peters obtained a patent for a tract of land containing about 398 acres called Boiling Springs. On the day following the granting of this patent, he executed a deed for 29 acres of this tract to John Kigbey & Co., who were already in possession, and had commenced the erection of a furnace. About the same time Rigbey & Co., purchased three ore banks situated in the South Mountain. The ore banks now worked by the Reading Iron and Coal Co., the one recently worked by P. A. Ahl & Bro., situated on Peter's run and one located on Dry Run which seems to have been worked only for a short time, about that period, and never since. Shortly afterwards, Rigbey & Co., took out a patent for 1614 acres of land, which was so located that the outside boundary of the tract included all the land between these

three ore banks. These tracts formed what was then called "The Carlisle Iron Works."

It is now impossible to ascertain the exact character of this furnace. It was, however, in all probability not unlike the other furnaces of Pennsylvania of the same period. James M. Swank has recently published a book called "Iron Making and Coal Mining in Pennsylvania," to which I am indebted for many of the following facts in reference to the structure of the first furnaces and the early processes of iron making in America.

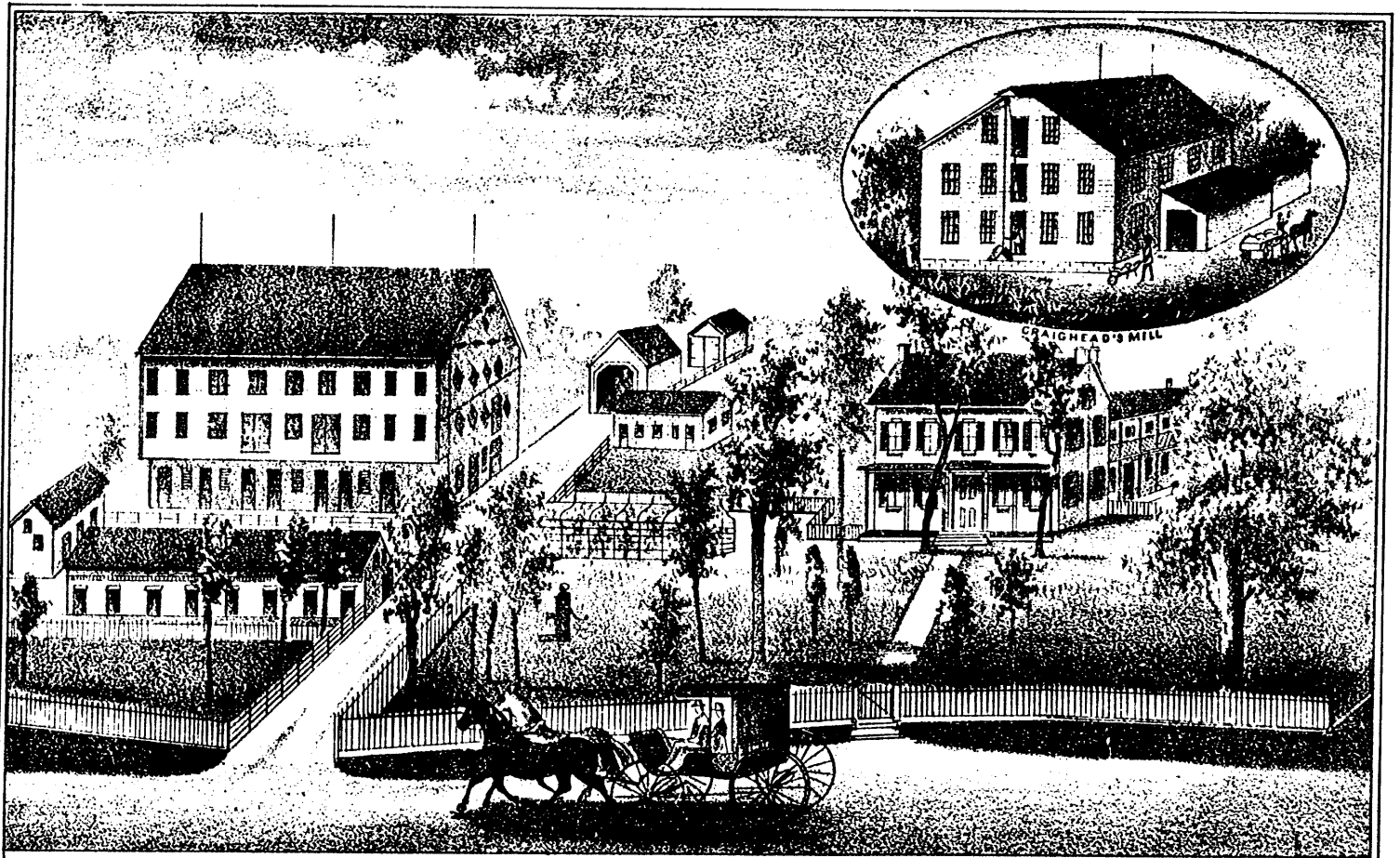
In size these furnaces seldom exceeded twenty-five feet in height and seven feet in width at the bosh and yielded from ten to twenty-five tons of pig iron or castings per week. As they were all blown by water power, which frequently failed during the summer season, a furnace rarely ever produced more than 500 tons a year. Charcoal was the only fuel used. The blast was cold. At first leather bellows were used, but soon wooden bellows and tubs such as are still in use in some of the oldest furnaces, were employed. In addition to the manufacturing of pig iron, most of the early furnaces were also engaged in the casting of stoves, pipes, pots and various kinds of hollow ware.

Iron-making at this period seems to have been the chief industry of the State and led to a rapid settlement of her forests. This industry and agriculture advanced hand in hand, each assisting and rendering the other more successful. The forests were converted into charcoal for furnaces and forges, which afforded employment for a number of laborers, while the farmers found not only cleared land for farming, but also home markets for their produce.

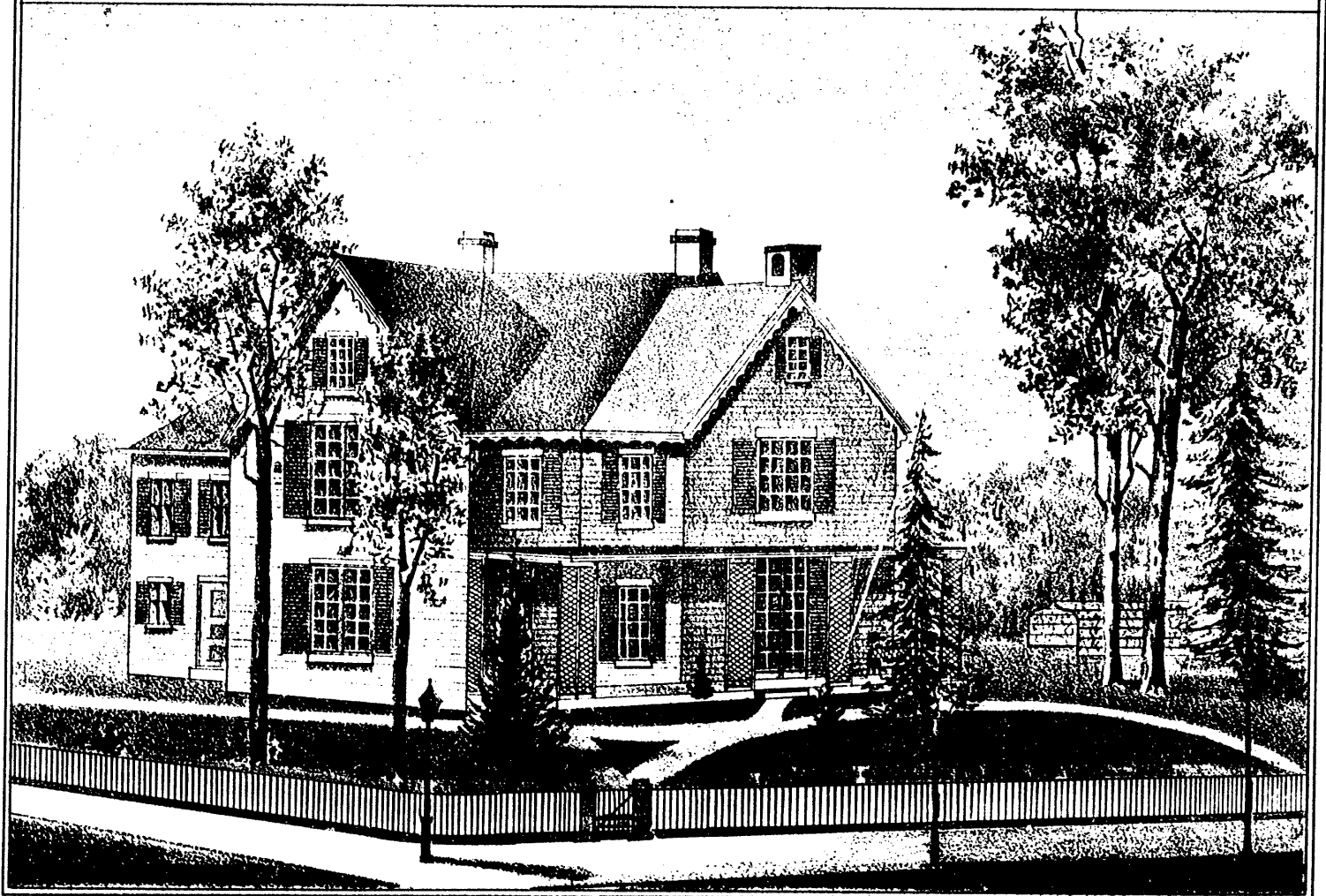
On the 27th day of October, 1764, Rigbey & Co. conveyed the Carlisle Iron Works to a company composed of Samuel Morris, Joseph Morris, John Morris, Francis Sanderson, John Armstrong and Robert Thornberg, all of whom were residents of the city of Philadelphia, except Francis Sanderson, who lived at Carlisle. This company continued the works until April 1768, when twelve-sixteenths of the property was sold to Michael Ege, who shortly afterwards became the sole owner.

Michael Ege, was one of the most prominent iron-masters of Pennsylvania. Shortly before the time of his death, which occurred on the 31st day of August, 1815, he owned the Carlisle Iron Works, Pine Grove Furnace, Holly Furnace and Cumberland Furnace. Each of these properties consisted of the iron works and two or three thousand acres of timber and farm land. Michael Ege was born in Holland and emigrated, with his brother, George Ege, to Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in iron making until a few years before he purchased the Carlisle Iron Works. His brother, George, remained in Berks county, and during the year 1793 built Reading Furnace, located in Heidleburg township, of that county. Michael Ege, during his ownership of the Carlisle Iron Works, built a new metal furnace, a steel furnace and a rolling and slitting mill. It is now uncertain when these improvements were made. There is a tradition that Michael Ege, immediately after purchasing the property, set about the building of a slitting and rolling mill, and a furnace for the manufacturing of steel. This, however, we regard as exceedingly improbable. During the year 1740 the British Parliament passed an act which it was intended should compel America to produce raw iron alone, and import this to the Mother country, in exchange for manufactured iron and English merchandise. This act provided as follows:

"That from and after the 24th day of June, 1750, no mill or other



RESIDENCE of F.W.CRAIGHEAD "CRAIGHEAD STATION"
S. MIDDLETON TWP. CUMBERLAND CO. PA.



RESID. of CONWAY P.WING D.D. CARLISLE, PA.

engine for slitting or rolling iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making steel, shall be erected, or, after such erection, be continued in any of His Majesty's colonies in America."

The act further imposed a penalty of two hundred pounds upon every person offending, for every mill, engine, forge or furnace which they should erect or continue, and declared them to be a common nuisance, which should be abated by the officers of the British government. This act was rigidly enforced, and, therefore, it is very improbable that these improvements made by Michael Ege, could have been commenced until the opening of the Revolution relieved the colonies from this oppressive Act.

The steel made at this furnace is what was called "blister steel." This steel was manufactured by placing bars of iron, at short distances apart, in heated "air ovens." The spaces between the bars of iron were filled in with horn, coal dust and ashes. The steel thus produced was covered with blisters, and hence called "blister steel."

Many of the cannon balls used by the Continental army during the Revolution were cast at this furnace. Some workmen, who were excavating during the year 1878, near the mansion house of the Carlisle Iron Works, dug up an iron pipe from an old cistern which bore the inscription, "S Carr, fecit, 1784." This pipe was undoubtedly cast at the iron works of Michael Ege. The mansion house was built by Michael Ege during the year 1795, and is one of the handsomest old houses in the county. During the year 1798 he built the New dam on the Yellow Breeches creek, at Island Grove, and the race which carries the water of that dam into Boiling Springs. This dam and race was built upon land which had been owned by George Dickey, and which was purchased from him by Michael Ege for this purpose.

Michael Ege left to survive him three sons and two daughters—Peter, George, Michael, Jr., Eliza, married to Mr. Wilson, and Mary, married to Dr. W. C. Chambers. On the 3d day of June, 1815, Michael Ege, Sr., for the purpose of making a distribution of his property among his children, prepared a deed for each of his sons. To Peter he gave the Cumberland Iron Works; to George he gave Holly Iron Works, and to Michael, Jr., he gave the Carlisle Iron Works. He at that time intended that Pine Grove Iron Works should be sold and the money received for it distributed between his two daughters. Michael, Jr., accepted his deed for the Carlisle Iron Works, and immediately entered into the possession and management of the estate. Peter and George refused to receive the deeds offered them, on the ground that the division of the property as made by their father was unequal. After the death of Michael Ege, Sr., proceedings in partition were commenced in the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, by Peter. By these proceedings Pine Grove was confirmed to Peter; Holly to George, and Cumberland to Mary and Eliza.

Michael Ege, Jr., inherited all the energy and ability of his father. He devoted himself attentively to his business, and continued the manufacturing of iron until the time of his death, which occurred about the year 1827. During this period he greatly increased the size and capacity of the iron works, and of the grist mill on the same property. He left to survive him five sons and one daughter—Michael, Jr., Andrew Galbraith, Charles, Peter, Edward and Henrietta. By his last will and testament he disposed of his estate as follows: "Until my son, Andrew Galbraith Ege, shall attain the age of twenty-one years, or if he shall die within age, then at the period when he would have attained the age of twenty-one years, I direct that the business which I now follow shall be continued and carried on under the management and superintendence of my executors, whom I hereby

authorize to employ managers and workmen, to make all contracts and do all acts that may be necessary to carry this trust into execution; and for this purpose I authorize them or the survivors of them, to enter on and hold possession of my estate, called the Carlisle Iron works, together with all the lands, mills, and buildings appurtenant thereto. * * * As soon as my son, Andrew Galbraith Ege, shall attain the age of twenty-one years, or in case of his death within age, then at the period when he would have been of full age, I authorize and empower my executors or the survivor or survivors of them to sell, convey and dispose of my whole estate, not before devised by me; provided the moneys arising from the sale thereof would yield an interest equal to or greater than the income derived from the estate in the hands of my executors. But in case the moneys so arising would not yield such interest, I direct my executors, or such of them as may survive, to carry on the business of the works as usual, till such time as the whole estate can be disposed of, on terms such as will produce a sum the interest whereof will be equal to the income of the estate in the hands of my executors; or until my youngest son, Edward, shall attain full age; at which last period I direct the whole to be sold for the best price that can be obtained."

He appointed his wife, Mary, together with Dr. Wm. C. Chambers, John B. Gibson and James Hamilton executors of his will, and gave them authority to invest part of the income of his estate in other lands which they might conceive it to the interest of the estate to purchase. Dr. Wm. C. Chambers and James Hamilton renounced their right to act as executors of this estate immediately upon the proving of the will. John B. Gibson continued to act with Mary Ege for a few years, and then filed his account and was discharged, thus leaving the whole management of the estate to Mary Ege. Although the property was several times exposed for public sale, yet it remained unsold until September, 1847, when it was conveyed to Peter F. Ege. The executors had purchased a number of tracts of land during their management of the estate, and at the time of sale it aggregated 8,500 acres.

Peter F. Ege continued to own the Carlisle Iron Works property until 1859, when it was conveyed by his assigns—Benjamin Kaufman and Christian Herr—to a company composed of William M. Beetem, Cary W. Ahl, William D. Himes and William Young. This company improved the works by remodeling the furnace and building the new forge which is now in operation. During the year 1863 this property was purchased by C. W. and D. V. Ahl, who are the present owners.

CRAIGHEAD'S STATION.

Craighead's Station is situated on the South Mountain Railroad about four miles south of Carlisle, and received its name from the Craighead family, members of which have owned the land in the vicinity for many years. This family is one of the oldest in the county and its history the history of Craighead's station. This name, Craighead, has been a familiar one in the county ever since its occupation by white men. The progenitor of the family in this county, Rev. Thomas Craighead, came to America from the North of Ireland in 1715, whither he had emigrated from Scotland and where he was settled as a pastor for several years. His father, Rev. Robert Craighead, was among the earliest Scotch Colonists in Ireland; and with many others of like faith and love for civil and religious liberty, opposed the arbitrary measures of King James, II. and resisted his Papal army when it laid siege to Londonderry.

Rev. Thomas' ministry, for the first eight years after his arrival in America, was passed in Massachusetts. Removing to Delaware in 1724, he became the pastor of White Clay Creek Presbyterian church near Newark; and subsequently labored at Pequea, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Big Spring (Newville) where he died 1736.

His son John, from whom all the present descendants in the county have sprung, settled on the banks of the Yellow Breeches creek 1742 on lands purchased from the original proprietors of the state. The country was then a wilderness covered by a dense forest, and its occupancy still disputed by Indians. After undergoing the many privations of frontier life and battling with the difficulties of a new country, his industry was rewarded by a large success. He lived to see his children settle around him on fertile farms redeemed from the wilderness. A large portion of the lands thus acquired still remain in the possession of his descendants, who continue to pursue the honorable and peaceful pursuit of agriculture. The first dwelling erected stood about one hundred yards south-west from the present residence of J. W. Craighead, at Craighead's Station. J. W. Craighead is a grandson of John Craighead.

Other children of Rev. Thomas Craighead emigrated at an early day to Virginia and North Carolina, where they became useful and honored members of society, and their descendants are to be found in many of the southern and western states.

THE HANOVER AND CARLISLE TURNPIKE.

The Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company was incorporated by an act of assembly passed March 25th, 1809, under the corporate name of "The President, Managers and Company of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road." Work was commenced on the road in 1812. That part of the Turnpike which lies between Carlisle and the York county line was built upon a public road called "the public road from Carlisle through Trent's Gap to the York county line." This public road had been laid out during the year 1793.

THE HARRISBURG AND POTOMAC RAIL ROAD.

The Harrisburg and Potomac Rail Road Company was incorporated May 3d, 1869, by the corporate name of "The Miramar Iron Company." The names of the stock holders mentioned in the charter are Harrison Maltzbecker, William B. Mullin, Henry M. Keine, Charles Hart, Asbury Derland and Horace A. Youndt. The name was afterwards changed from the Miramar Iron Company to "The Harrisburg and Potomac Rail Road Company." Work was commenced on the road in October 1871, and that part of the road which extends between Mount Holly Springs and the Dillsburg Branch of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road was completed before the year 1875. Daniel V. Ahl was the first President of the road.

TRIAL OF OLIVER AGAINST KAUFMAN.

The mountain system of Pennsylvania made the valley of Cumberland part of a natural highway between the northern and southern states of the union, over which, during the continuance of slavery, many fugitives escaped into Canada and the north. This led to an interest in the cause of abolition on the part of some people of the valley and created an animosity in the border slave states which otherwise would not have existed. The indictment and trial at Carlisle of Dr. McClinton, on the charge of inciting a riot, in which

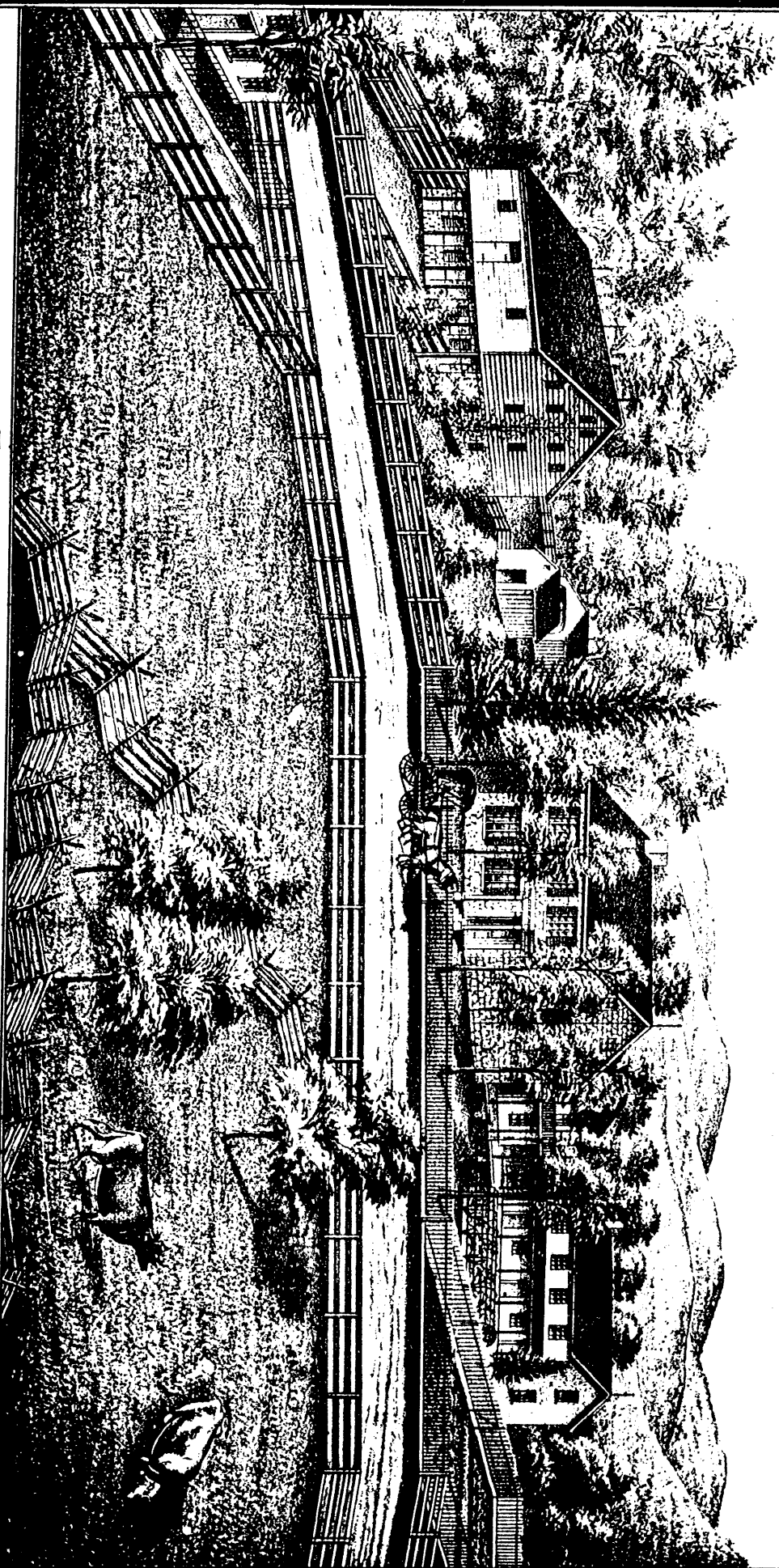
James H. Kennedy, a slave owner, was dangerously wounded while trying to retake fugitive slaves and the action of Oliver against Kaufman brought to recover damages for slaves secreted and assisted by the defendant in their escape, both of which were instituted during the year 1847, show the sympathy which at an early day was felt by the people of Cumberland county for the slaves of the south, and the energy with which the slave owners labored to close this avenue of escape.

About the year 1837 "Underground Railroads" as they were then called existed between the north and the south. This name was given to what then was deemed an organization among the abolitionists of the north by which fugitive slaves were secretly conveyed northward from point to point. No organization in fact existed, but a general understanding had been arrived at between certain abolitionists, that if a fugitive slave was entrusted to their custody he would be assisted and secreted. Thus for many years while the great political parties of the country were either carefully evading the question of abolition or courting the favor of the south by passing laws intended to protect the institution of slavery, the abolitionists of the north were quietly laying the foundation for that great revolution which resulted in the Emancipation Proclamation and universal civil and political equality.

The suit of Mary M. Oliver and others against Daniel Kaufman, in the court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and also the action afterwards brought in the United States Court by the same plaintiff against Daniel Kaufman, Stephen Weakley and Philip Brechbill, residents of South Middleion township, for the purpose of recovering damages for the loss of fugitive slaves alleged to have been assisted and secreted by the defendants, are incidents of too much importance to be omitted even in this necessarily brief history of that township. The action was commenced in the court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county about the close of 1847. The evidence adduced on the trial showed that thirteen slaves, claimed to be the property of Mary M. Oliver and her children, escaped from Maryland into Pennsylvania and were traced to the stable of Daniel Kaufman, near Boiling Springs, where they were seen by many people of the neighborhood, and that during the night following horses and a wagon belonging to Daniel Kaufman took them away.

The trial resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. This judgment was reversed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the grounds that the court had no jurisdiction in the case and the opinion of the court delivered by Judge Coulter, part of which I shall quote, beautifully defines the exalted position which the law of Pennsylvania maintained at this early day upon the question of slavery:

"Pennsylvania reverently acknowledges and clings to the compact of union as declared in the constitution of the United States. Her bright escutcheon of good faith to that compact will never be soiled by the courts or tarnished by her people. The constitution recognizes slavery in the states under whose municipal and local regulation it exists. But at the time of its adoption it was a compromise of conflicting interests on many subjects, and on none more emphatically so than on the subject of slavery. Then Pennsylvania was a free state. In 1780, the legislature, in grateful commemoration of her then certain prospect of escaping from the house of bondage and the hand of the oppressor, * * * abolished slavery within her borders as to all people thereafter born within her limits. From that time she has been deemed and taken as a free state, and as such assented to the compact of union.



LADNER BROTHERS FARM.
SOUTH MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP, CUMBERLAND CO. PA.

"Slavery, then, is recognized and enforced here by virtue of that compact alone. The voice of her own policy proclaims, so far shall thou go, but no farther. The language of that compact is: 'No person held to service in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall he delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.' Upon claim made by the person to whom service is due the fugitive shall be delivered up. To whom shall this claim be made? undoubtedly to the person or persons who shall have the alleged slave in custody, or who shall attempt to protect him from the owner to whom the services are due. And as by the compact the slave is not discharged from his service by escaping into a free state, the owner or his authorized agent may pursue and take him, without writ or breach of the peace, by manucaption or reprisal, in any place where the compact is obligatory; just in the same manner as if the recapture was in slave territory. Sovereignty is so far yielded by the free states and so far the constitutional provision executes itself. But if the fugitive is harbored, protected, concealed or enticed by any persons, the owner must make the claim in a legal manner and by the legal process, according to the constitution and laws of the United States. * * This cause of action, whether good or bad, is within the jurisdiction of the United States courts; for congress has power to pass all laws necessary to make the claim efficacious and commensurate with the constitutional provision * * *. The provisions of the act of congress must be pursued in the tribunals of the United States. There they meet with no warfare by local legislation, or municipal peculiarities, and the person claiming the services of the fugitives is in the forum of the sovereignty and jurisdiction under which the claim is made within the terms of the compact and within the act of Congress. We acknowledge the validity of the claim, and made in the proper forms. But, outside the compact, we breathe more freely. We feel the genial influence of the common law on the subject. The principle sprang fresh and beautiful and perfect from the mind of Lord Mansfield, in the great case of the negro Somersett, that, by the common law, a slave of whatever country or color, the moment he was on the English ground, became free—endowed with the sanctity of reason. * * * * *

"After full consideration this court is of the opinion that an action of this kind can only be sustained under the act of Congress of 1793; that our state courts have not jurisdiction of an action under the statute; and the principles of the common law do not sustain any such action in this state."

An action was afterwards instituted in the United States courts against Daniel Kaufman, Stephen Weakley and Philip Breechbill. The defendants in this trial were aided by various Abolition societies of the North, and were defended by three of the most learned lawyers of the country: Thaddeus Stephens, Wm. B. Reed and David Paul Brown. At the first trial of this case the jury failed to agree upon a verdict, but upon the second trial of the cause, a verdict was rendered against Daniel Kaufman alone for \$2800 damages and about \$1200 costs. Part of these sums were contributed by abolition societies of Philadelphia, but much of the burden fell upon Stephen Weakley.

HON. DAVID SPANGLER KAUFMAN.

Hon. David Spangler Kaufman was born at Boiling Springs, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th day of December, 1813. He began to prepare himself for mercantile pursuits at an early age in

the employ of Maj. David Nevin, of Shippensburg. His employer, however, soon perceived that he was not interested in the business in which he was engaged, but showed a greater love for books and study, and advised him to discontinue his mercantile pursuits and to prepare himself for one of the learned professions for which his tastes and talents seemed to have better fitted him. He followed the advice of his employer and entered Dickinson College as a student, but did not complete the entire collegiate course. He afterwards graduated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey. He studied law in Louisiana and commenced the practice of his profession at Natchitoches in 1835.

Mr. Kaufman was among the first who took an interest in the annexation of Texas to the United States, and at a meeting held at Natchitoches during the year 1842 offered the first resolution ever presented in favor of this project, and made an effective speech in its support. By reason of his interest in this question he became an acquaintance and afterwards an intimate friend of Gen. Huston, who finally persuaded him to settle up his business and remove to Texas. Mr. Kaufman was married during the year 1841 to Miss Jane Richardson, of Texas.

After Mr. Kaufman had removed to Texas he at once became very popular with the people and being a man of excellent education, of practical good sense and of most indefatigable attention to business quickly won their confidence. He was elected to the first Legislature after the government of Texas was established and after having served as speaker of that body for three successive years, was elected to the State Senate. About the year 1846 he was appointed minister to the United States from Texas, but as Congress had already taken action upon the resolution of annexation which eventually made that state part of the Union, could not be received in that capacity. He returned to Texas and became a candidate in the 1st district of the State for the Congress of the United States, and after an exciting contest was elected over six competitors. He took his seat in 1848 and was re-elected in 1850.

Mr. Kaufman died at the city of Washington on the 7th day of February, 1851, after a few moments' illness. He died at the age of forty years while at his post of duty, in the prime of life, and in the midst of the brightest prospects for future greatness and usefulness. The papers of the period in announcing his death, speak of him in the highest terms. "His devotion to his duties and his general courtesy of demeanor had secured for him the respect and confidence of his fellow-members. In the house and on committees he was always at his post and few men exerted greater personal influence. He was a patriot of the most enlarged feelings who loved and served the whole country as truly as his own state."

Some time after Mr. Kaufman had located in Texas he was made a Major in the army, and in one of the many battles which he fought with the Indians, received a wound in the mouth which almost proved fatal.

As a lawyer Mr. Kaufman displayed great legal ability. After the government of Texas had been established, S. Rodes Fisher, who was then Secretary of the Navy, was dismissed from office by the President, Gen. Houston, for certain unlawful acts committed while at sea. Under the Constitution it required the concurrence of the Senate to effect his discharge. The Secretary employed Rusk, Lamar & Wharton, a legal firm of eminent ability, for his defense. Gen. Houston showed his high regard for Mr. Kaufman's legal ability, by employing him on the part of the government. After an exciting trial the decis-

ion of President Houston was sustained, and the Secretary was discharged.

As a token of respect which the people of Texas had for Mr. Kaufman, a large town of that State was named after him.

Mr. Kaufman was about medium size, of prepossessing personal appearance, and of great manly beauty. At his decease he had four children, two of whom, a son and daughter, are still living.

REV. ABRAHAM KAUFMAN.

Rev. Abraham Kaufman was born at Boiling Springs, Cumberland county, Pa., on the 5th day of January, 1811. At an early age he became a salesman in a hardware store in Carlisle, but was shortly afterwards led by the prospect of more lucrative employment to remove to Hagerstown, Md. Soon after his removal to Hagerstown he became a member of the Presbyterian church and deeply interested in the subject of religion. During the year 1831, he determined to discontinue his business pursuits and enter the ministry. With this purpose in view, he returned to Carlisle, and after due preparation entered Dickinson College during the year 1832. After a partial course at this college he became a member of Andover Theological Seminary:

At college Mr. Kaufman showed an ardent love for knowledge. A classmate, speaking of this period of his life and his devotion to study says, "Such burning and glowing thirst for acquisition I have never seen, before or since in the most devoted student. All the day, and most of the night, he could study without flagging, and apparently without any ill effects. Nor was it mere drudgery to him. There appeared nothing of a wearying sense of duty about it. It was generous, ardent, the free outpouring of the ceaseless love of his heart, sustaining itself without effort or abatement. * * * * * Imaginative, generous, self sacrificing, patient of toil, eager for knowledge, quick in apprehension, boundless in his ambition for grand issues, confident in his own powers, though not vain (he was above that), endowed with a perfect physical constitution and an activity both of mind and body which I have never seen surpassed, what might not be expected from his mature years and his ripened reputation?"

While at college Mr. Kaufman devoted himself chiefly to the study of German and Metaphysics. He became a thorough German scholar and in addition to his collegiate studies translated "Bockshammer on the will," and illustrated it with notes. He also translated "Tholuk on St. John's Gospel." Very few men have ever been able to accomplish this much at twenty-two years of age. These works, together with a number of articles which were published in the "Reviews" of that period, were the products of his hours of leisure while at the Seminary. During this period he rendered important service, in a pecuniary point of view, to himself and others, by reading and correcting the proof sheets of publications which required a knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, and German.

After Mr. Kaufman had been in the Seminary for some time, he became dissatisfied with the Presbyterian church and determined to enter the Episcopalian Ministry instead. He was confirmed by Bishop Griswold in St. Peter's church, Salem, on the 26th day of October, 1834.

During the month of November following he became a candidate for Holy Orders, and subsequently officiated as a lay reader in some of the churches of Massachusetts. On the 12th day of July, 1835, Mr. Kaufman was ordained Deacon by Bishop Griswold, in Trinity church, Boston, and preached his first sermon at the neighboring town

of Roxborough on the Sabbath following. On the 5th day of January, 1837 he was elected permanent assistant Minister of St. Philips' church, at Charlestown, as successor to the Rev. Daniel Cobia. He had been ordained Priest by Bishop Bowen, in St. Philips, on the 7th day of October preceding.

Mr. Kaufman's early preaching, although attractive and scholarly, was lacking in effectiveness. His devotion to German Metaphysics and Transcendentalism showed itself in his sermons and although they gave evidence of thorough preparation and great learning, yet they were often impractical. After a short experience, however, he discovered this fault and having corrected it by employing a style of more simplicity and directness became one of the most effective preachers of the day. His usefulness to the church was of short duration. He died on the 28th day of August, 1839, after a short illness from Yellow Fever, and was buried under the chancel of St. Philip's, Charleston. Mr. Kaufman was married on the 17th day of April, 1838 to Miss Anna D. Faber a resident of Charleston.

In personal appearance Mr. Kaufman was decidedly prepossessing. He was of about medium height, with a light complexion and light hair, and a countenance which was bland and opened, and yet beaming with intelligence. His manners were gentle and winning and a beautiful and attractive simplicity and noble earnestness pervaded his whole character.

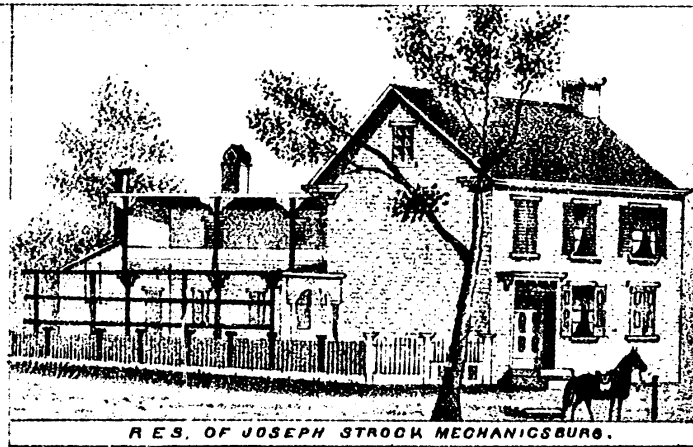
COOKE TOWNSHIP.

Cooke township, was formed from a part of Penn, on the 18th day of June, 1872. The division line as then established is as follows: "Beginning at a point on the line which divides Newton township from Penn township, thence south 89 degrees east 1293 perches to a Rock Oak on the State road; thence north 55½ degrees east 470 perches to a pine stump corner of Pine Grove estate (now the South Mountain Iron Company's land); thence south 82½ degrees east 80 perches to a post on the line which divides Dickinson and Penn townships."

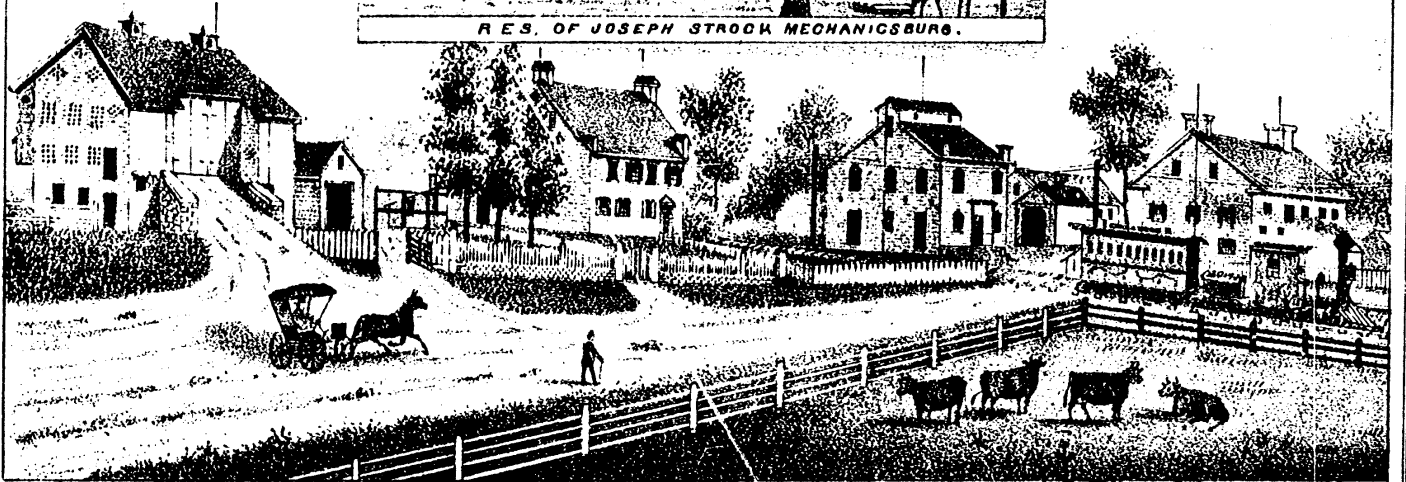
PINE GROVE.

The Pine Grove Iron Works are located on Mountain Creek about ten miles above Mount Holly Springs. It is now impossible to say with certainty when the first furnace was erected at this place. The property at first consisted of a tract of land containing about 150 acres which was granted by Thomas and Richard Penn, Esqs. to Samuel Pope, on July 2nd, 1762. On the 7th of October following, Samuel Pope conveyed this tract of land to George Stevenson, who was then a partner in the Carlisle Iron Works at Boiling Springs. No mention is made in either of these conveyances of iron works.

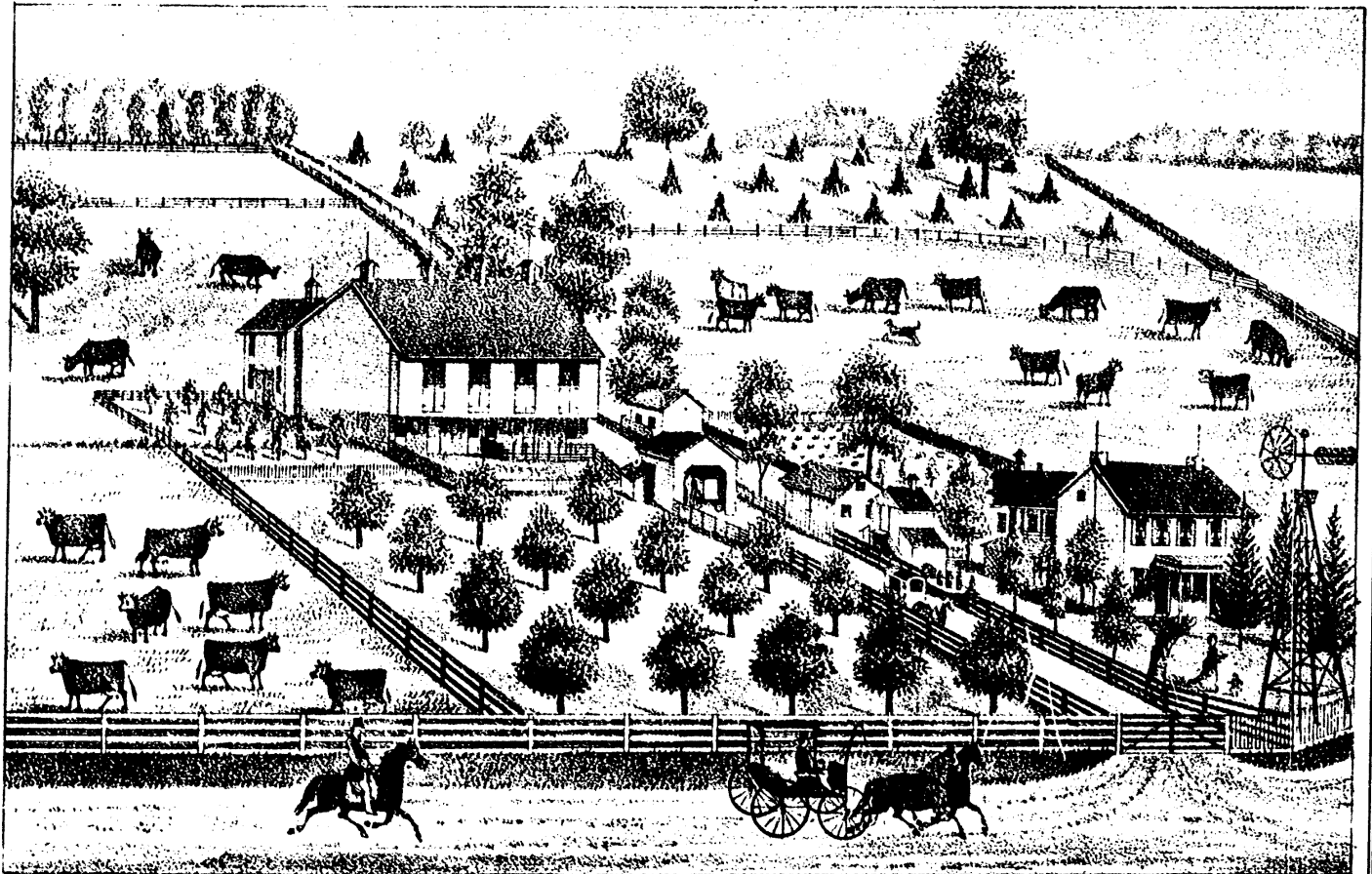
On the 21st of April 1772, George Stevenson executed a deed for the same tract to Findley McGrew in which it is described as follows: "Containing 150 acres, being the same tract of land which was surveyed by Willion Lyon, Esq., and whereon the said Finley McGrew hath lately erected a saw mill, &c." On the 15th day of April, following, Finley McGrew conveyed this tract of land to Jacob Simons, who, on December 3d, 1782, conveyed it, together with another tract which he "had improved," to Michael Ege, Thomas Thornberg and Joseph Thornberg. In this deed the property is called "Pine Grove Iron Works." It is therefore probable that the first furnace was built by Jacob Simons, sometime between the years 1773 and 1782. I have not discovered any documentary evidence by which I can fix more exactly the date at which this furnace was erected.



R. ES. OF JOSEPH STROCK, MECHANICSBURG.



RESIDENCE OF J. N. STROCK AND J. C. REESER, PROPERTY OF JOSEPH STROCK.
TRINDLE SPRING STA, MONROE TWP, CUMBERLAND CO, PENN.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN NISLEY, SILVER SPRING TWP, CUMBERLAND CO.
TRINDLE SPRING DAIRY, B. F. HERTZLER PROPRIETOR.

Michael Ege continued to own the property until the time of his death, which occurred in 1815, when it was confirmed by proceedings in partition, had in the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to his son, Peter Ege. This furnace is now owned by the South Mountain Iron Company, who, about the year 1868, built the South Mountain railroad, which extends from the Iron Works to the Cumberland Valley railroad, at Carlisle.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Monroe Township was organized during the year 1825, and was formed by dividing Allen township. At that time Allen township extended from the eastern boundary of South Middleton township to the Susquehanna river. The line dividing Monroe and Allen townships, as then laid down, was as follows:

"Beginning at Trindle Spring, where it crosses the Harrisburg road at William Kinney's tavern; thence up said spring to the head of the same, by the different meanderings thereof, 183 perches; thence south 16 degrees, east 1160 perches, or 3 miles and 200 perches to the Yellow Breeches creek, where the State road, leading from Harrisburg through Dillstown, crosses said creek, being between the grist mill and mansion house of Elmer Roseberry."

During the year 1826 this dividing line was changed, and a new one established as follows:

"Beginning at a post in the Simpson Ferry road, and immediately on the line of Silver Spring townships at the east end of Mechanicsburg, and 61 perches west of the late division line, between the townships of East Pennsboro' and Silver Spring; thence along the public road to Quigley's mill, on the Yellow Breeches creek, south 10½ degrees, east 70 perches to a post; thence south 3½ degrees, east 80 perches to a post; thence south 15 degrees, east 64 perches; thence south 28½ degrees, east 44 perches to a post; thence south 38 degrees east 62 perches to a post; thence passing on the east side of James Graham's house, south 25½ degrees, east 104 perches to said Graham's house, same course 25 perches to a post; thence south 24 degrees, east 50 perches; thence south 5½ degrees, east 41 perches; thence south 10½ degrees, west 36 perches to a post; thence south 37½ degrees, west 26 perches; thence south 12½ degrees, west 26 perches to a post; thence south 15½ degrees, east 40 perches to a post; thence south 47 degrees, east 50 perches to the State road, west of John Brenizer's house; and same course 38 perches to a post; thence 62½ degrees, east 68 perches to a post; thence north 84 degrees, east 9.5 perches; thence south 13½ degrees, east 75 perches to west end of James Eckles' house; thence south 28½ degrees, east 45 perches to a stump on west side of John Dunlap's house; thence south 22½ degrees, east 73 perches to a post; thence south 1 degree, east 32 perches; thence south 25 degrees, east (crossing the Lisburn road at 43 perches) 62 perches to Quigley's mill; thence south 10 degrees, east 15 perches to the west side of a large rock on the Yellow Breeches Creek."

This crooked survey, however, did not long remain the dividing line, for during the latter part of the same year new viewers were appointed, and the following line established:

"Beginning at a white oak, marked with nine notches and the letters 'T. L.,' standing on the north side of the Simpson Ferry road, 127 perches east of the tavern house now occupied by Wm. Kinney, at Trindle Spring, which said road now forms the boundary between Silver Spring, East Pennsborough and old Allen townships and run-

ning thence by a line of marked trees south 3 degrees, east 8 miles and 74 perches to a post on the south-east side of the Carlisle and Lisburn road, at the west corner of a grave yard on the farm of Jacob Cockley; thence by a large white oak tree marked 'T. L.,' south 16 degrees, east 282 perches to a large sycamore tree on the banks of the Yellow Breeches creek, marked with nine notches and the letters 'T. L.,' and standing near where the state road crosses the said creek, above the mill and below the mansion house of Ellen Gregory."

This continued to be the line until the year 1864, when there was a slight change on the southern end as follows:

"Beginning at a white oak stump in the public road leading from the state road to Williams' Mill; thence through the improved land of John Brougher, south 5½ degrees, east 150 perches to a locust tree on the Yellow Breeches creek.

CHURCHTOWN.

Churchtown was so named about the year 1830 from a church which had been built there by the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations about the year 1790. This church was torn down and the present new church built during the year 1849.

The first town lots were sold by Peter Leivinger during the year 1830. He owned all the land on the eastern side of Main street from Church street to High street. The first plan of the town then named Churchtown, comprised eight lots east of and fronting on Main street and extending from Church street to High street, five lots south of and fronting on Church street and one lot north of and fronting on High street.

This town plan and the conditions of sale are recorded in the Recorder's office of Cumberland county.

The old house which is now occupied as a hotel was built by Jacob Wise about the year 1804, and was the first house built at Churchtown.

Some of the early settlers and lot owners in Churchtown were Peter Leivinger, Daniel Krysher, Rudolph Krysher, Adam Stemberger, David Diller, Jacob Ritner, George Lutz, John A. Ahl, Adam Bitner, Samuel Plank and John Plank.

LUTZTOWN.

Lutztown is so named from the Lutz family, who have owned the land in the vicinity for about 85 years. The red frame house opposite the blacksmith shop was the first house built here. This house was built by Mr. Dodson about 100 years ago. A tavern was kept here for many years.

The spring which rises under the dwelling house of John Lutz, is a great natural curiosity. This spring has two sources within a few feet of each other, one of which flows from a silicious deposit, and is soft water, and the other flows from limestone rocks and is hard water.

LEIDIGH'S STATION.

Leidigh's Station, in Monroe township, on the Harrisburg and Polomac Railroad, 2½ miles east of Boiling Springs, was established during the year 1874. It was so named from George W. Leidigh, who owned land in the vicinity and built the warehouse during the fall of that year.

The first grist mill at Leidigh's Station was built by Mr. Wolf about

ninety years ago. It was rebuilt by S. Bricker in 1828 and again improved by George W. Leidigh in 1865. It is now owned by John Beltzhoover.

BRANDT'S STATION.

Brandt's Station, situated on the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad, about three miles east of Boiling Springs, was so named about the year 1874. The Station is named from Michael G. Brandt, who is the present owner of the land on which it is located. This land has been in the possession of the Brandt family since about the year 1765. Martin Brandt, grand-father of Michael G. Brandt was the first of that family who owned it.

A saw mill and clover mill was built there about 1828. About the year 1875 this clover mill was converted into a mill for the manufacturing of paints.

WORLEYSTOWN.

Worleystown is situated in Monroe township, on the public road leading from Carlisle to York, about one-half mile from the Yellow Breeches creek. This town was laid out and the first houses built about the year 1815. The town was named from Daniel Worley, who owned the land in the vicinity.

DR. JOHN ZOLLINGER AND HIS CHURCH.

Dr. John Zollinger was born at Harrisburg, Pa., about the year 1793. He was a physician of some prominence at Carlisle, and had a large practice. About the year 1833 he began to preach the gospel in different parts of Cumberland county and organized the Christian denomination which bears his name. His first sermons were preached at Churchtown and the Ridge school house in Monroe township. This school house stands on the Iron Stone Ridge, near the public road leading from Carlisle to York and was built about the year 1833. The congregation which he established still continues to worship at this place and is increasing in numbers. He also preached at several places in York and Dauphin counties.

This denomination is remarkable in this that there is an entire absence of a church organization. It is not properly speaking an organized church, but the meeting together of persons of the same religious opinion for worship. The harmony of their religious opinions being their only bond of union.

They believe in the direct and constant influence of the Holy Spirit. By its influence the scriptures are properly interpreted and men are truly converted. They have no ordained ministers, but anyone who regards himself as moved by divine inspiration to speak may do so. Their religious opinions on the subject of preaching is taken from 1 Cor., Chap. 14; v. 29-40. They do not observe any sacraments and in support of this departure refer to Col. Chap. 2, vs. 14-20-21. They have no written or printed creed or discipline, but the bible, and believe that under the influence of the Holy Spirit a proper understanding of it will always be arrived at.

Dr. John Zollinger began to preach at the time that Rev. John Winebrenner appeared in Cumberland county. His early sermons were directed against him and the doctrines which he taught. He died at Carlisle, on October 10th, 1868 in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was buried in the old graveyard in Carlisle.

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP.

Middlesex township was formed by the division of North Middleton township, on the 14th day of November, 1859. The line of division as then laid down was as follows: "Beginning at a stone on the Mechanicsburg road east of Carlisle and a little west of John Baker's house, and also on what is known as the Mile Hill; thence north 9½ degrees, west 2080 perches to a chestnut tree in the line which runs between the counties of Perry and Cumberland, a little east of Crane's Gap road."

The division line between Middlesex and Silver Spring townships as re-established during the year 1868 is as follows: "Beginning at a point in the centre of the Trindle road where the summit of the Stony Ridge crosses said road; thence north 3½ degrees, east 64.4 perches to a white oak; thence north 8½ degrees, west 84 perches to a white oak; thence north 1½ degrees, west 45.5 perches to a white oak; thence north 13½ degrees, east 71.5 to a black oak; thence north 3 degrees, west 43.6 perches to a white oak; thence north 15 degrees, east 43 perches to a post, in the Middlesex road; thence north 12½ degrees, west 2½ perches to a stone; thence north 4½ degrees, west 146 perches to stones; thence through lands of Abner Bentz, north 40½ degrees, east 37.5 perches to stones; thence through the same, north 47½ degrees, east 20.4 perches to stones; thence through the same, north 33 degrees, east 63.5 perches to stones; thence through lands of John Hemminger, north 16½ degrees, west 39 perches to stones; thence through the same, north 5 degrees, west 48 perches to stones; thence through the same, north 16½, west 64 perches to stones in stone fence; thence through lands of James Bell, north 42 degrees, west 109.5 perches to a white oak at the side of turnpike; thence through the lands of the said James Bell, north 16 degrees, east 90.4 perches to a white oak; thence north 29 degrees, east 59 perches to a black oak; thence north 9½ degrees, east 92 perches to stones; thence north 60 degrees, east 38.5 perches to a white oak; thence north 13 degrees, east 59.5 perches to a white oak; thence north 1 degree, west 58.5 perches to stones; thence north 7 degrees, east 42 perches to a gum at the road to Horner's mill; thence north 10 degrees, east 112.5 perches to a pine; thence north 15 degrees, east 102 perches to stones; thence north 12½ degrees, east 156 perches to a stone; thence north 14½ degrees, east 69.5 perches across the Conodoguinet creek to a black oak; thence north 24½ degrees, east 68 perches to stones; thence north 5½ degrees, east 44.8 perches to a stone in the public road across the Ridge; thence north 18 degrees, west 47.2 perches to stones; thence north 11 degrees, east 39 perches to stones; thence north 43 degrees, east 53 perches to a pine stump; thence north 14 degrees, east 18 perches to a post; thence north 17½ degrees, east 61 perches to a post in State road; thence north 18½ degrees, east 70 perches to a pine stump; thence north 25½ degrees, east 18 perches to stones; thence through lands of Michael Garman, north 24½ degrees, east 321 perches to a rock oak on the top of the Blue mountain on the county line between Cumberland and Perry counties. This line follows the summit of the Stony Ridge. The Cumberland Valley Railroad is the southern, the line between Perry and Cumberland counties the northern boundary of Middlesex township.

MIDDLESEX VILLAGE.

Middlesex is one of the oldest settlements in Cumberland county. The name "Middlesex" was originally given to a tract of land containing about 560 acres, located near the mouth of Letort Spring, and afterwards to the village which was built in the vicinity. Some of the first buildings at Middlesex consisting of several dwelling houses, a grist mill, saw mill, fulling mill and distillery were erected on and the others near this tract of land.

All of these buildings except the fulling mill were built before the year 1757. Many, if not all, were built by John Chambers, Sr., who owned the land at that time.

The first dwelling house stood near the present site of the paper mill, and was torn down about 12 years ago.

The name Chambers occurs very frequently in the early history of the county, and Benjamin, Robert, James, John, Randle and William seem to have settled here as early as 1730. Robert and Benjamin were two of the first Justices of the county appointed after its formation, and were men of intelligence and prominence. Benjamin was also Captain of a company during the Indian war of 1756. Randle Chambers was one of the viewers appointed by the court at Lancaster on the 4th day of November, 1735, to lay out a road from Harris's ferry toward the Potomac river. The road is now known as the Chambersburg, Carlisle and Harrisburg turnpike.

John Chambers, Sr., died during the year 1756, and devised all his lands to his sons John, William and Randle. The old grist mill by this devise became the property of John Chambers, Jr.

Robert Callender was the next prominent person who owned Middlesex estate. He was a Captain in the Indian wars and died 1770, seized of a large estate which he devised to his son Robert.

In 1791 Middlesex was purchased at Sheriff sale by Ephraim Blaine. In 1778 Ephraim Blaine was Deputy Commissary General for the Middle District in the American army, in which office he continued until the close of the Revolution. He was an ardent patriot and devoted both his time and money to the cause of American Independence. He is said to have raised six hundred thousand dollars by his own exertions, among his personal friends during this period for the support of the army. Dr. Wing in his History of the County has given an extended sketch of Ephraim Blaine. We will not repeat further here what he has written of him. He died March, 1804, and by his will "Middlesex" estate passed to his grandson, Ephraim L. Blaine.

On the 12th day of June, 1818, Ephraim L. Blaine conveyed Middlesex estate to James Hamilton, whose administrator, Hon. Frederick Watts, December 9th, 1831, conveyed it to Charles B. Penrose, Esq. The paper mill at Middlesex was built by Penrose about the year 1850.

In 1846 the town of Middlesex consisted of eleven dwellings, in one of which a tavern was kept; a grist mill, saw mill, plaster mill, oil mill and woolen factory, most of which were owned by Charles B. Penrose, Esq. The town has improved very little since then.

The Chambersburg, Carlisle and Harrisburg turnpike commenced in 1816, extends through Middlesex. One of the first Indian tracks westward led by Middlesex. This track crossed the Susquehanna at Simpson's Ferry, four miles below Harris's; thence across the Conoquinet at Middlesex; thence up the mountain over Sterrett's Gap; thence over Sherman's creek at Gibson's; thence by Dick's Gap; thence by Sherman's valley to the burnt cabins, and thence to the west of the Allegheny.

THE CARLISLE SPRINGS.

Carlisle Springs was one of the first watering places in the county of Cumberland. The first hotel was built by Hon. William Ramsey, who was owner of the land before the year 1830. He also put in the large stone basin, weighing several tons, into which the Sulphur Spring flows. The first hotel was a small two-story frame building. Jacob Weibley and Henry Hacket were tenants under William Ramsey.

During the year 1832 the executors of William Ramsey conveyed this property to David Cornman, who continued to own it for about twenty-one years. During this period it was a very popular summer resort. A new hotel was built by Morris Owen and A. P. Norton, who entered into possession of the property about the year 1854. This was a large building, which would accommodate several hundred boarders.

This building was destroyed by fire about the year 1867. The small hotel which now occupies the same site was built several years afterwards.

MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS.

Mount Holly Springs was incorporated as a borough by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, during the year 1873. This borough now comprises what was formerly, at different periods, called Holly Gap, Trent's Gap, Upper Holly, Lower Holly, Papertown and South Middleton.

Holly was the name originally given to the gap in the mountain, through which Mountain Creek flows, and the hills adjacent thereto. It seems that this vicinity was known by this name at a very early period. The southern part of this gap was known as Upper Holly; the northern part as Lower Holly. This gap was also called Trent's Gap.

About the year 1827 that part of Mount Holly Springs which is in the vicinity of the brick paper mill, now owned by the Mount Holly Paper Company, at Lower Holly, was named Kidderminster, from the factory for the weaving of carpets then erected by Samuel Givin, near the present site of that paper mill. These carpets, in beauty of design, and texture, are said to have equaled the celebrated carpets of Kidderminster, England.

About the year 1815 John McClure, William Barber and Archibald Loudon laid out and published the first plan for a town. This plan comprised the land adjacent to the paper mill now owned by W. A. & A. F. Mullin, and a full description of the lots, streets and the conditions on which the lots would be sold, was published during the years 1815 and 1816, in the Cumberland county "Register." This town was called South Middleton. About the same time Jos. Knox, John McClure and William Barber built a paper mill on or near the site of the paper mill now owned by W. A. & A. F. Mullin, and from this the town was called Papertown. The name Papertown seemed so applicable, that the town was soon called by this name altogether, and the name, South Middleton, given to it by the founder, fell into disuse.

An early settlement of Mount Holly Springs was occasioned by reason of the large deposits of iron ore which were found in its vicinity. Furnaces were built there at a very early period, and the manufacturing of iron continued to be the chief employment of its inhabitants for many years.

The first furnace of which anything certain is known, was built by Stephen Foulk and William Cox, Jr., about the year 1785. There is on record in the Recorder's office, at Carlisle, Pa., an agreement between Stephen Foulk and William Cox, Jr., by which they became partners in a furnace and saw mill, to be built by them on the lands of Stephen Foulk, on the east side of Mountain Creek.

This tract of land, containing 1264 acres, had been purchased by Stephen Foulk, from the wife and executors of John Boyd, deceased, during the year 1780, and was afterwards, during the year 1795, conveyed by him to Kettera, Jago & Boyd. In this deed of Stephen Foulk to Kettera, Jago & Boyd, the property is called "Holly Iron Works." The furnace was situated near the present site of the paper mill, at Upper Holly, belonging to the Mt. Holly Paper Company. On the 1st day of June, 1803, this property was sold at Sheriff's sale, and purchased by Michael Ege. Tradition says that there was a furnace at Upper Holly before the furnace built by Foulk & Cox, but nothing authentic on this subject can now be ascertained.

During the year 1812 George Ege built a new furnace near the site of the furnace erected by Foulk & Cox. It is stated, too, on good authority, that prior to the erection of Holly Furnace, a forge for the manufacturing of cannon occupied the furnace site, and a mill connected with this forge stood near the present toll gate on the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike.

It is said that the oldest cannon at present in the United States was manufactured at this forge. From evidence now in our possession in reference to the Carlisle Iron Works, at Boiling Springs, and the Iron Works at Pine Grove, it is very probable that the first iron works were established at Mount Holly before the year 1765, and that these early works were frequently remodeled and rebuilt.

About the year 1812 Joseph Knox, John McClure and William Barber built a paper mill on or near the site of the mill now owned by W. A. & A. F. Mullin. This was the first paper mill ever built at Mount Holly Springs. Knox and McClure afterwards sold their interest in this mill to Samson Mullin, a grandfather of the owners of the present mill, and the manufacturing of paper was continued by them under the firm name of Barber & Mullin until the destruction of the mill by fire on December 25, 1846.

The mill now owned by W. A. & A. F. Mullin was built by Wm. B. Mullin, father of the present owners.

Paper making now began to be the chief industry of Mount Holly. The name of "Holly Iron Works" was rarely applied to it, and it was everywhere known by the name "Papertown."

About the year 1827, Samuel Givin built a brick factory for the manufacturing of cotton goods, near the site now occupied by the office of the Mount Holly Paper Company at Lower Holly. During the year 1830 this factory was converted into a factory for the manufacturing of carpets and woollen goods. It is said that these carpets "rivaled in dye, texture, and figure the celebrated carpets of Kidderminster, England." The factory itself was a five story brick building, and contained the most improved machinery of the period. This "Kidderminster Factory" as it was called, was afterwards converted into a paper mill by Robert and Samuel Givin, and was so used until its destruction by fire during the year 1864. The Paper Mill at Lower Holly, now owned by the Mount Holly Paper Company, was built during the year 1806. The mill situated at Upper Holly, and belonging to the same company, was built by Samuel Kempton, Sr., of Baltimore City, Md., during the year 1850.

The Mount Holly Paper Company was incorporated during the

year 1867. The original incorporators were Samuel Kempton, William B. Mullin, S. Megargee and Robert and Samuel Givin.

A short time after the organization, William B. Mullin withdrew from the company and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles H. Mullin, who is the present treasurer of the company.

In addition to the "Kidderminster Factory" at Lower Holly, there was also a factory for the manufacture of edged tools, called the "Phoenix Works." These works were situated on the Mountain Creek about three hundred yards from the Kidderminster Factory and were owned by R. Givin & Co.

Very little is known of the early settlers of Mount Holly Springs, beyond what can be gathered from the old deeds of conveyance for the different tracts of land on which the town is located. The real estate belonging to the Mount Holly Paper Company and many other tracts sold to private individuals, were granted to Charles McClure by patent dated 1772. A large part of the land which was called Papertown belonged to George Reighter, Sr., who by his will devised it to George Reighter, Jr., and his daughter Mary, wife of Jacob Job. This land during the year 1811 was sold to Adam Houck, who shortly afterwards conveyed it to Knox, McClure and Barber.

Wm. B. Butler, Esq., during the year 1877, published a Business Directory of Mount Holly Springs, in which he gives a history of the early settlers of that borough. I am indebted to his pamphlet for some of the following facts in reference to the early settlement. It is probable that there were few buildings erected before the year 1812. There was no evidence whatever as to who built the first house.

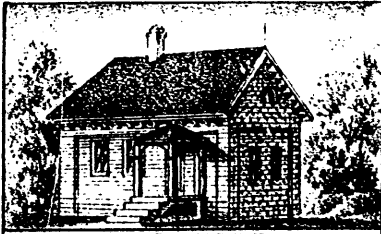
Elizabeth McKinny was the first settler in Holly Gap whose name is now known and whose place of residence can now be located. Her house stood on the site of the old stone house which now adjoins the residence of A. Mansfield. Mrs. McKinny moved from a fort at Shippensburg, Cumberland county, shortly after the close of the French and Indian war. She began her residence at Holly Gap before the year 1768. The building was a log structure and was removed by Stephen Foulk before the erection of the stone house.

Prior to the year 1812 there were not over one-half dozen houses between what is now called Upper Holly and the Paper Mill of W. A. & A. F. Mullin.

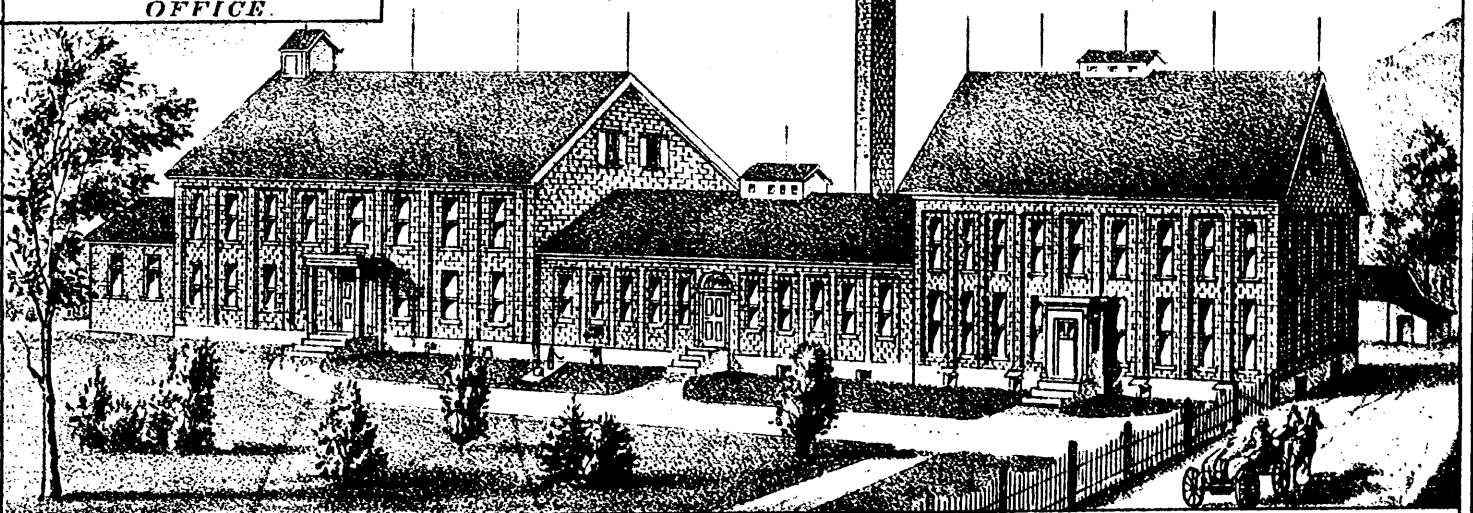
An old log school house stood where Charles H. Mullin's brick residence stands; and it is said that the boys upon certain occasions in order to escape the whippings, which then constituted the chiefest part of youthful training, upset the old building and rolled it into the creek. This was succeeded by a log school house which was built on the lot now owned by Simon Fisk. This was torn down during the year 1855 and a brick school house built instead. During the year 1865, this house was purchased by Simon Fisk and converted into the dwelling house now occupied by him. "An old log house and saw mill stood upon the site of William Martin's house, and a man by the name of George Reighter manufactured grain sickles upon the premises." An old log tavern stood where Mullin's hotel now stands. This tavern was kept by tenants of Mrs. Jane Thompson, whose daughter Eliza, married Rev. Jasper Bennett.

Rev. Joseph Bennett became a resident of Mount Holly Springs after his marriage and owned a large tract of land between Mullin's hotel and the Methodist church. He was a prominent man of this period; of prepossessing personal appearance, scholarly attainments and marked influence in the community.

The lumber used in building the United States Garrison at Carlisle was sawed upon a mill which was located near Holly Gap. This



OFFICE.



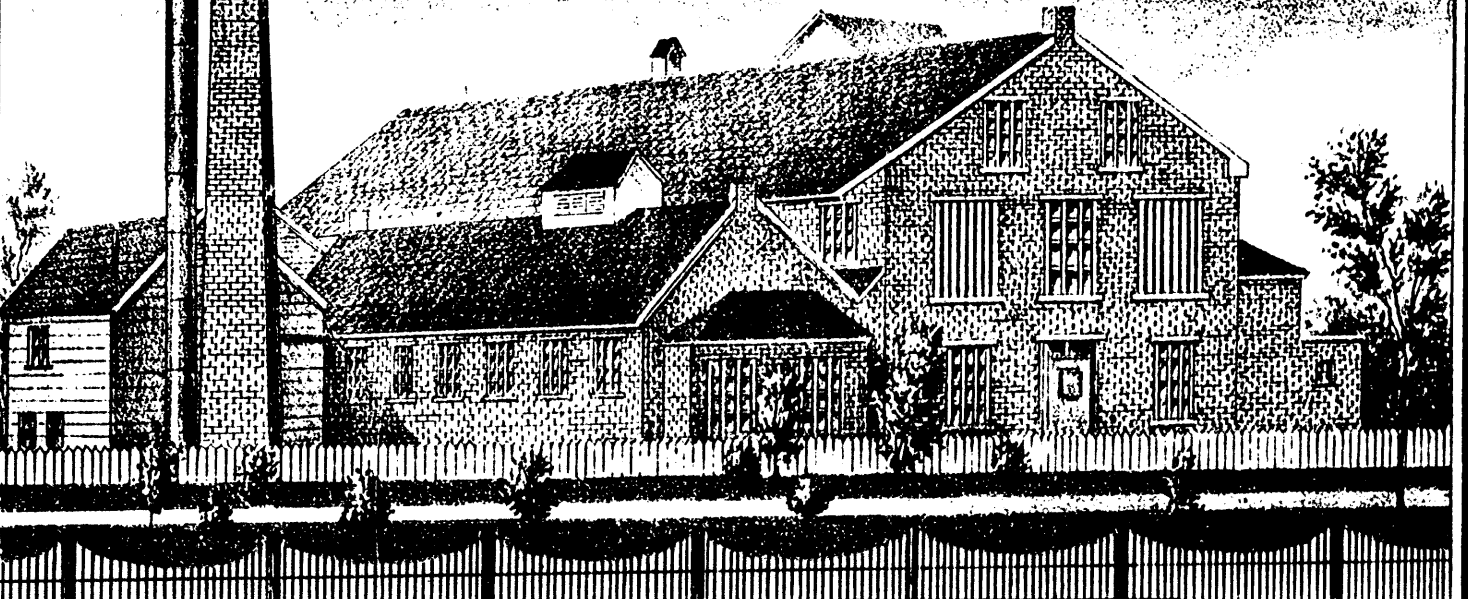
MILLS OF MT. HOLLY PAPER CO. CHAS. H. MULLIN, SUPT.



RESIDENCE OF W.A. MULLIN.



RESIDENCE OF A.F. MULLIN.



PAPER MILLS OF W.A. & A.F. MULLIN, MT. HOLLY, PA.

Garrison was built during the year 1777. The saw mill is said to have been run by Englishmen, but these laborers were in all probability some of the Hessian prisoners captured at Trenton, who performed the other labor required in building the Garrison.

These are all the facts which we have been able to gather in reference to the early settlers of Mount Holly Springs. Many other stories are told of these early times, which I have rejected because I am certain that they are mythical.

Mount Holly Springs several years before its incorporation began to improve very rapidly and now promises to be one of the largest and most important towns on the south side of the county. The advance in the price of iron during the war of the rebellion led to a development of the mines of iron ore located at Upper Holly and along the line of the South Mountain Railroad, which gave employment to a great number of persons and caused a rapid increase in the population by emigration. Now, although these mining operations are less extensive than formerly, yet the large paper mills of W. A. & A. F. Mullin, and of the Mount Holly Paper Company still afford constant and profitable employment to its people.

Mount Holly Springs has been a favorite summer resort for many years. The hotel of W. S. & H. Mullin, which is one of the first built for this purpose, began to receive summer boarders about the year 1855, and has continued with unabated success to the present time. The hotels at Mount Holly Springs are commodious, and their management will compare favorably with those of any watering place in the country. Its climate is agreeable and healthful, and being surrounded by picturesque mountains on the south and the rich, fertile farms of Cumberland Valley on the north, its scenery is composed of that which is most pleasing in nature, and which will continue to attract visitors so long as nature has lovers who seek to live where she lavishes her beauties.

Among the many incidents of the war of the Rebellion the following may be narrated as part of the history of Mount Holly Springs: During the year 1861 a rumor reached the people of Cumberland county that the Confederate army was marching northward by way of Hanover Junction toward Holly Gap. As this occurred about the beginning of the war and before the people of Cumberland county had learned anything of modern civil warfare, the most improbable reports of cruelty and devastation were readily credited. It was stated that the enemy was advancing "with fire and sword" and spreading death, ruin and desolation in his course. The objective point of the enemy was said to be the United States Garrison at Carlisle, and Cumberland county was to pay the penalty for her part in abolitionism. The leaders of this advancing army were men who had formerly been officers in the United States army, and were well acquainted with the location of the Garrison and its comparatively defenceless condition.

This report reached Carlisle at midnight, and soon the greatest consternation prevailed. The night was full of horror, and vivid imaginations already descried the reflection of the flames of burning buildings on the distant horizon and snuffed the smoke in the midnight air. The people were awakened by the rolling of drums and the call to arms, and excited men hurried through the streets in search of weapons for defence. Men gazed as if for the last time upon their helpless wives and children, and mothers clasped their infants to their bosoms that they might die together. A council of war was quickly held, and it was determined that the military, which consisted of a company of volunteers under the command of Capt. Robert McCart-

ney, should march at once to Holly Gap and fortify it. This was executed without delay, while from all parts of the county brave men hurried from the plow and workshop to his support until within a few hours Mount Holly Springs was crowded with the military and active with preparations for defence.

Prominent among the patriots who went to the defense of Holly Gap was Jacob Ritner, Esq., son of ex-Governor Ritner. This gentleman rode into town at break of day armed with a United States musket and a pocket full of buckshot and having a bag full of oats fastened upon his horse. Many other "good yeomen whose limbs were made" in Cumberland were there to show the mettle of their pasture. The first rays of the morning sun, however, dispelled both the mists of the mountain and the fears of invasion, and the little army of Cumberland dispersed to their homes and their labors. Although no foe appeared and the whole occurrence now seems exceedingly ridiculous, yet Mother Cumberland may be proud of this outburst of patriotism and feel assured that whenever circumstances shall require it her sons will rise as one man to her defence.

MRS. MARY J. BENNETT BELLMAN.

Mrs. Mary J. Bennett Bellman was born at Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland county, Pa., on the 21st day of May, 1827. She was the only daughter of Rev. Jasper Bennett, intermarried with Elizabeth Thompson. From early childhood she was of a reflective disposition and directed her attention to literary pursuits; more, however, as a congenial pastime than as a serious occupation. She contributed fugitive pieces for a number of the standard papers and magazines of the day, and at the time of her death left a number of manuscript poems which had never been published. We regret that the space which has been allotted to us prevents any notice of these productions.

Miss Mary J. Bennett was married to the Rev. Henry W. Bellman during the fall of 1851. A few years after her marriage she became a victim to that terrible malady, consumption, and after a lingering illness of several years, died in September, 1857, before she had completed the thirtieth year of her age. She was buried in the cemetery at Carlisle in a lot adjoining that of Chief Justice Gibson.

In a Cumberland county paper of this period we find the following obituary notice, which we quote in full: "We have obtained some of the late, the young and gifted Mrs. Bellman's compositions, which will appear in our paper. Mrs. Bellman was truly a model woman. The more she was known the more she was beloved and esteemed. She is ranked among the best literary characters of the day, and has been very justly eulogized. Pages could be written in her praise, but as she was well known to the literary world we refer the reader to what has been published in some of the most popular periodicals of the day."

HAMPDEN.

BY J. HENRY SHOPP, ESQ.

Upon a petition of the inhabitants of East Pennsborough township to the court of Quarter Sessions held in Carlisle, praying for a division of the township, said court appointed as viewers for that purpose Lewis Hyers, Levi Merkel and John C. Mitchell, whose report bearing date June 9th, 1844, was confirmed *NISI*, August 16th, 1844, and confirmed absolutely January 23rd, 1845. The dividing line then established is one "Beginning at a point on Simpson's Ferry road above Eichelberger's tavern; thence by a straight line, north seventeen degrees, west one thousand nine hundred and sixty perches, or six miles and forty perches, to a chestnut tree on the top of the North mountain on the line of Perry county." Hampden, therefore, is bounded on the north by the line of Perry county, on the east by East Pennsborough, on the south by Upper and Lower Allen, and on the west by Silvers' Spring, and contains about eighteen square miles.

In 1870 the population of the township numbered about twelve hundred. It must be noticed, however, that that part of the borough of Shiremanstown situated north of Main street, was included in Hampden until the incorporation of that town in 1874. At present there are about two hundred and forty voters in the township.

The soil is well adapted to agriculture, and large crops of wheat, corn, oats, rye and potatoes are annually raised. The southern part has large quantities of limestone suitable for building purposes, and for burning into lime, many bushels of which are annually burned and used as a fertilizer.

A great part of this lime is taken to the northern part of the township, where the soil is of a slaty character, and across the mountain into Perry county.

Iron ore has been found in some parts of the township, but only in small quantities.

About 1730 or shortly afterwards the whites, principally Scotch-Irish, commenced settling on that part of the township north of the Conodoguinet, and also on that part south of the creek and west of the road leading from the Conodoguinet to the Yellow Breeches creek, past the Stone church or Friedens Kirch, and immediately below Shiremanstown. These parts were rapidly taken up and improved by the hardy pioneers.

That part west of the above road was called "the barrens," because it was poorly timbered, and was probably settled somewhat later than that further north.

A part of Providence Tract, late the residence of the Hon. John Rupp, deceased, was taken up by William McMeans, Jr., Dec. 10th, 1742, and another part thereof May 13th, 1763.

McMeans sold Oct. 4th, 1768, two hundred and eleven acres to George Thawley, who sold the same in the fall of 1772 to Jonas Rupp, the ancestor of the present owners and a numerous progeny.

In 1772 the improvements consisted of a log cabin and a log barn, fifteen acres of cleared land, principally inclosed within a brush fence and saplings.

In the spring of 1773 Jonas Rupp erected a new house, one story and a half high, of hewn logs, close to the well which he had sunk. The house is still standing. In the course of ten years one hundred

acres were cleared. East of the above road leading past Friedens Kirch was the Proprietary Manor of "Paxton" or "Loulther on Conodoguinet," surveyed as such at an early date. This manor had been intended as a reservation for the Indians, and hence was not settled by the whites as early as the adjoining lands.

Of the twenty-eight lots or parcels into which the manor was surveyed and divided by Colonel John Armstrong, Deputy Surveyor of Cumberland county, by virtue of an order from the Commissioner of Property to him directed, bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1765, and re-surveyed and corrected by virtue of an order from the said Commissioner to the Surveyor General, John Lukens, dated 13th May, 1767, several are included in Hampden.

Lot No. 23, called Westmoreland, contained two hundred and eighty-two acres, thirty-six perches and allowance of six per cent. for roads. A warrant was issued to Edward Physick, dated 10th Dec., 1767, and a patent 15th Aug., 1768, afterwards owned by Hershberger, Funk, Nichols, Bollinger, Ruby, Samuel Shopp, now by Albright, Rupp, Merkel, John Shopp and others.

No. 24. Two hundred and eighty-seven acres. Rev. William Thompson, Daniel Sherban, John Sherban; now William Stephen, Samuel Eberly and others.

No. 25. One hundred and fifty acres. Alexander Young; late Robert Young; now Dr. Robert G. Young.

No. 26. Two hundred and nine and one-half acres and allowance.

For this tract, called "Manington," a warrant dated 17th May, 1767, was issued to Jonas Seely, who conveyed the same by deed, dated 7th Dec., 1767, to Conrad Maneschmidt, to whom a patent was issued 15th Aug., 1774. Maneschmidt and wife by deed dated 20th Sept., 1774, conveyed part of this tract to Ulrick Shopp, the grandfather of John Shopp, the present owner, who was born here in 1794 and has resided here ever since.

"The Indians had a number of wigwams on the banks of the Conodoguinet north of the turnpike, three miles from the Susquehanna, on the tract above numbered 23. There were also several cabins half a mile north of Friedens Kirch on tract No. 24. They had a path crossing the Conodoguinet near those wigwams, leading towards the Yellow Breeches."—I. D. Rupp, History of Cumberland county.

The Conodoguinet creek in its winding course divides the township from west to east, and furnishes water-power for several mills. First along its banks is that of Thomas B. Bryson, situate near the border of Silvers Spring township, and supplied with water-power by the Silvers' Spring, a never-failing stream here emptying into the Conodoguinet.

This mill is one of the largest flouring and grist mills in the county. It occupies the same site as that formerly known as Brigg's mill. A few hundred yards below is the bridge across the creek at Benjamin (now Joseph) Eberly's; of which report was made to the April Sessions, A. D., 1842, by the inspectors appointed by the court to view said bridge after its completion. This is next to the oldest bridge across the Conodoguinet in the township.

The oldest one is the one known as Rupp's bridge, built in 1823, and the third is the one known as Orr's bridge, built in 1834 and 1835, and named after James Orr, who contributed largely towards its erection.

The oldest flouring and grist mill now standing and in running order in the township is the one called "The Good Hope Mills," now owned by J. B. Lindeman. It was built by Jonas and Elizabeth Rupp, about the year 1820. Jonas' Rupp here owned at that time a

large tract of land, containing 200 acres or more, and on it were also a saw mill and a carding mill, along a small stream called Black Run.

Across the creek from Rupp's (now Lindeman's) mill, John Wisler built a woolen factory, with which was connected an oil mill. At an early day it was the custom of every house-holder living in the country to raise a patch of flax, and oil seems to have been one of the early products of this section.

John Wisler owned a large tract of land adjoining, comprising lands now owned by John Leininger, S. A. Baschore and ——— McCormick. About half a mile down the creek, on the north bank, was the residence of Daniel Baschore, who settled here about the year 1791, on Rye Gate Tract, now owned by one of his grand-sons, James Martin, of Mechanicsburg.

An extract from the "Life and Adventures of David Lewis and Connelly," noted robbers, relates an incident which occurred at this place. "In the spring of 1820, Lewis and Connelly having committed several petty robberies and depredations in York county, directed their course to East Pennborough (now Hampden) township, Cumberland county, one of the most populous and wealthy settlements in the county, with a view of robbing some of the rich farmers.

"They had their eye fixed upon Jonas Rupp, who lived within a mile of Baeshor's, but could not accomplish their end. Having failed they next visited Kreitzer's tavern. Judging from the size of his barn, they expected to be more fortunate with Kreitzer than with Jonas Rupp.

"But we were," says Lewis, "again disappointed. While in Kreitzer's bar-room, we heard some of the neighbors talk, in his absence, of his not having one cent to every dollar in the possession of Baeshore, who was represented as having more ready money than all the rest of his neighbors put together. We immediately laid our plans for an attack on Baeshor's house; and would certainly have succeeded, but for the presence of his son's wife, who, living in the same yard, blew a horn to alarm the neighbors, displaying as much courage on the occasion as some men, and more resolution than any other woman. It was not long before a number of neighbors came to assist. In the attempt to force open the door, Lewis was taken prisoner, and afterwards to the Carlisle jail."

Samuel McGaw, Esq., of Good Hope, also gives the following as a tradition of the neighborhood: "An old resident of the neighborhood, named Samuel Miller, was with the party making the arrest. After they were arrested, Miller struck with his fist and kicked Lewis whereupon Lewis swore that he had never killed a man in his life, but if he ever had an opportunity he would kill him (Miller)."

South of Rye Gate is a tract of land, containing 187 acres, called Steyning, which was surveyed to James McConnell by warrant of 15th January, 1763—for which a patent deed was issued 16th Nov., 1808, to Jonas Rupp, afterwards owned by David Rupp, Daniel Sherman, Samuel Early, Benjamin Erb and now by Joseph Erb and Benj. Erb, Jr.

About half a mile north of Rupp's bridge is a place called Good Hope, consisting of three dwelling houses, wagon-maker and blacksmith shops, a store and post-office. A store has been kept here for about fifty-five years. The post office is the only one in the township, and was established about 20 years ago.

Sporting Hill consists of a cluster of six or seven houses, one of which was formerly a store and another a hotel. It is situated about five and one-half miles west of Harrisburg, on the turnpike road lead-

ing to Carlisle, and in the days of "wagoning" and "droving," was a "stopping place" of considerable importance. There was also a large distillery at this place.

"During the French and Indian wars a man was shot near this place. Several persons had met on public business, at Mr. Wood's, late John Eberly's; one of the company went down towards 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. Silvers, who was present at the time) almost distracted, casting herself upon the corpse of the deceased, exclaiming, "Oh! Oh! my husband! my husband!" (Mr. Silvers communicated the facts to George Rupp, Sr., more than 50—now 80—years ago, from whom I have them.)"—J. D. Rupp's History of Cumberland County.

There are five school houses in the township, four of which are new brick buildings, thirty-two by thirty feet, costing about one thousand dollars each, and erected within the last two years in place of old ones.

Hampden is well provided with a net-work of roads, most of which are in good condition. Some of them were laid out at a very early date—for example, November 4th, 1734, the court at Lancaster appointed Randle Chambers, Jacob Peat, James Silvers, Thomas Eastland, John Lawrence and Abram Endless to lay out a road from Harris' Ferry towards the Potomac. Said road is what is known as the Chambersburg and Harrisburg turnpike, since 1816, the date of the incorporation of the turnpike company.

A public road from Hogge's Spring to the Susquehanna river opposite Cox's town, was laid out in October, 1759, and another from Trindle's Spring to Kelso's Ferry, in January, 1792.

CHURCHES.

"Friedens Kirch, Salem or Peace church," now usually called, "The Old Stone church." More than eighty years ago a German Reformed congregation was organized in the lower part of Cumberland county, by the Rev. Anthony Hautz.

In 1797 this congregation agreed, as appears from documentary evidence to build the house, now exclusively occupied as a school house and situate one-half mile north of Shiremanstown, for the purpose of holding their religious meetings in it and for school purposes, till a church would be built. (See p. 114.)

The following is a copy of the original subscription paper:

"Den 4 Tag April, A. D. 1797, ist die Gemeinde einig worden mit dem Johannes Schoop fuer sein alt Haus fuer ein Schulhaus, und eine Zeitlang fuer Kirch darin zuhalten; und er hat der Gemeinde das Haus erlaubt fuer fuenfzehn Pfund.

"Wir Unterschreiber versprechen auch dazu zubezahlen; wir mit unserer eigener Hand.

"Friedrich Lang, £2, 5s. Jonas Rupp £2, 5s. Johannes Schopp £3. Johannes Schmevely 15s. George Wuermle 15s. George Wild 7s, 6d. Conrad Weber 7s, 6d. Martin Thomas 3s Johannes Schwartz 11s, 4d. Philip Heck 7s, 6d. Adam Viehraan 7s, 6d. Jacob Colp £1, 10s. John Merkle £3. Casper Swartz 7s, 6d. Christian Swartz 7s, 6d. Abraham Wolf 7s, 6d. Friedrich Schweitzer 7s, 6d. Martin Hausser £5. Johannes Eberly £4, 17s, 6d. Elisabeth Lang, (witlfrau) 15s."

This house, now school house, is built of logs, and "contained originally, two apartments, one occupying from one-fourth to one-third of the building, being designed for the teacher's residence."

It is worthy of remark that in this building a school has been taught from 1797 to the present time. It has several times been remodeled and repaired, and being now in good condition, bids fair to withstand the storms of many more winters.

The following extract from a "Family Register," by I. D. Rupp, though somewhat lengthy, is in point, giving an idea of the schools and teachers of the olden time, and the names of some of the older residents of Hampden and adjoining townships:

"Henry Schneble was the first school master that taught in this house from 1797 till March, 1807, when he died at the age of 27 years. Peter Blaeser was Schneble's successor. He was an educated German, and understood Latin well. He came to America, prior to 1780. He taught in Berks county from 1784 till 1790; then in Manheim township, Lancaster county, until the spring of 1807. He was somewhat of a poet. He published in 1784, "Eine Trauer-Gedicht; uber den Schaden Josephs." The concluding stanza runs thus:

"Was ich mit der Feder allhier hab gespielt
Ist nur auf die Werke des Feindes gezielet,
Ich thu sehr ungerne jemanden betruëben,
Mein innerster Grund ist: die Feinde zu lieben."

Blaeser was celibate. He called himself Ein Junggesell—Ein Hagestols, a bachelor.

The books used in his school in the Junior classes, were das A. B. Buch, Der Psalter, Das Neue Testament. He always opened and closed the school by singing a suitable hymn, and the Lord's Prayer. Children from six years to fifteen, living within the circuit of three miles, composed the school.

I still remember most of the names of the families that sent their children to Blaeser's school, viz: "Lang, Bitner, Misch, Gorgas, Hauser, Bauman, Schopp, Schneble, Eberle, Kreutzer, Rupp, Gramlich, Ditter, Juengst, Keller, Schiely, Bernhart, Schroll, Sohmidt, Schlonecker, Schelly, Kober, Gossweiler, Mueller, Steinbring, Kimmell, Maeder, Derr, Kiesecker, Renninger, Reitzel, Eichelberger, Christlieb, Schleppe, Bretz, Hashberger, Mahnenschmidt, Kuetzmueller, Seirer, Wuermly, Rupley, Viehman, Wissler, Holtz, Schaefer, Brenneiser."

But to return. "On the 26th day of May, 1797, the congregation obtained deeds for the land connected with the school house, from Henry Snevely and Nicholas Kreutzer.

In 1798, the stone church was erected under the superintendence of the following building committee, viz: Friedrich Lang, Jonas Rupp, Leonard Swarts, and the Revd. Anthony Haultz, then stationed at Carlisle and Trindle Spring. Martin Rupp and Thomas Anderson were the builders."

As appears from the church records, a Lutheran congregation had been organized in the year 1787 or 1788, which had, in Louthor Manor, several miles to the northeast of Friedens Kirch, a log house, known as the Poplar Church; so called, some say, because it was built of poplar logs, others, from the circumstance of its having been built in a grove of lofty poplar trees. This congregation made overtures to the vestry of the German Reformed congregation, May 18, 1800, to pay them £405, 17s. 3d, being one-half of the cost of Friedens Kirch, land, building of school-house and enclosing the graveyard.

July 6, 1807, an organ was purchased of Conrad Doll, of Lancaster, for \$400.07, for the use of the joint congregations. (This organ occupied its place in Friedens Kirch until the dissolution of the German

Reformed congregation, in 1866, when their interest therein was purchased by the Lutherans for \$65.00; after which it was repaired and placed in the choir—in the recess of the new church.) "At the time of the sale of one-half of the church to the Lutherans the following persons constituted the vestry of the congregations: German Reformed—Frederick Lang, Jonas Rupp, Frederick Schweitzer, Christian Swiler, Henry Manessmith and Martin Rupp. Lutheran—Nicholas Kreutzer, John Wormley, Christopher Eichelberger, Andrew Shuely, Christofel Gramlig and Daniel Scherban.

The joint congregations purchased April 20, 1812, five acres more, on which the present sexton's house, contiguous to the church, is erected. In 1830 another small parcel of ground was purchased to enlarge the graveyard."—I. D. Rupp's History of Cumberland county.

Mr. J. C. Longsdorf, of Shiremanstown, kindly assisted in gathering the following facts concerning this church and the new one here erected:

In 1864 about two acres of land were purchased from Thomas Oyster, at \$110.00 per acre, for the purpose of further enlarging the graveyard, which at this time contains about three and one-half acres.

Pastors of the two congregations, as near as can be ascertained from the records: German Reformed—Reverends Anthony Haultz, J. C. Bucher, Thomas Apple, A. R. Kreamer, ——— Fritchey and John Ault. Lutheran—Reverends Frederick Sanno, Benjamin Keller, Augustus Lochman, Edmund Keller, Augustus Babb, N. J. Stroh, A. Babb (a second time), A. Height, G. F. Stoever, J. R. Groff and H. N. Fegley, the present pastor. In 1865 the Lutherans purchased from the German Reformed their interest in a parcel of ground close by the old church and commenced the erection of a new brick building under the title of "St. John's Ev. Lutheran Church." This was completed and dedicated to the worship of God July 2, 1866. The cost of the building and furniture was \$8,533.00. This was exclusive of a bell, which was purchased and hung in the spring of 1872 at a total cost of \$571.25. The present number of communicants is about one hundred and fifty.

On June 23, 1866, the German Reformed congregation held their last communion service in the old church, and shortly after abandoned their organization, most of the remaining members uniting with St. Paul's Reformed Church in Mechanicsburg.

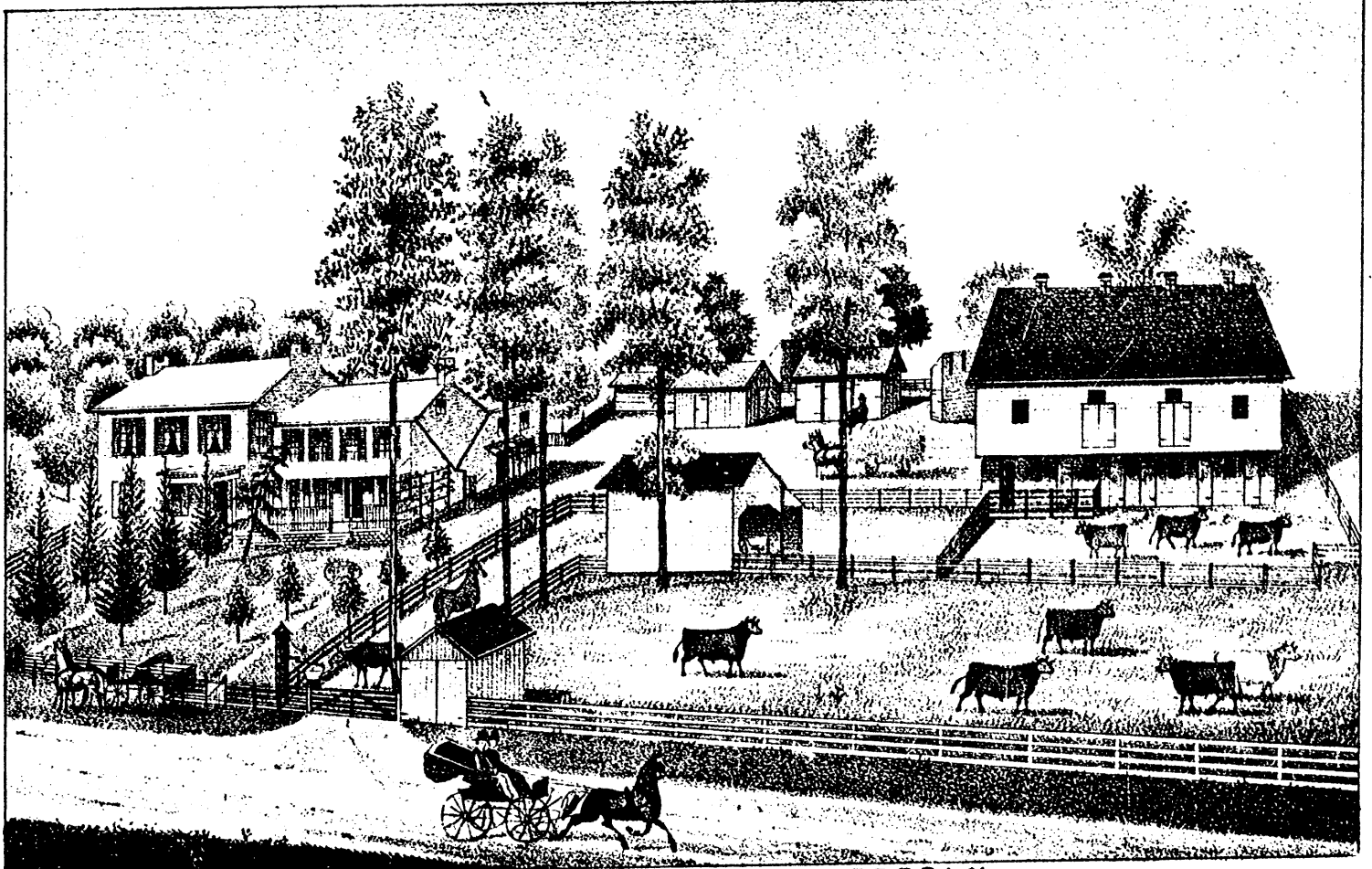
The old church (Friedens Kirch) is in a good state of preservation, having withstood the storms of eighty years, but is occupied only by St. John's Ev. Lutheran Sunday-school, and occasionally a funeral service is held in it.

SALEM CHURCH

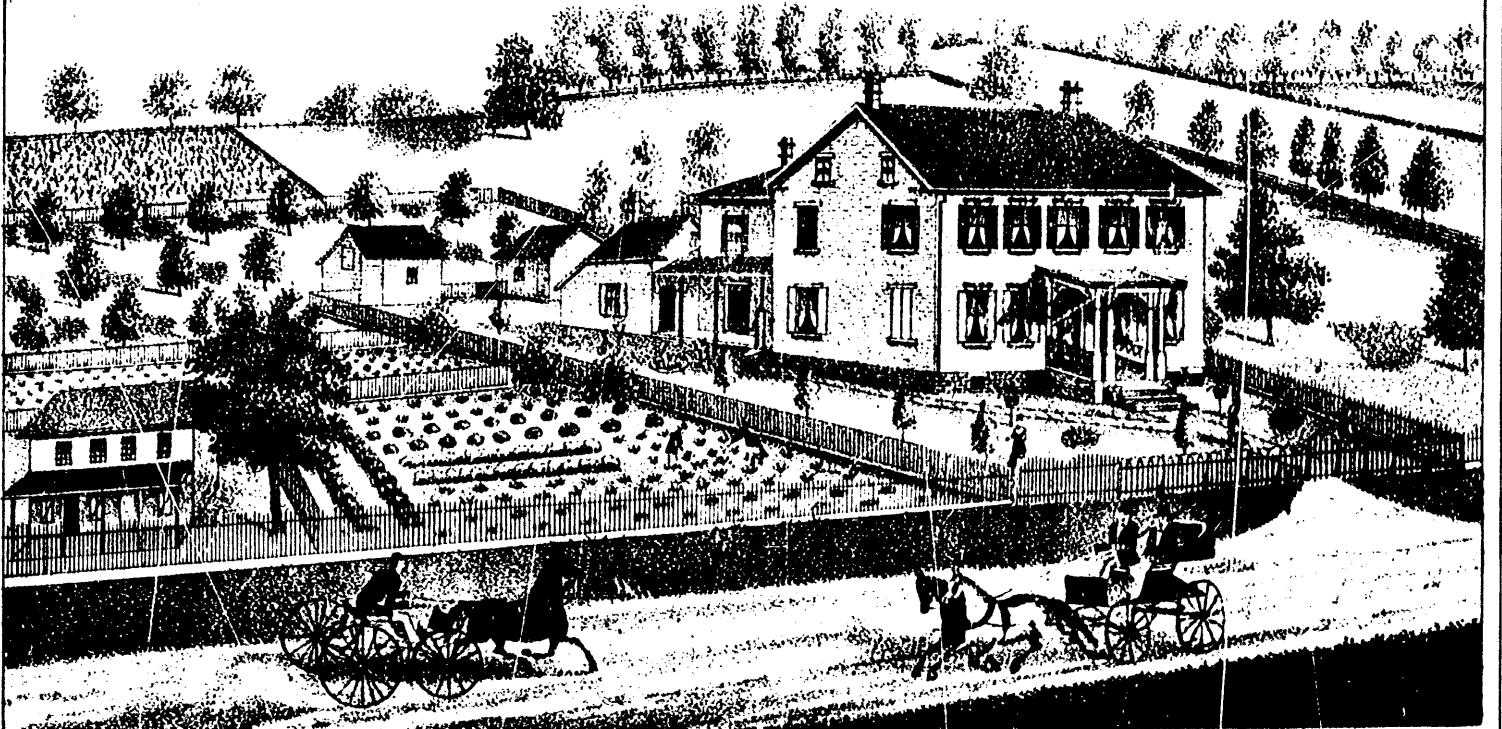
Is situated along the turnpike, about two and one-half miles north of Mechanicsburg. It is owned by the Methodists, and was built in the year 1825. The principal contributors towards its erection were Abram Stayman, Christian Stayman (now residing in Carlisle) and Benjamin Eberly. In 1865 it was remodeled, and in 1876 again repaired and improved.

GOOD HOPE CHURCH,

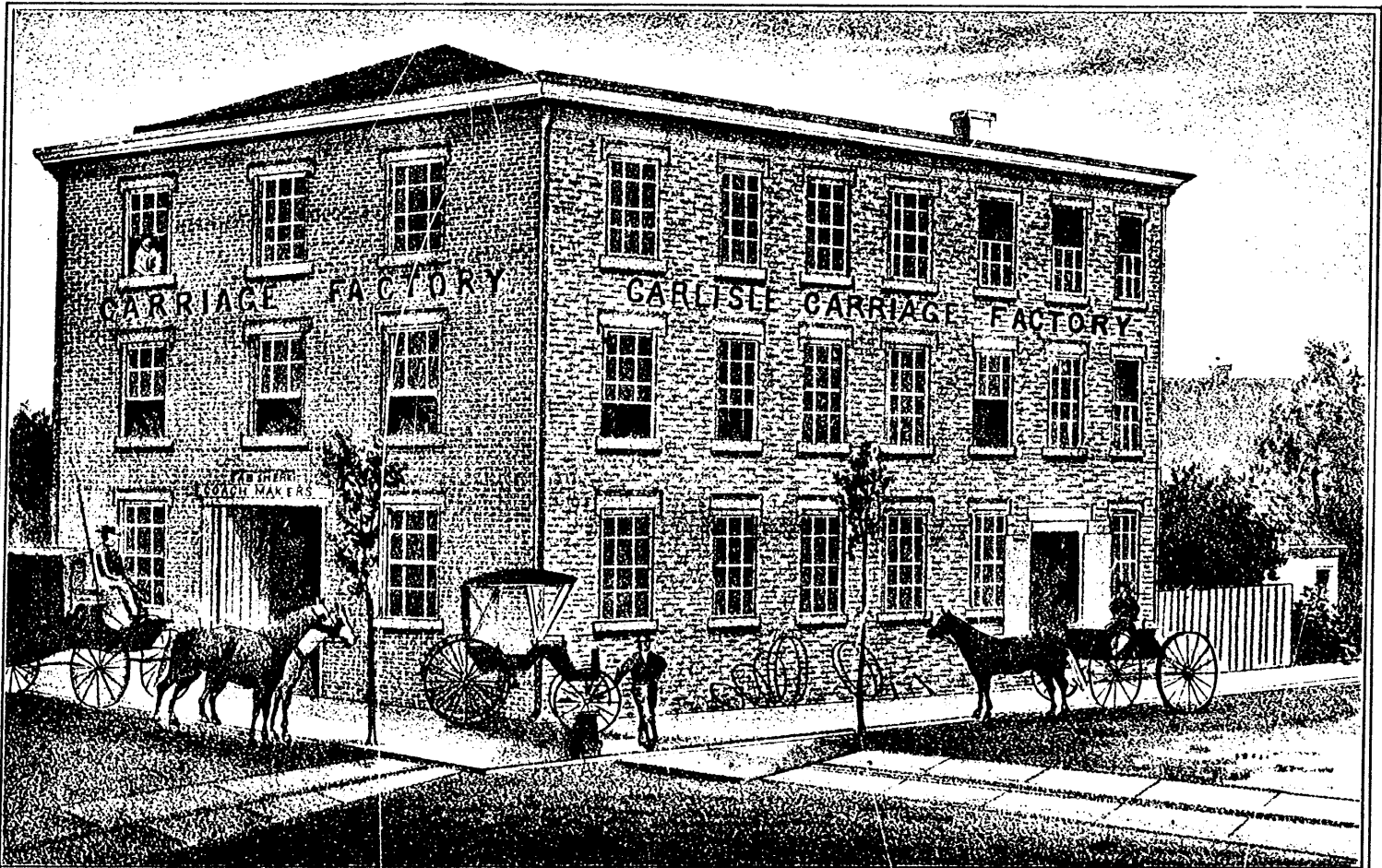
Church of God denomination, is situated near Good Hope. It was built by subscription in 1848, the principal contributor having been John Basehore.



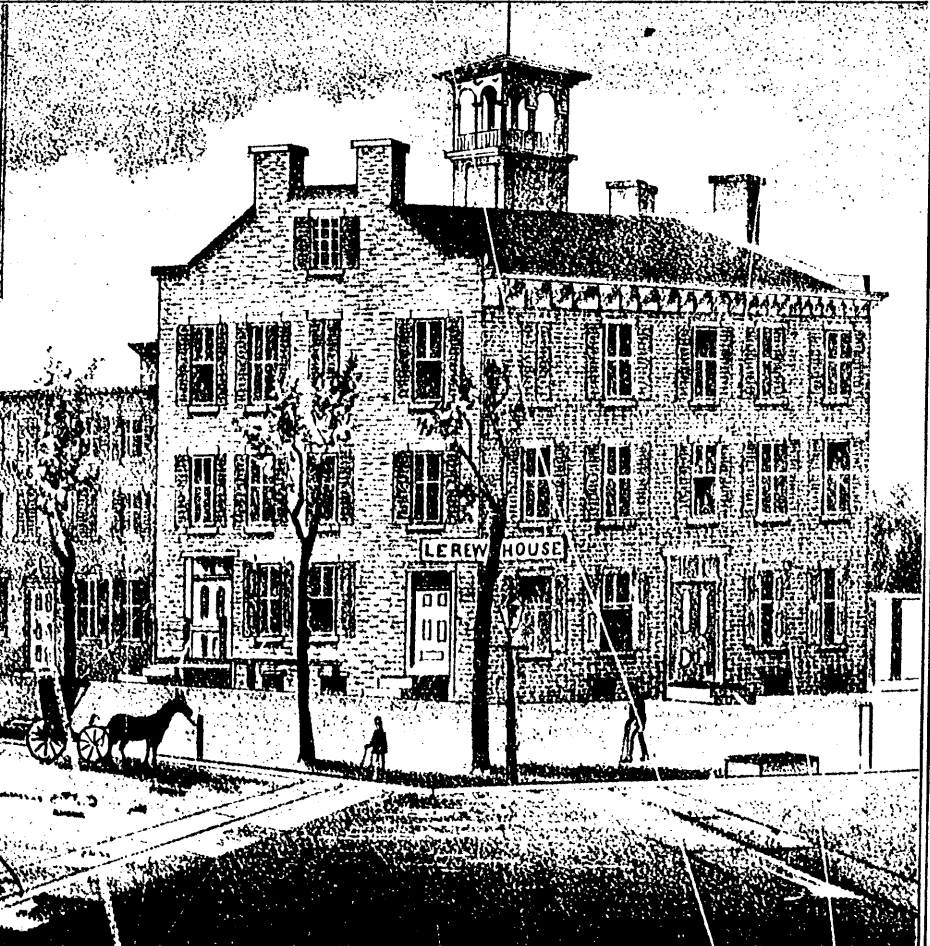
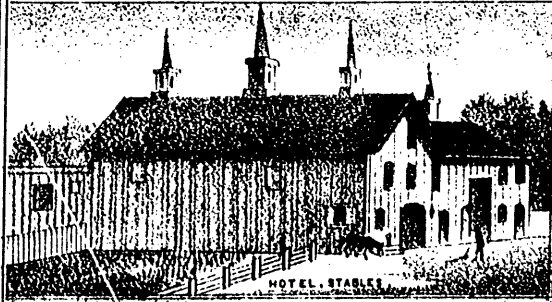
MANSION FARM OF SAMUEL EBERLY.
ON THE HARRISBURG & PITTSBURG TURNPIKE HAMPDEN TWP. CUMBERLAND CO.



SPORTING HILL
RESIDENCE OF SAM EBERLY HAMPDEN TWP CUMBERLAND CO. PA.



A. B. SHERK'S . CARRIAGE FACTORY.
N. E. COR. . PIT T & SOUTH STS. CARLISLE, PA.



LEREW HOUSE, COR. . HANOVER & WALNUT STS. CARLISLE PA .
FRANCIS LEREW. PROPRIETOR .

MOUNT ZION CHURCH,

Owned by the United Brethren in Christ, is situated on the State road leading from the river to Sterrett's Gap, about four miles from West Fairview. It is a frame building, forty feet long and thirty feet wide, is well finished and cost about fifteen hundred dollars. It was built in the year 1857, and was dedicated on the 22d of November in that year. Bishop John Dickson, D. D., was the first pastor. Benjamin Erb, George Bowers and Daniel Bretz were the first trustees. The congregation at that time numbered ten members, and the present number is thirty-five. A Sabbath-school was organized soon after the building of the church, which now numbers seventy teachers and scholars. Rev. J. R. Hutchinson is the present pastor.

During the war of the Rebellion Hampden furnished her full quota of men for the army.

In the fall of 1862, when the militia of the State were called into the field, Captain Thomas B. Bryson's company—Company G of the First Pennsylvania militia, commanded by Col. Henry McCormick—was raised in this township, mustered into the service on September 11, 1862, and discharged September 23, 1862. Captain Bryson was appointed major of the First Pennsylvania militia on September 13th, and on September 15th William Bryson was elected captain. The first lieutenant was Samuel McGaw, and the second was John Sheaffer. The first sergeant was John Linninger, the second George C. Sheaffer, the third Henry Beistline, the fourth Milton C. Stayman, and the fifth Lewis Waller. The first corporal was Christian Deitz, the second John Baschore, the third Joseph Erb, the fourth James Martin, sr.; the fifth William Bretz, the sixth William Mumma, the seventh Joseph A. Brenner, and the eighth S. A. Baschore. John Conrad acted as musician, and there were fifty-six privates.

About thirty or forty residents of Hampden, at the same time joined Captain Daniel Shelley's company—company A, same regiment. This company was raised in and about Shiremanstown, about half of which village was then included in Hampden.

It is worthy of remark that but few able-bodied men were left at home, the care of the farm and the workshop having been consigned to the old men and boys while the sturdy yeomanry were out in the field, ready to fight for their country and in the protection of their homes and firesides against an invading foe, braving the hardships and dangers of Brier Hill and other points, by them long to be remembered.

CARLISLE.

BY EDWARD W. BIDDLE, ESQ.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

The following brief sketch can not properly be called a history; for much of the material which would be contained in such a work has been already introduced in the preceding able and exhaustive history of the county, written by Rev. C. P. Wing, and is therefore omitted here. Our object has been merely to group together some of the more important and interesting incidents relating to the Borough, and thus to furnish in a short space an abstract only of her history.

In doing this we have, vulture-like, appropriated from other sketches of the town and county, whatever matter we thought best; sometimes using the very language of the writer—to these we now make our grateful acknowledgments. "To be a really great historian," says Lord Macaulay, "is, perhaps, one of the rarest of intellectual distinctions." Up to the present period, we would remark, no "really great historian" has seen fit to exercise his gigantic mental powers on the subject of Carlisle, and nothing that pretends to be more than a skeleton of her history exists. We sincerely hope that some writer may soon appear who has more time, diligence and antiquarian taste than the present one, who will rescue from obscurity the many interesting facts and traditions of our Borough, which are as yet unwritten, and embody them in a durable form.

In such a work, among other things, the memory of the strange characters who have, from time to time, appeared and lived in our midst, would properly be embalmed. Some of these have been dead for many years, but the amazing eccentricities of George Baggs, Isaac Hildebrand, Betsey George, Jenny White, and later of Henry Witmer, Mary Sawyer and others, certainly should receive historic perpetuation. Whether this will ever be done we know not, for, as has been said by Sir Thomas Browne, "the iniquity of oblivion blindly scattereth her poppy, and deals with the memory of men without distinction to merit of perpetuity."

The history of a town is written for its own people, and not for the world at large, and in its construction the ordinary methods of history are reversed. It is the special and not the general that is wanted. Particular events and persons, which, in the former, are to a great extent, ignored, constitute, in the latter, the chief and most abiding charm. The scope of local history is confined to narrow detail, and its functions and object are peculiar to itself. It deals with simple, individual facts, and not with principles or generalizations.

EARLY HISTORY.

Carlisle is the oldest borough in Cumberland county, and, with the exception of York and Shippensburg, the oldest town in Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna. It receives its name from Carlisle, in Cumberland county, England. Although an Indian trader, named James Le Tort, settled near its present location as early as 1720, yet the town itself was not laid out until 1751, when, by direction of the proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania a survey of it was made. In 1762, Colonel, afterwards General, John Armstrong was employed by the same authorities to make a re-survey of the

town, and in obedience thereto he laid out the main streets as they are at present.

Carlisle was chosen as the site of a town by reason of a report of Thomas Cookson, who had been appointed by Governor James Hamilton to view the county of Cumberland and recommend a place for a town. The report, dated March 1, 1749, after speaking of a site near the Susquehanna river, which would be inconvenient, "as lying in a distant corner of the county," proceeds as follows: "The next situation is on Le Tort's spring. This place is convenient to the new path to Alleghany, now mostly used, being at a distance of four miles from the gap (Sterrett's Gap), in the Kittochlinny (Blue) Mountains. There is a fine stream of water and a body of good land on each side from the head down to Conedogwinet creek, and the lands on both sides, of the Conedogwinet are thickly settled. As these lands are settled, it it should be thought a proper situation for the town, the people are willing to sell their improvements for reasonable terms, or exchange them for other lands of the Honorable Proprietors." In compliance with the suggestion contained in this letter, the Governor sent a letter of instructions, dated Philadelphia, April 1, 1751, to Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General of the State, directing him to lay out the town and stating the reasons therefor. The following is a copy of this letter:

"INSTRUCTIONS

"To NICHOLAS SCULL, ESQUIRE, SURVEYOR GENERAL, WHICH WILL SERVE LIKEWISE FOR MR. COOKSON.

"Several places having been recommended to me since the erection of the new County of Cumberland, over the River Susquehanna, for the Situation of the County town, I have taken time to give them all a just consideration with their respective conveniences and inconveniences, and at length I determined to place the Town somewhere on the Waters issuing from Le Tort's Spring into the River Conedogwinet, as well because it is the nearest situation to the Centre of the County on the East side that will admit of proper supplies of good water, meadow, pasture, timber, stone, lime and other necessaries and conveniences for such a Town, as that it answers best to the paths over the Blue Hills, to the two large Rivers of Conedogwinet and Yellow Breeches running in its neighborhood into the Susquehanna, and to the trade, both with the Indians and with the City of Philadelphia, as that there is said to be about it a wholesome, dry, limestone Soil, good air and abundance of vacant land, well covered with a variety of Wood. Having come to this resolve, I ordered Mr. Cookson to purchase such plantations on this spring as would give the most healthy and commodious Situation, and being informed by him that the purchases are finished, and that he waits there for my further orders, I have thought proper to dispatch you to him, that you may assist him in finding out the properest place for the site of the Town, and in doing this I give it both of you in charge to take into your consideration the following matters, viz: the Health of the Citizens, the goodness and plenty of water, with the easiest method of coming at it, its Commodiousness to the great road leading from Hargis's Ferry to the Potowmac and to other necessary Roads as well into the neighboring County, as over the Passes in the Blue Mountains.

"When you have examined the Country about this place, so as to consult these necessary points in the best manner possible; then you may proceed to mark the place of the Centre and the outlines, conforming yourselves in all things to the Proprietaries plan and Instructions herewith delivered to you, but in doing this you are to have a

special regard to the Situation of the Proprietary Lands, so that upon the Encrease of the Town the Lots may all be within Lands belonging to the Proprietaries, and the Roads to the Town pass through them in the most advantageous manner; and to the end that I may form my own Judgment of this, you are not absolutely to fix or publish any particular place, but to lay down on a draught the Site, as in your Judgment of the Town, with the Proprietary Lands and places contiguous, the Courses of the Creek, of the great road, as it goes from the ferry to Shippensburg, and other necessary Roads, the courses and distance of the River Conedogwinet and Yellow Breeches, together with the quality of the Soil, at and near the Town and between it and those Rivers.

"You are likewise to survey what other vacant Lands there are within five miles of the Town, for the use of the Proprietaries on your General Warrant, as I am informed by them that the Surveyors have strangely neglected their interest in this County.

"When you have finished this Business you and Mr. Cookson are to proceed to the Town of York, and as there is great confusion amongst the People there, you are to use your utmost endeavors to regulate all matters relating to the Lots taken or built on there, and what cannot be done by you on the spot, you are to report to me, that I may determine and give the proper instructions, and in this you are likewise to consider and conform to the Proprietary Instructions herewith delivered relating to the Town of York.

"April 1, 1751, at Philadelphia.

"JAMES HAMILTON."

The following letter from Thomas Cookson to Hon. Thomas Penn, written in the following year will also be of interest:

LANCASTER, 8th June, 1752.

HONORED SIR: On fixing the seat of the Town of Carlisle, at Letort's spring, I furnished the Governor with a draught of the Lands purchased, to be transmitted to your Honour. I doubt not but most of them would appear high rated, as indeed they are, which may render it necessary for me to mention the Reasons I purchased at such rates. After the Governor had been well informed of the conveniences of the different situations in the County of Cumberland proposed for a County Town, and had determined to fix it at Letort's spring, I then received my directions to purchase two or three Plantations upon the spring for the seat of the Town. Having surveyed two pretty good Tracts near it, for Timber, on Lots or such other accommodations as you should think fit to apply them, and accordingly, with all the Privacy and Dispatch imaginable, I endeavored to get the Purchases made before it was made publick. I took a Ride to the Place, and bought Patrick Davison's & William Davison's Plantations, which are very good ones, and the most convenient for the centre of the Town. I then bought James Gilcore's, and wanted the Plantation, late Peter Wilkie's. When I enquired about that, I found that Peter Wilkie had made a Will, and had left that Plantation for the maintenance of his wife and children during her Widowhood, To be sold, nevertheless, on her marriage. This put a stop for a time to our proceedings.

I acquainted the Governor with the difficulties thrown in our way, and, on showing him a Draught of the Lands purchased, and of the adjacent Plantations, He resolved not to proceed to fix the Town there unless this Tract of Wilkie's, that of John McClare's, and the others since purchased, could be got for your Honour, looking upon them as Plantations, that in time, if in other Hands, would interfere with the most advantageous part of your scheme, as he has found in his late Purchases, about the Town of Lancaster, being obliged to give five times

the money he might have had them for ten or twelve years ago. Upon this I immediately returned to Letort's to endeavor to make all the purchases thought necessary. The Widow Wilkie was about to marry, and I treated with the executors about the Price. These were very high, as were the others, I acquainted Mr. Peters with the large Demands made for these Plantations, as I imagined you wou'd think them very extravagant in that Part of the country, but cheaper I cou'd not get them. The country were waiting for a Town to be laid out, and the Governor thought it would be for your Interest to have those Lands even at the rates they insisted on, rather than leave them in their Possessions. Thus they were purchased as speedily and as cheap as was in my Power.

* * * * *

I am, Hon'd Sir,
y'r Honours
most obed't Serv't
THOS. COOKSON.

THE HON'BLE THOS. PENN, ESQ'R.

When Cumberland county was detached from Lancaster county by virtue of the Act of Assembly dated January 27, 1750, and was erected into a new organization, the criminal courts and the Court of Common Pleas were directed to be held in Shippensburg. In the following year they were removed to Carlisle, which gave rise to much excitement and indignation among the citizens in the neighborhood of Shippensburg, and a remonstrance was immediately presented to the Provincial Assembly asking it to take their grievance into consideration and grant such relief as should seem most meet. It recited that "it had pleased the Governor to remove their Courts of Justice to Le Tort's Spring, a place almost at one end of the county, there it seems intending the location of a court house and prison, to the great grief and damage of the far greater part of the county." But the Governor and Assembly were inflexible, and the courts have remained to the present day at Carlisle.

The Orphans' Court for some reason not explained, was ambulatory for several years after this, following the persons of the judges, and being held successively at Carlisle, Shippensburg, Peterstown and other places until in 1755, it was finally fixed at Carlisle.

The condition of Carlisle at this time is so well described in a letter written from it on May 27, 1753, by John O'Neal, who had been sent there on public business, to Governor James Hamilton, that we will insert the greater part of it verbatim.

"DEAR SIR.—I reached this place a few days since, without accident; having previously embraced an opportunity which presented itself of learning the Indian character by attending the great Indian talk in Path Valley—the particulars of which you will learn from Le Tort. 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. As Carlisle has been recently laid out and is the established seat of justice, it is the general opinion that a number of log buildings will be erected during the ensuing summer on speculation, in which some accommodation can be had for the new levies. The number of dwelling houses is five. The court is at present held in a temporary log building on the north-east corner of the centre square. If the lots were clear of brushwood, it would give a different aspect to the town.

The situation, however, is handsome, in the centre of a valley, with a mountain bounding it on the north and south, at a distance of seven miles. The wood consists principally of oak and hickory. The

limestone will be of great advantage to the future settlers, being in abundance. A limekiln stands on the centre square, near what is called the deep quarry, from which is obtained good building stone. A large stream of water runs about two miles from the village, which may at a future period, be rendered navigable. A fine spring flows to the east, called Le Tort, after the Indian interpreter who settled on its head about the year 1720."

From this quaint letter written in 1853, when the number of dwelling houses was "five," we get the only extant account of our town in its early stage of existence.

ERECTION OF A STOCKADE.

In the same year another stockade of very curious construction was erected, whose western gate was on High street, between Hanover and Pitt, near the residence of the late James Hamilton, Esq. This fortification was thus constructed: Oak logs about seventeen feet in length were set upright in a ditch dug to the depth of four feet. Each log was about twelve inches in diameter. In the interior were platforms made of clapboards and raised four or five feet from the ground. Upon these the men stood and fired through loop-holes. At each corner was a swivel gun, which was occasionally fired "to let the Indians know that such kind of guns were within." Three wells were sunk within the line of the fortress; one on the lot now owned by A. B. Sharpe, Esq., another on the contiguous property owned by J. Herman Bosler, Esq., and a third on the line between the properties of A. L. Sponsler, Esq., and the heirs of Samuel Elliott.

Within this fort, called "Fort Louthier," women and children from the surrounding country often sought protection from the tomahawk of the savage.

Its force in 1755 consisted of fifty men. At a somewhat later day breast works were erected north-east of the town, near the site of the present United States Barracks, by Colonel Stanwix. Colonel Stanwix, in a letter to Secretary Peters, dated July 25th, 1757, writes as follows:

"Am at work at my intrenchment, but as I send out such large and frequent parties, with other necessary duties, can only spare about seventy working men a day, and these have very often been interrupted by frequent and violent gusts, so that we make but a small figure yet; and the first month was entirely taken up in clearing the ground, which was full of monstrous stumps. Have built myself a hut in camp, where the Captains and I live together."

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS AT CARLISLE, &c.

On the 25th of September, 1753, a treaty with the Indians was held at Carlisle. Richard Peters, Benjamin Franklin and Isaac Norris being the Commissioners appointed by Gov. James Hamilton to conduct the conference on the part of the settlers. A number of the Indian tribes were represented.

The following graphic account of the Indian portion of the assemblage we copy from the pages of the "Volunteer:"

"There were forty or fifty Indians present, each of whom gloried in an unpronounceable name; and there was great formality and dignity in the proceedings of the conference. The Indians sat in a circle on the floor, smoking in silence, with an occasional grunt of approval, while Andrew Montour (an interpreter) stated their grievances. Several of them were natural orators, and in their addresses used the

most extravagant figures of speech. While one was speaking, he was listened to in the most respectful silence, without interruption from the others. After every clause of the speech, a belt of wampum, composed of strings of small beads and used as money, was presented by the party speaking to those with whom he was conferring, as a testimony of good will and sincerity. The chief complaint of the Indians seemed to be that the traders brought them scarcely anything but rum and flour."

In January, 1756, another treaty with the Indians was held at Carlisle. Governor Robert H. Morris, Ex-Governor James Hamilton, William Logan and Joseph Fox representing the provincial government.

The result of the meeting was a promise on the part of the Indians of assistance in conducting a war against the French and their savage allies.

In 1754 a jail was built, and stocks and a pillory were erected in the central square, and there the latter remained until the legislature by law wiped out this time-honored system of punishment.

In the year 1757 a mail communication, to run weekly, was established between Philadelphia and Carlisle, in order to better enable the government to communicate with the King's subjects on the frontier.

In 1760 the people were thrown into a state of great anxiety by the brutal murder within the borough limits of a friendly Delaware Indian who was known by the name of Doctor John, and his two children. The sum of one hundred pounds was offered by the provincial assembly for the capture and conviction of each of the parties concerned, but we believe the murderers were never apprehended.

RETURN OF CAPTIVES.

In 1764 Colonel Bouquet, having subdued the Indians and compelled them to sue for peace made it one of the conditions on which peace was granted, that the women and children who had been taken captive, should be delivered up.

A great many of the restored captives were brought to Carlisle, among them being many who had been seized in childhood and had grown up amongst their captors. They had of course forgotten the arts of civilized life, and had learned the language and the habits of their savage companions. Most of them were greatly altered both in manners and appearance, and it is recorded that many were the affecting scenes enacted, as mutual recognition between sisters and brothers, and parents and children, separated for years, took place. A number of the restored prisoners had married during their absence, and were strongly attached to their husbands and children. The wild mode of life of the Indians, revolting to them at first, had become attractive as old associations became dimmed in their minds, and when they were at length restored to their earliest friends, it was found that their tastes had been modified in accordance with their unrestrained life.

Some of them agreed to remain with their relatives in the civilized towns and country, but quite a number fled back to that wild and happy nomadic life, which compelled by necessity at first to lead, they had finally learned to love.

A pathetic story has been handed down of an old woman whose heart was wrung with anguish as she failed to find her daughter, who had been detained a captive for several years. Colonel Bouquet told her to sing aloud a little hymn which she said she had often sung to her daughter in her childhood. She then sang to the old familiar tune—

"Alone, yet not alone am I,
Though in this solitude so drear;
I feel my Savior always nigh,
He comes my every hour to cheer."

And her long lost child rushed into her arms,

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

Carlisle continued to steadily increase in size and importance, and during the Revolutionary war it became, by reason of its situation, a military station of some note. It is recorded that Major Andre and Lieutenant Despard, who were taken by Montgomery near Lake Champlain, were confined here in 1776, with the liberty [of going six miles from town, being bound by their word of honor to go no further.

In 1777, the Hessians, who had been captured by General Washington in his celebrated victory at Trenton, were brought to Carlisle, and by their labor, the United States Barracks, situated at the edge of the present borough, was built.

Carlisle was incorporated by an act of assembly passed April 13th, 1782, but its charter was supplied by a new one granted March 4th, 1814.

In the fall of the year 1794 the people in the western part of Pennsylvania rose in rebellion against the payment of the tax on whiskey. The rebellion was known far and wide as "The Whiskey Insurrection." On the fourth of October, George Washington, President of the United States, Secretary Alexander Hamilton, a large number of congressmen and several companies of soldiers arrived in Carlisle on their way to the scene of the disturbance. About three thousand soldiers were present at that time. In the evening the Court House was illuminated in honor of the distinguished guests, and a large transparency was exhibited, having on it "Washington is ever triumphant," and other patriotic inscriptions.

The presidential party remained in town for a few days and then pursued its course to the western counties.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

A matter of great importance in the history of Carlisle was the foundation of Dickinson College—in the year 1783.

(For a notice of this institution see History of Cumberland county, pp. 103-106, and History of Education, pp. 5-6.)

Although its birth, like that of Macduff, was premature, its influence on the Borough, of course, has been marked. The constant association of the faculty and the students with the people, has established among the latter a higher intellectual tone; the ponderous and erudite lectures of the professors, the well-crammed conversation of the higher classmen, and the showy volubility of the freshmen, each working in its own way for the common end.

A ROYAL EXILE PASSES THROUGH CARLISLE.

In December, 1797, Louis Philippe, then twenty-four years of age, who afterwards wore the imperial purple of France, from August 9, 1830, to February 24, 1848, passed through Carlisle, accompanied by his two brothers—the Duke of Montpensier and Count Beaujolais—on his road from New York to New Orleans.

Exiled from France, the three brothers had come to America in the latter part of 1796, and were at this time proceeding to join their mother in Spain, their intention being to sail from New Orleans to Havana, and to take passage from that port for Europe.

The following account of their short stay in Carlisle, taken from "Chambers' Miscellany," is so interesting, that we venture to insert it :

"They set out, therefore, for Pittsburgh, on the 10th of December, 1797; and upon the road, fatigued with traveling on horseback, they purchased a wagon, and, harnessing their horses to it, and placing their luggage within it, they continued their route more comfortably. They arrived at Carlisle on Saturday, when the inhabitants of the neighboring country appeared to have entered the town for some purpose of business or pleasure, and drove up to a public house, near which was a trough for the reception of the oats which travelers might be disposed to give their horses, without putting them into the stable.

"A quantity of oats was procured by the party and poured into the trough; and the bits were taken from the horses' mouths to enable them to eat freely. The duke took his position in the wagon, looking round him; when the horses, being suddenly frightened, ran away with the wagon, which, passing over a stump, was upset and broken. The duke was thrown out, and somewhat injured. In early life, as we have seen, he had learned to perform the operation of bleeding. Immediately perceiving that his situation required depletion, and making his way as he best could, to the tavern, he requested permission of the landlord to perform the operation in his house, and to be furnished with linen and water.

"The family was kind, and supplied him with everything he required, and he soon relieved himself by losing a quantity of blood. The circumstances, however, had attracted general attention, in consequence of the accident to the wagon, and of the injury to the traveler, and still more from the extraordinary occurrence of self-bleeding; and a large crowd had collected in the tavern to watch the result of the operation.

"It is probable the curious spectators thought he was a Yankee doctor, going to the west to establish himself, and to vend medical skill and drugs. Apparently well satisfied with the surgical ability which the stranger had just displayed, they proposed to him to remain at Carlisle, and to commence there his professional career, promising to employ him, and assuring him that his prospects of success would be much more favorable than in the regions beyond the mountains."

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The common schools of Carlisle went into operation on August 15, 1836. There were sixteen schools and 928 scholars. There are at present twenty schools and 1003 scholars, 481 being males and 522 females. James Hamilton, Esq., was very instrumental in getting these schools started, and up to the time of his death was the most prominent and influential member of the Board of Directors.

Previous to the establishment of these common schools there was no provision made by the State for the education of poor children, except that which was contained in the act of Assembly passed April 4, 1800. This provides that all children between the ages of five and twelve years, whose parents were, by reason of poverty, unable to pay for their education should be taught at the public expense, and it was made the duty of the teachers to receive and teach all such children as should come to them for instruction.

FIRST COLORED SCHOOL.

The colored people were not excluded from the benefit of this provision of the law, yet such was the state of public opinion, that the

white children were withdrawn from the schools if any of the colored children were admitted. This led to the organization of a colored school by a number of benevolent ladies. On June 15, 1835, under the management of a board of ladies, consisting of Miss Margaret Knox, Miss Martha Duncan, Miss Margaret Chambers, Miss Mary Kennedy, Miss Harriet Foulk, Miss Mary Duncan, Mrs. Brisbane, Mrs. Baird and others, the school was started. Miss Sarah Bell was chosen teacher, and from that day to the present time, a period of more than forty-three years, she has continued to faithfully discharge the duties of her position. The school, for the first year of its existence, was supported by donations from persons friendly to the enterprise, who were greatly encouraged by the public efforts of Charles B. Penrose, Esq., Rev. J. V. E. Thorn and Henry Duffield, Esq., in its behalf. Education was at that time at a very low ebb among colored persons, and the ages of those who entered the school at its opening ranged from five to eighty years. Of the fifty scholars who then entered only three could read. They were not only taught to read and write, but the female children had the additional advantage of being taught to sew and knit. The ladies who took special interest in the school furnished the material to work upon, and Miss Nancy Bell and others superintended the work and cut the cloth into the proper shape for garments. When the clothes were made up by the pupils they were distributed among the most needy of them. This school was continued under the management of the founders until August, 1836, when the common schools having been established, it became one of them; yet the ladies who had been instrumental in its original establishment continued to manifest great interest in its prosperity, and made it frequent visits. It has always received the especial care of the directors, and for many years to come the names of James Hamilton, Andrew Blair and others, should be held in grateful remembrance by the colored people of Carlisle.

THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

In the year 1828 the Female Benevolent Society was established in Carlisle.

In those days, as now, fulfilling the words of the scripture, "the poor ye have always with you," there were many asking alms and deserving charity; but, as at the present day, there were many of those whom Plato termed "walking drones," and the giving of so-called charity to them was often but the placing of money in the haunts of vice.

Perplexed by many demands, and unable to discriminate between the deserving and undeserving, the ladies of the town determined to devise some means by which a systematic and judicious distribution of alms and proper application of help could be made.

A preliminary meeting was held by four of the leading ladies of the town at the house of Gen. Samuel Alexander. These four ladies (Mrs. Robert Blaine, Mrs. Levi Wheaton, afterwards Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Samuel Alexander and Mrs. Banning, an aunt of Judge Watts) then laid the plan for an organization which has grown in numbers and increased in good works down to the present day.

The constitution which governs the society was framed by Dr. Maeyer, a German Reformed clergyman and the professor in a theological seminary which stood where the preparatory department of Dickinson College now is.

A meeting was held at the house of George Metzgar, Esq., by his sister, Mrs. Blaine, soon after the preliminary meeting, when the constitution was adopted. The four ladies before-mentioned then

asked the aid and co operation of all the ladies of the town, and some forty-one members were enrolled.

It was customary in those days to purchase material and then give the needy an opportunity to work and help themselves, the society purchasing the product of their labor. As the name of the society indicates, it was intended only for the benefit of women. Indeed, one of the rules forbids any assistance where there is a man in the family, except in case of sickness; but owing to the scarcity of work lately, this rule has occasionally been relaxed.

The society began with forty-one members, and has increased in membership until last year (1877) it numbered one hundred and ten on the secretary's list.

The treasurer's reports for the past fourteen years show that an average of between five and six hundred dollars has been distributed annually. The records of the previous years have been lost. The amount distributed included the interest of two small legacies. All of the churches send a contribution annually to the society. The money expended has been too small, indeed, to meet all the demands, but great enough to do good often where it was really needed.

INFLUENCES OF THE BAR, &c.

Whether it be true that the history of the world is the history of its great men, we will not here discuss; yet there is no doubt that a reference to the lives of the latter forms a very important and considerable element of it.

"The common man," says Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, "is copious in narrative, exiguous in reflection;" the events that occur in his own neighborhood form the chief staple of his conversation and his thoughts. The great variety of human nature about him and the endless vicissitudes in his own changeful existence furnish abundant material for his attention. He never rises into a consideration of the abstract; with pure intellectual pleasures he has nothing to do—and those deeper problems, which relate to the origin and destiny of himself and the universe, he cheerfully hands over for solution to the "babe-like Jupiters who sit in their clouds, and from age to age prattle to each other and to no contemporary."

But each town produces men who are above the common level, village Hampdens, who by virtue of their inherent talent go far beyond the local training. Carlisle, notably, has been the parent of a goodly number of cultivated and distinguished men. This is to a large extent owing to the advantages she has enjoyed by reason of her early prominence in the State, the settlement of the college and the county courts in her midst, and the location of the United States barracks at her limits.

It is hard to over-estimate the benefits of these various circumstances. Society, one of the most important factors in civilized life, has been elevated and refined by contact with constant accessions of polished people. The standard of general intelligence has been raised, through the influence of the college, and many young men residing in the town have graduated from its walls. The army too has had a great influence on the town; its officers, before the war representing the most aristocratic families in the land, having taken a conspicuous part in its social life. The bar, recognized everywhere as one of the most learned and influential bodies of the people, has here been especially prominent.

We find the sons of Carlisle throughout the land filling offices of the highest responsibility and importance. In her graveyard are laid the remains of four ex-members of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,

who were citizens of the borough: Hon. Thomas Smith, on the bench from 1794-1809; Hon. Hugh Henry Breckenridge, 1799-1816; Hon. John Bannister Gibson, 1816-1853; Hon. Thomas Duncan, 1817-1827.

The fame of a great lawyer is usually fleeting, but the above named children of the law have met with a happier fate—for their names will endure and their opinions be read for generations yet to come.

SITUATION OF CARLISLE, &c.

Carlisle is situated in the midst of a beautiful and fertile valley in latitude, 40° 12' N., longitude 77° 10' W., eighteen miles south-west of Harrisburg. The streets run at right angles to each other and are sixty feet wide, except High and Hanover streets, which have a width of eighty feet.

In 1837, the Cumberland Valley Railroad was built through High-street at the request of a number of property owners, although there were many vigorous protests against it.

The borough is well connected with the surrounding country by means of roads. The Carlisle, Hanover & Baltimore turnpike, and the Harrisburg, Carlisle & Chambersburg turnpike run through the town; the former was built in 1812-13, the latter in 1816-17. A number of roads which are not macadamized run from and about the town furnishing beautiful drives which are much admired by visitors.

There are four newspapers published in the town: "The Carlisle Herald," "The Volunteer," "The Sentinel," and "The Carlisle Semi-Weekly Mirror." The population numbers about 7000. There are twelve ministers of the gospel, twenty physicians and twenty-nine practicing lawyers. There are fifteen churches, as follows: two Methodist, two Presbyterian, two Lutheran, one Episcopal, one German Reformed, one Roman Catholic, one Evangelical Association, one Church of God, three African churches and one Mission chapel. (For notice of churches, see History of Cumberland County, pp. 126-132; for sketch of market house, and court house, and jail, see idem pp. 120 and 121, and for sketch of soldiers' monument see idem p. 147.)

The following description of Carlisle, in 1839, taken from the "Life of Rev. John McClintock," by George Crooks, D. D., applies equally well to it now:

The valley, in the midst of which Carlisle stands, has often been compared, by the imaginative, to the happy vale of Rasselas. Encircled lovingly on either side by the Blue Mountain ridge, and enveloped in an atmosphere of crystal clearness, on which the play of light and shade produce every hour some new and stirring effect, it was, in a measure, withdrawn from the tumult of the world. The tumult might be heard in the distance, but did not come near enough to disturb the calm of studious pursuits.

"The town preserved the tradition of the learned culture which has distinguished it from the beginning of the present century. Its population was not enterprising; manufacturing was but little, if at all, known to it. The rich soil of the valley poured out every year abundant harvests, and the borough was no more than the centre of exchanges, or the market for supplies.

"The steady pace and even pulse of agricultural life seemed here to tone down the fevered excitement which is the usual condition under which American society exists."

In the "Universal Gazetteer," published in the year 1795, in London, by John Walker, our town receives the following notice:

"Carlisle, the county seat of Cumberland, in Pennsylvania. It contains about 1500 inhabitants and 300 stone houses, besides 3 church houses, a college and a court house; yet 35 years ago it was an uncultivated wilderness. It is one hundred miles west by north of Philadelphia."

The following statistics of the borough, on January 1st, 1846, are taken from the "Pennsylvania Statesman":

"There are in this place three printing offices, from which the following papers are issued: "The Herald and Expositor," edited by Mr. Beatty, issued weekly, devoted to the cause of the Whigs; "The American Volunteer," edited by Messrs. Boyer and Bratton, Democratic; "The Pennsylvania Statesman," by J. S. Gitt, issued semi-weekly, Democratic. The first paper established in this county was edited and published by Mr. Kline, in 1785, called "Kline's Carlisle Weekly Gazette."

"There are here 10 churches and 12 congregations; 48 stores and a number of shops; 4 ware houses; 12 physicians; 3 foundries; common schools sufficient to suit the wants of the people; Dickinson College, under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church—a flourishing institution; a beautifully superb and commodious new court house, with all the necessary county offices, built for \$45,000; 25 shoe establishments; 4 hatter do.; 18 tailor do.; 2 tallow chandleries, 2 licensed auction stores, 7 cabinet makers, 10 carpenters, 2 coach makers, 3 brick makers, 20 bricklayers and masons, 2 bread bakeries, 5 cake bakers, 1 rope walk, 1 grist mill, 12 taverns, 3 distilleries for yielding the 'liquid fire,'—would to God there were none, for a great deal of the misery of human life, which is daily seen raging on our streets, would be prevented; 5 tinnerns and coppersmiths, 5 tanners, 6 saddlers, 5 coopers, 2 breweries, 9 butchers, 6 painters, 3 chairmakers, 11 plasterers, 3 dyers, 5 weavers, 2 silver platers, 1 locksmith, 2 gunsmiths, 1 limeburner, 3 wagon makers, 3 stone cutters, 14 blacksmiths, 5 watch makers, 2 barbers, 3 dentists, 1 clock maker, 3 jewelry shops, 1 mattress maker, 2 threshing machine manufactories, 3 board yards, 3 livery stables, 2 book binderies, 2 spinning wheel manufactories, 1 brush maker, 2 pump makers, 5 gardeners, 1 milk dairy, 1 stocking weaver, 2 cigar makers, 9 mantua makers, 6 milliners, 1 bird stuffing establishment, 5 music teachers, 4 justices of the peace, 12 male school teachers, 5 female school teachers.

"A large market house, and as good a market, for all the luxuries of life, as can be found in any inland town of the same size in Pennsylvania. The members of the Bar are numerous—15 in number—and of the highest standing in the profession, as also the professors of Medical science. The Gospel ministers are zealous in the cause of their Divine Master; they are, 'in season and out of season,' daily ministering in the good work."

The strong attachment of the people of Carlisle to their town has been so generally noticed that it has become a common saying among them, that any one who, in his youth, has quaffed refreshing draughts from the old market house pump, will always return in his later years to drink again from its mysterious spout. To what the subtle influence of its waters is due we know not, any more than we know why the Pierian Springs could attract the Muses to their sacred banks—but true it is, that however broadcast over the face of the earth the people who were reared in our borough may at times have been scattered, most of them have returned to pass the evening of their days in the town which gave them birth.

MIFFLIN.

BY REV. JAMES B. SCULLER.

Mifflin was set off from Hopewell as a separate township in January, 1797, and was called after Governor Mifflin. It is oblong in shape with its two longest sides bounded; the one by the mountain and the other by the Conedogwinet creek, and contains something like sixty square miles of territory.

The soil is a mixture of clay, gravel and slate; and is reasonably fertile with careful culture. It is mainly drained by four streams, which run from the mountain to the Conedogwinet. (Cone, was the Indian for creek—e. g., Conewaga—Conestoga—Conecocheque, &c.) The original Indian names of these streams are lost, and the present ones were purely accidental.

John Scouller left Lanarkshire, in Scotland, in 1753, and remained in Lancaster and York counties till the spring of 1762, when he came to Mifflin, then Hopewell, and purchased from the Penn heirs the tract of land which lies between the two eastern streams from the creek back for the distance of a mile. The family, from want of any other name, called the eastern, the Big Run, and the other, which bounded the back part of the farm, the Back Run; and such have continued to be their names to the present time. The next stream west, which was settled at an earlier day, had no need of a mill, for there was one already at the mouth of the Green Spring; so the first industry started by its inhabitants was the conversion of their surplus corn into whiskey, and a number of little distilleries started up, tradition says one on each farm, and the community, from a sense of the fitness of things, called it Whisky Run. The next stream west, and only a mile distant, was jocosely called Brandy Run, because brandy is next and near to whiskey, and a little better; and so the names have remained for more than a century. The western stream was called the Three Square Hollow Run, after the name of the gap in the mountain from which it issues. The triangular shape of this gap led some early Irish settlers to name it the Three Square Hollow.

Before the days of white settlers there was an Indian trail through the Doubling Gap, but it was used comparatively but little and only for local purposes. The principal trail was through the Three Square Hollow, and was a branch of the great trail from the Ohio to the Susquehanna, which crossed the Tuscarora mountains near the Burnt Cabins and went down the Sherman's creek. This branch left the great trail in the corner of Franklin county, came through the Three Square Hollow, crossed the Conedogwinet near the mouth of Brandy Run, passed up the Green Spring to the head of Big Spring, and thence towards Dillsburg and York. Along this trail, in the forks of the two branches of Brandy Run, some evidence of an old Indian buryingground existed many years ago; and there are old traditions that an Indian village existed in the same neighborhood, and that the peninsula in the long bend of the creek now owned by Matthew Thompson, was used by the villagers for the raising of the corn, which, in connection with game, constituted their food. In support of these traditions are the two facts that the first settlements made in Mifflin were along this trail, and all the massacres which took place during the Old French war were in its vicinity.

The probabilities are that the first settlers came to Mifflin between 1734 and 1736, because at that time the wave of population flowed

up the valley on the other side of the Conedogwinet; and as these new comers were always seeking streams upon which to settle, there could be no satisfactory reason why they should avoid Mifflin, which was particularly well watered. Still no family record or farm deed can now be found which carries the occupancy of the township back of 1744.

During that year three brothers-in-law came from Chester county; one, Mr. Mickey, purchased on the south side of the creek not far from the head of the Green Spring, and a numerous posterity now dwell in that part of Newton township; another, William Thompson, bought across the creek for £25 11s. 6d. The peninsula, still owned and occupied by his grand-son, Matthew Thompson, and the third Andrew McElwain, located on Brandy Run, on the tract subsequently known as the Lusk farm, and now owned by Mrs. Gilmore. The Carnahans, Williamsons, Nicholsons, Stevensons, Shannons, Laughlins, Porterfields, Lightcaps and others were settled, before 1751, in this part of Mifflin; and during the next fifteen years the McLaughlins, Browns, McElhennys, Martins, Bells, Sterritts, Morrows, Lusks, Agers, Bradys, &c., came in. There are but few of these families now left—they have scattered in every direction, but mainly toward the west. The Nicholsons were extensive slaveholders, and when Pennsylvania abolished slavery, they took their chattles and moved to the young State of Kentucky. One of the Shannons about the beginning of the present century went on foot to Ohio, to push his fortune as a shoemaker, and in our day one of his sons has been Governor of that state. Four brothers of the third generation of the Williamsons long served in the ministry of the Presbyterian church.

It cannot now be ascertained who first settled along the Big Run. The oldest known deed conveyed, April 1702, a tract at its mouth from the Penns to John Scouler, which is still owned and occupied by a grandson. A Mr. Thompson about the same time, located a tract higher up, between Big and Back Run, most of which was sold in 1765 to 1770, to Fentons, Mitchells, and Mathers, and probably to Alex. Elliott.

During this same decade, John McCulloch located near the Mountain upon the headwaters of a branch of the Big Run, on the farm long known as the McDannell farm, partly owned by G. Stewart. He subsequently moved to West Pennsborough, and many of his descendants still live there and in Newton, and as many more, perhaps have gone west.

James McFarlin located about a thousand acres just below Doubling Gap. There being some defect in his title, he divided it between his two sons, John and William, and his two sons-in-law, Robert Galbraith and Samuel Mitchell. Galbraith sold his to George Buck, who left it to his step-nephews George and Jacob Christlieb. William McFarlin sold his to Samuel McCormick, who built a Grist and Saw Mill.

Adam Bratton and his three brothers-in-law, James, Robert, and Nathaniel Gillespie, all of whom had slaves, settled here in 1776; Bratton on the farm still owned by his grandson Samuel; James Gillespie partly in Frankford where the family still remains, Robert on the Waggoner farm, and Nathaniel on the Brown or Snyder farm, where he established the first tannery in the township. Thomas Jacob in 1774 located on the creek, on the Woodburn or Ahl farm.

All the ante-revolutionary settlers were Irish with a small intermixture of Scotch and English. It is believed that the first German

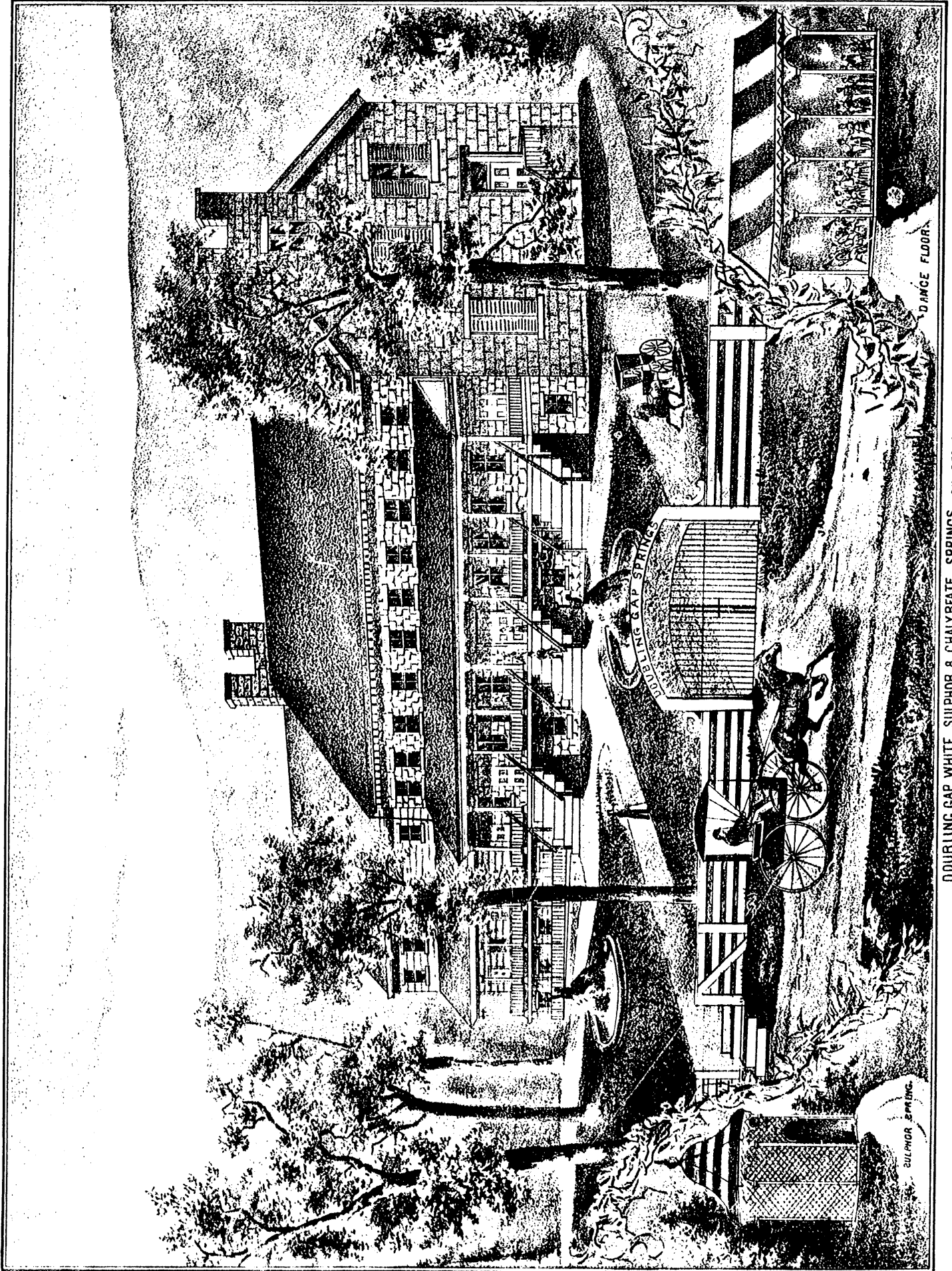
settler was George Buck, who landed at Baltimore before the Revolution, and about 1782 or 1783 appeared in Mifflin. Although, a painter by trade, he assisted in Scouler's mill. Robert Galbraith offered him his farm of three or four hundred acres for one dollar per acre; but Buck had no money, as some sharpers in Baltimore had robbed him when he landed of everything. His employer, however, offered to loan him the money, and wait his convenience for repayment. He then wished to know if there was plenty of water and stone on the farm; and being assured of this, he bought and occupied it till his death. Being unmarried he sent to Dauphin county for his step-brother Charles Christlieb. Other German families now came in, among them Conrad Wolf, and Nicholas Henry, both of whom left large families. John Henry, son of Nicholas, crossed the mountain to a little valley, which he took possession of and literally peopled with with his descendants, so that it is usually called Henry's Valley.

Between 1785 and 1790, George Kettle, a German by birth, came from Chester county, and settled near the present Centre school house. In 1809 he died, leaving to his country nine sons and four daughters, whose descendants are now scattered through six or seven States of the Union.

After 1790 the Germans came in freely, and have continued to do so to the present day. Having more thrift and economy than their Irish predecessors they have gradually supplanted the descendants of the first settlers.

The Indian families which still remained in Mifflin when the first white settlers came, and the bands which passed through on the great trail, were friendly and peaceable until about 1753 or 1754, when with the tribes to which they belonged, they fell under the influence of French emissaries from Canada, and became very hostile. They committed a number of barbarous massacres most of which were confined to the region of Whisky and Brandy Runs, or the vicinity of the great trail. Among these may be mentioned that of the Williamsons. The father and one child were murdered, while the mother and the other children escaped. The murdered child was found in the fence, which it was trying to cross when tomahawked and scalped. During the same night the McElwains were alarmed and fled to Carnahan's fort, but when half way there they found that in their hurry and fright they had forgotten the baby in the cradle. One of the party, a young relative on a visit, volunteered to go back, and he brought the child safe to its mother. That rescued babe was the grandmother of James M. Harlan, of Mifflin. Two of the Nicholson brothers lived together; one was married and the other was single. A noise was heard among the cattle one night, when the married brother stepped out of the door and was immediately shot dead. Those in the house barricaded the door and little windows and stood upon the defensive. There were two rifles and plenty of ammunition on hand, and when the remaining brother spied an Indian prowling around he would fire and exchange rifles with his sister-in-law, who quickly loaded the discharged piece, so that they might never be taken at a disadvantage. In the morning they found evidence of five or six successful shots, although the killed or wounded were all carried away. The widow mounted a horse, with one child on her lap and another behind her; the brother mounted another horse, with the corpse of the husband lying in front of him, and thus they rode to Shippensburg to bury their dead.

A number of block houses or forts were built at convenient places, to which the families of the neighborhood could flee for safety when



DOUBLING GAP, WHITE SULPHOR & CHALYBEATE SPRINGS. CUMBERLAND, CO. PA.
CAPT. J. W. WHEELER PROPRIETOR

Indians were around. One of these was situated on the creek, near the mouth of Brandy Run, on the Carnahan farm. This was built about the beginning of the French and Indian war. The others were probably of a later date, and designed to give security during the Revolutionary war and the preceding ten years. It is impossible now to give the number and location of all these block houses, for the knowledge of some of them has, doubtless, perished. But it is still known that there was one on the Lusk farm, near the Sulphur Spring; another on the Davidson farm, near the Doubling Gap; another on the old Knettle farm, near Centre school-house, the remains of which still existed in 1809; and another on the old Zeigler farm, the chimney of which still exists and does daily service in the house of James M. Harlan.

Eighty years ago there was a tradition in Thomas Kennedy's family that the first flour or grist mill in Cumberland county west of Middlesex was built at Shippensburg; the second at the mouth of the Green Spring, long known as Eckard's mill; the third at the mouth of the Big Run, known as Scouller's mill; the fourth Laughlin's mill, near Newville. The mill at the mouth of the Big Run was certainly the first in Mifflin. This was built in 1764, by John Scouller, whose ancestors for at least three generations were millers upon the Clyde in Scotland. In those days a Scotch miller was always a millwright, so that he could build and repair his own mill. In this case the proprietor was a first class mechanic, and was his own architect and builder. This mill was burnt down in 1780, but was immediately rebuilt and was subsequently enlarged to its present size.

Mifflin has never had within its bounds a post office, a resident physician, a lawyer or a clergyman, but has been dependent upon Newville for its mail facilities, its professional visits, its purchases of house and farm necessities, and its sale of produce.

In making these necessary visitations, the Conodoguinet had to be passed and repassed, notwithstanding the difficulties and dangers of its floods at all seasons, and its treacherous ice in the winter. This difficulty has been partially removed by the building of three bridges. The first of these was built on the state road leading to Doubling Gap, in the year 1824, and the original structure is still in good condition. The second was at the Thompson crossing, some fifteen or twenty years later; and the third still later, at the mouth of the Green Spring.

Sulphur springs exist in all parts of the township, and some of these are of considerable mineral strength. The one best known and most used, is situated well up in Doubling Gap, and was resorted to for its curative qualities as far back as 1800, and most probably earlier than that. At first the water was carried away in vessels and used at home, then an occasional visitor found boarding in a neighboring family, and as the reputation of the water increased, a summer boarding house was provided, and finally a large and comfortable hotel was built, with accommodations for a hundred guests.

The location is very quiet, cool, and healthy, and affords the opportunity for any amount of mountain exercise, and has become quite a popular summer resort. The water contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Carbonate of Soda, Carbonate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Soda, Sulphate of Magnesia and Chloride of Sodium. There is also a Chalybeate Spring within a few rods of the Sulphur Spring, which, in addition to its Bicarbonate of Iron, contains Sulphate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Magnesia, and Chloride of Sodium.

The Round Knob, or the southern lap of the Mountain, rises some fourteen hundred feet above tide water, just in front of the hotel, and

on the top of this is Flat Rock, one of the most noted lookouts of the county, from which may be had a view of peculiar and exceptional beauty and grandeur.

The whole valley, from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, with its varied scenes and objects, and wealth of agriculture, literally lies before the gazer, for the view is only bounded by the limitation of vision, and the rotundity of the earth.

About a third of the way up the Knob, on the path to the Rock, are the remains of Lewis' cave, a deep recess, under a shelving rock, which Lewis, the robber, had fitted up as a safe retreat, to which he fled from time to time, during the years 1816-20, when driven by the ministers of justice from other sections of the country. This daring highwayman used to boast that he was not a robber, but only an equalizer, because he took from the rich and gave to the poor. However this may have been, it is certain that he did not pursue his robber practices in this immediate neighborhood, and that he cultivated kindly relations with the few inhabitants of the Gap, and secured their good will so far that they would not betray his presence, although but one man knew the precise place of his hiding.

Nicholas Howard, of Newville, kept the summer hotel at the Spring in those days, and was a fast friend of the generous outlaw. When the coast was clear of all unreliable persons, he would hang out a flag from an upper window, which was visible from the cave, and Lewis would come down, and a few of the neighbors would gather in and they would have a jolly night at the expense of the robber. When dangerous persons were around, or the officers of the law upon the lookout, he had to confine himself to his cave, and as his larder was never stored for a siege, he had to receive a frequent supply through some one who was in the secret of his hiding place. It was universally believed that this friendly service was performed by Robert Moffit, an odd, crooked-eyed, queer-looking man, who frightened children with his antics; but who was really noted for his tender feelings and kindheartedness, and who never for one moment supposed that he was doing wrong in shielding and befriending one, even an outlaw, who had often befriended him.

Lewis was sometimes accompanied by a "confreere," named Connelly, who had the reputation of being coarse and cruel, and who found no friends in the Gap. He was killed at the same time that Lewis was wounded unto death.

During the Revolution there was, in the Brandy Run region, a Captain S. Brady, who was celebrated as an Indian hunter, and whose wonderful exploits and hair-breadth escapes are still the subject of an occasional winter night's story.

There was in the same section a Joe Ager, who returned one day to his home, about 1855, during the French War, and found his father and mother murdered by the Indians. He then and there, over the dead bodies of his parents, swore that his life henceforth should be devoted to the sole work of slaughtering Indians, and that he would take a hundred scalps for each parent. Tradition says that he kept his oath, and exceeded the number stated; and that he would bury himself for months at a time in the wilderness, and go as far as the Allegheny river and the valley of the Ohio.

During the Revolutionary war a fair proportion of the able bodied men of Mifflin saw service in the patriot army, and a few of these lingered on as venerable relics till within the recollection of the middle-aged of our day.

In the war of 1812, one of the companies of the regiment which Cumberland and Adams counties put into the state service was

partly recruited in Mifflin; and Col. James Fenton, of this township, son of a Revolutionary soldier, was appointed Colonel of the regiment. And when some of the state troops mutinied at the line and refused to pass out of the United States, Col. Fenton showed his patriotism and bravery by entering Canada.

During the Rebellion also, Mifflin gave of her sons to defend and preserve what their fathers had builded.

The first settlers were all Presbyterians, and the largest part of them attended the Presbyterian church on the Big Spring, now Newville; another portion attended the Associate Presbyterian church of the same place; and a few families of Covenanters held society meetings in private houses. Hence there never was a Presbyterian church of any kind within the township. When the German population began to come in and take root, they found no church of their faith upon the Big Spring, and so had to provide for themselves. Some of these Germans were Lutheran, and the others were Reformed, and while they early formed themselves into separate organizations, yet for pecuniary reasons they built a Union church, and for many years continued to worship together as one congregation.

The ministers in charge would alternate, so that the same congregation would hear a Lutheran minister one Sabbath and a Reformed the next.

About 1790, or shortly afterwards, Jacob Zeigler gave a corner of ground near the present Council Bluff school house for church and graveyard purposes. Here they built their church, and a stable for their minister's horse. It was of logs, two-stories high, with a gallery, well-seated, and very comfortable. The pulpit was quite unique, and evidently copied after an old-country pattern. It was built against the side of the house, pretty high up, and in the form of a goblet. Upon the panels of the projecting sides were painted the portraits of the four Evangelists. This was the work of Charles Buck, who not only helped to found the church, but often officiated as preacher in the absence of the minister.

This church was built mainly by the efforts of Charles Buck, Jacob Zeigler, and Charles Christlieb. The last of these was a deacon. The Rev. Mr. Stock long ministered to this congregation, and was most likely its first pastor.

Another congregation was similarly organized about 1796 in Upper Frankford, and long associated with this one in a pastoral charge.

About 1823 Rev. G. Heilig, Lutheran, and Rev. D. Hossinger, Reformed, took charge of these two churches and continued till 1827. The Reformed part was always the weaker, and was so unfortunate as to get into some trouble with Mr. Hossinger, and a division among themselves; and never had another pastor. They gradually declined; a few joined with the Reformed church in Hopewell, a larger number were absorbed by the Lutherans, so that finally only two or three families remained.

The Rev. N. J. Stroh, Lutheran, served the congregation for several years.

In 1832 the Lutherans organized in Newville, built a church, called Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, and soon absorbed the Mifflin membership, so that the old church was rarely used, and finally was wholly closed.

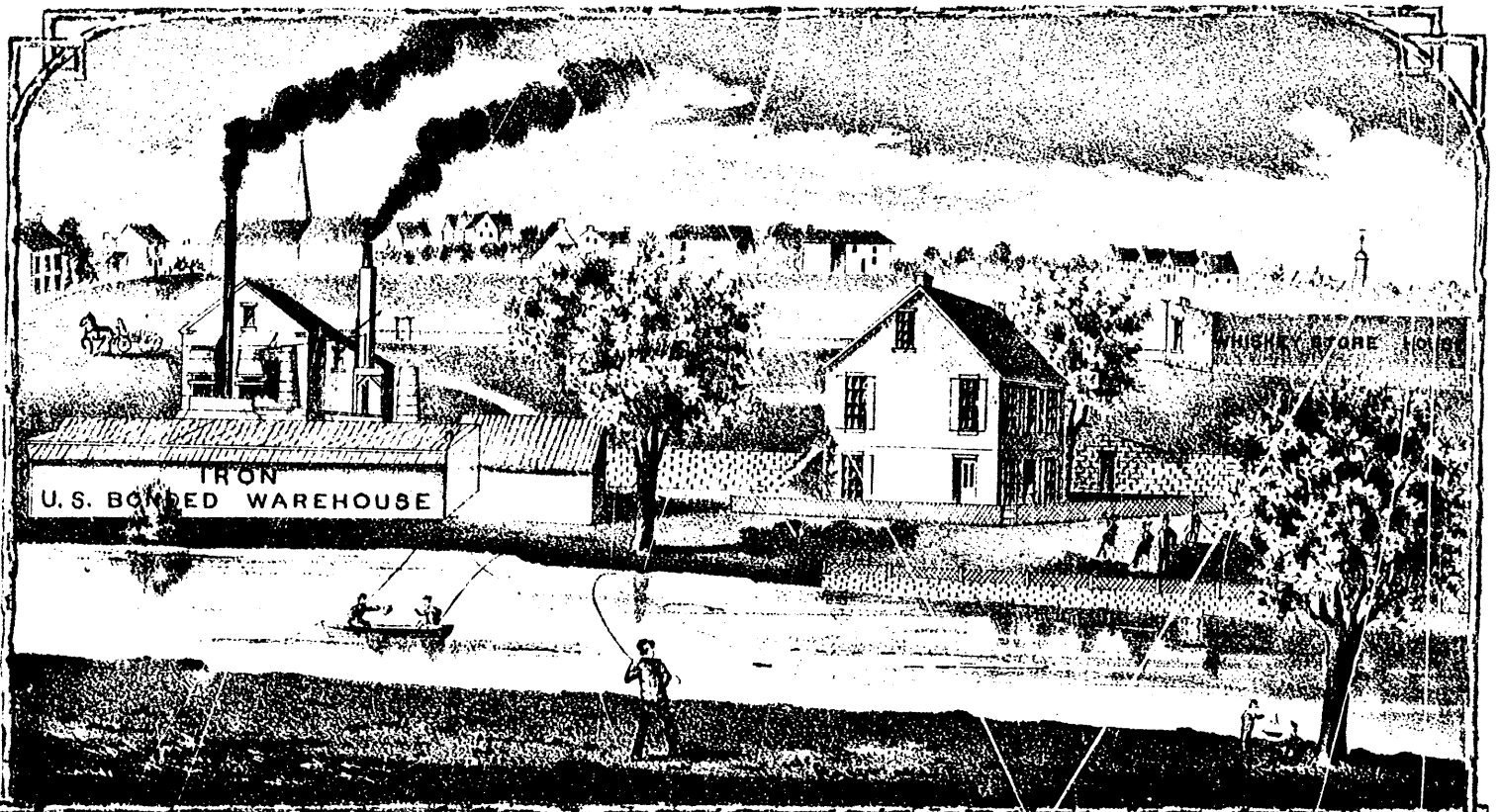
Some ten years after, the building was sold to the Evangelical Association and removed to the Whiskey Run. The Newville church is the lineal descendant of the one in Mifflin.

Some Mennonite families in Upper Mifflin, many years ago, associated themselves together as a church, and built a log meeting house on the Whiskey Run road. It was long known as the Smoke church,

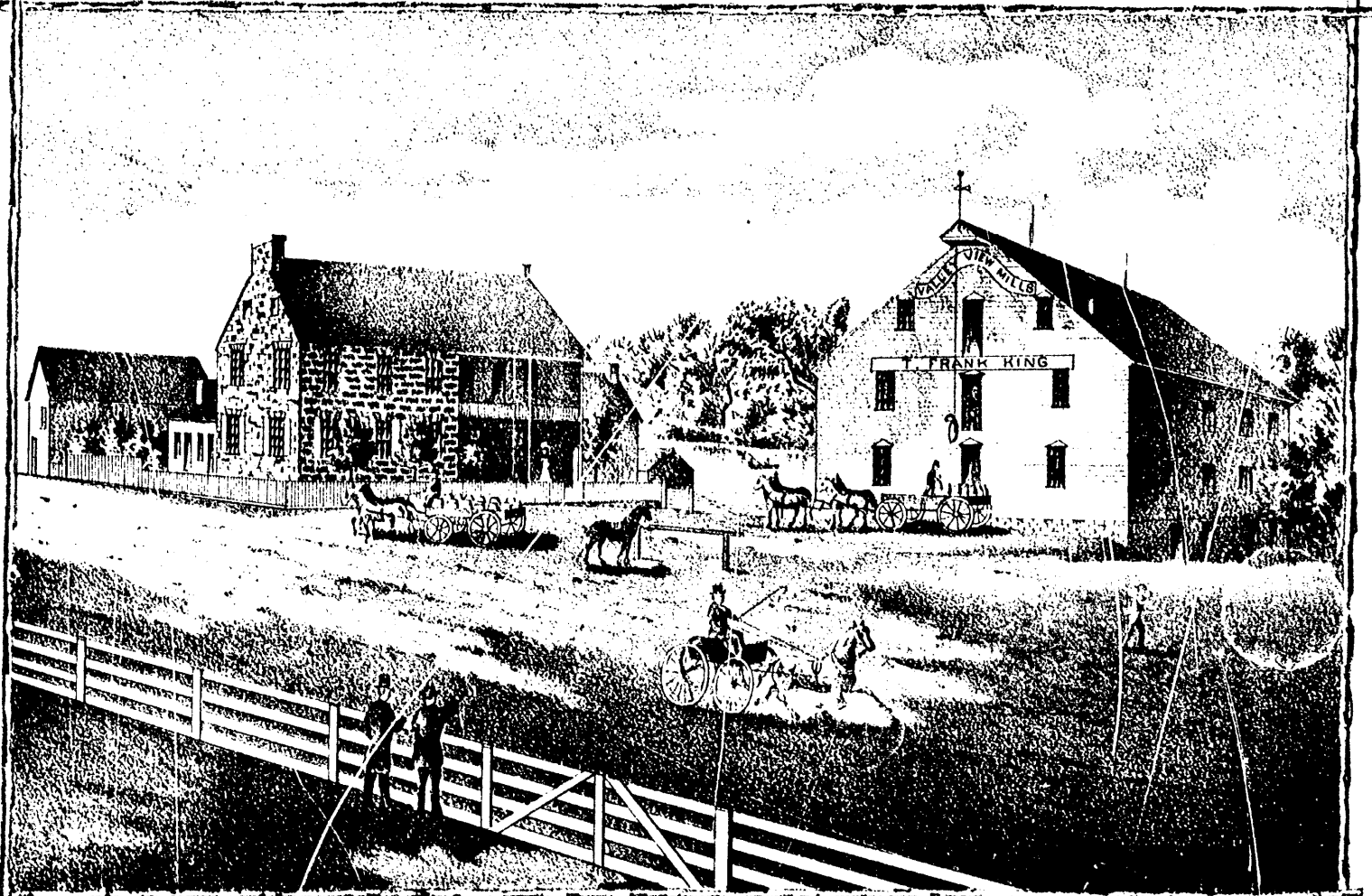
because mainly sustained by a family of that name. Its few members have been gradually disappearing until all effort to maintain services has been abandoned, and the building was recently turned into a dwelling house. In the same immediate neighborhood the United Brethren built in 1858 a very comfortable brick church which is now the home of a prosperous congregation, organized about 1852. A small wing of this church was built in 1876—a stone church, called Mount Tabor, near the Hopewell line. These two churches are joined with the Newville one in a pastoral charge. A society of the Evangelical Association, some ten or twelve years ago, bought the old Ziegler church and removed it to the intersection of the mountain and Whiskey Run roads, where it is known as Ebenezer Church. The Church of God organized a congregation on the eastern side of the township and built, in 1853, a brick bethel on the old Purdy farm, east of McCrea's mill. Some twenty years afterwards this was demolished by a storm, but was immediately rebuilt. This is connected with a Frankford branch in a pastoral charge. About 1800 George Kuettle gave a lot from the corner of his farm for school and church purposes. A house was built by general subscription and used mainly as a school-house and rarely for religious worship, as there was no church organization in the neighborhood. After the adoption of the common school system a new and better house was built by the township exclusively for school purposes; but about ten years ago a neat house was put up on this same lot as a Union church by general subscription. It was to be open for the use of all; but the Lutherans and Dunkers having organizations, and being the largest contributors, have special privileges.

The township is divided into eight school districts, each one of which has provided a good and comfortable house.

Tanning was one of the first industries started, and although bark has always been convenient and cheap, yet the business has entirely died out, most likely from a lack of capital to lay in proper city stock. Distilleries were once very numerous, but from a change in the method of conducting the business and a larger change in the moral sentiment of the community in reference to the business itself, they have all long since disappeared. Agriculture is the great business of the township, in addition to which the following industries are now in successful operation, viz: Four flouring mills, six saw mills, one woolen factory, two stores, five blacksmith shops, one cooper shop, one brickyard.



RES AND DISTILERY OF J. W. WHELER NEWVILLE, PA.
 MANUFACTURER OF PURE COPPER DISTILLED RYE WHISKIES



MILLS AND RES OF T. FRANK KING
 WEST PENNSBOROUGH TWP GUMB CO. PA.
 Two Miles East of Newville

NEWVILLE.

BY REV. JAMES B. SCOULLER.

A warrant for a tract of about ninety acres of land was issued from the Land Office of the Province, on the 2nd of March, 1744, to William Lamond, James Walker, Alexander McClintick, and David Killough, for the use of, and in trust for, the Presbyterian Congregation of Big Spring. This same tract was patented by the State authorities, for the same use, on the 23rd of September, 1794. On this glebe the congregation built a dwelling house for the use of their pastor, which was occupied by the Rev. W. Linn during the Revolutionary War. His successor, the Rev. S. Wilson, saw fit soon after his installation, to purchase and reside upon a farm across the creek near the present bridge. The congregation concluded to abandon the glebe as a parsonage farm, and to lay it out in village lots. A plan was drawn, consisting of one street, Main street, to run from the Spring toward the west, with Glebe alley running parallel on its south, and Cove alley on its north; to be crossed by the streets Corporation, High, and West; the former two to extend north to the boundary of the glebe. Building lots were laid out on these streets, and all the remaining land of the tract was divided into parcels of from two to five acres for pasture and tillage.

The sale of the lots commenced on the 9th of September, 1790, and was continued at different dates for eight or ten years till all were sold. A number of lots were always sold on the same day; for example, all the out lots were sold on the 9th of April, 1795. They were sold, not at auction to the highest bidder, but at uniform and fixed prices. There is a floating tradition, that when two or more persons desired the same parcel, the ownership was decided by lot; but never by an advanced bid. Lot No. 1, the present Kennedy lot, because of its water privileges, was sold for \$213, to William Laughlin, and the one across the street to George McKeehan for \$50; all the other lots, with two exceptions, were sold for \$6 each. The pasture lots were sold at from \$24 to \$27 per acre. About eight acres of the north-east corner were reserved for parsonage use, and subsequently sold to the Rev. S. Wilson. All of these lots were deeded in limited fee with a reserved incumbrance which was to yield an annual six per cent. rent to the church. The incumbrance upon the front lots was \$22.22 each, making an annual quit rent of \$1.33; on the back lots \$17.90 each, with a quit rent of \$1.07; and upon the out lots \$13.33 per acre, with a quit rent of 80 cts. As the collection of these quit rents was always annoying, the Trustees of the church resolved in 1836 to abolish them by collecting the incumbrance, and giving the owner a deed in *fee simple*; and with a very few exceptions, the lots are now so held.

The original purchasers of lots from the trustees were Ludwick Andrews, David Auld, William Auld, Henry Aughinbaugh, Philip Beck, Isaiah Blair, John Boyd, James Boyle, John Brattan, William Cowden, George Connor, Samuel Crowell, John Clarke, Joseph Crawford, John Davidson, John Dunbar, Samuel Finley, Thomas George, James Graham, Patrick Greer, Andrew Harvey, Abram Hildebrand, Hugh Homes, John Jacob, Isaac Jamison, George Keiser, William Leiper, William Laughlin, Felix Scott, Martha Lusk, Robert Lusk, Thomas Lusk, David McClintock, Samuel McCulloch, Arch. McCoy, Henry McDermond, Samuel McElhainey, William McElwain, Jere.

McKibbin, Daniel McGuire, Ezra McCall, George McKeehan, William McFarlane, William McGonegale, Isaac Mason, John Mason, Titus Miller, John Moore, Samuel Morrow, John Nichol, James Nicholson, David Ogler, Robert Offler, James Patrick, William Porterfield, William Patton, Samuel Silver, Leonard Shannon, Daniel Sourpike, Brice Sterritt, Matthew Thompson, John Turner, J. D. Walterbarger, John Weily, Samuel Wilson, Hugh Wallace, David Williamson, Thomas Wilson, James Woodburn, Alexander Work. Some of these were neighboring farmers, who bought for speculation; but the very great majority of them designed to build residences for themselves.

The first buildings were upon the lower end of Main street, and North Corporation, then a cluster of houses, sprung up on the upper end of Main, and the two ends gradually grew together. When the railroad was built, and the population of the town suddenly and considerably increased, the track of improvement turned southward, towards the depot, and then westward along the railroad, and thus the village grew into a long, zigzag shape.

The town remained for more than twenty years a constituent part of the township of Newton until the villagers became greatly dissatisfied with the way in which the county assessors valued their property; so they applied to the Legislature of the State for a borough charter, which was granted them February 26, 1817. This, however, did not give them entire independence, for they continued to pay road taxes to Newton till 1829, when the borough was formed into a township by the court. To get rid of the inconvenience of two sets of officers—borough and township—a new and more comprehensive charter was sought and granted by the court in 1869, which secured full municipal powers. The lines of the old Glebe farm constituted the boundaries of the borough till 1874, when the limits of the corporation were extended so as to embrace the "New Town" which had grown up on the southwest border. The population of the borough in 1830 was 530; in 1840 it was 564; in 1850 it was 715; in 1860 it was 885; in 1870 it was 907; and in 1878 about 1550.

In locating the Cumberland Valley Railroad the engineers made it cross the Big Spring at Irvine's mill, one mile and a half south of the borough. This greatly dissatisfied the villagers, and the council offered a bonus of \$2,000 if the crossing should be made where it now is. Chief Engineer Roberts protested against such a change, because it would necessitate a heavy grade and add a mile to the length of the road. The Directors, nevertheless, accepted the proposition, and the council proceeded at once to levy a \$2,000 tax to make good their promise. When about one-half of this tax had been paid, further collection was resisted by some of the property holders, and the matter went to court; where it was decided that the council had no power to tax for purposes outside the borough. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, but the lower court was sustained, and the further payment of the bonus was stopped.

Robert Lusk was one of the earliest settlers, and built the third house from the Spring, long known as the Steel house, and opened in it the first tavern. John Dunbar shortly afterwards opened a tavern in the third house above Corporation street, where the photograph gallery is now.

In 1801 James Woodburn built and opened the present Logan House.

The Post Office was established about the year 1800; up till that time the nearest offices were at Carlisle and Shippensburg. For about twenty years there was one mail service each way per week, then it was increased to two, and so continued till the railroad was

opened in 1838, when a daily service was commenced, and daily papers for the first time made their appearance. Now there are three daily mails each way.

The first Post Master was Henry Adams, who has been succeeded by Andrew McCord, Alexander Barr, William R. Milroy, William Barr, John Moore, Daniel Dunlap, John Murphy, Charles T. McLaughlin and William McDannell.

The first resident physician was John Geddes, who came here about 1792 from Silvers Spring, after studying with Dr. McCoskry in Carlisle. In 1805 or 1806 he sold out to Dr. McCammon, a Scotchman, and arranged to go to the west; but his friends would not consent to this, so he remained, and after spending a long, busy, useful and greatly-honored life, died in 1840, aged 74 years.

It is believed that the first store was opened on North Corporation street, across Cove Alley from the Logan House barns, by a party now unknown, who in 1795 or 1796 sold out to James Woodburn.

About 1797 Thomas Kennedy, father of the late Judge John Kennedy of the Supreme Court of the State, and of James Kennedy long a Justice of the Peace of Nowville, moved in from the Adam Jacobs farm in Mifflin township, and opened a second store on the other side of Corporation street, where the Woodburn row now is. Stephen Ryan then opened where Morrow's brick house stands, and was succeeded by Christian Geese. Joseph Culbertson next opened in the stone house on the south-east corner of Main and Corporation street, which Gen. Samuel Finley had built in 1799. Joseph Showalter, Alex. Barr, William McCandlish, John Johnson, James Huston and others followed.

All these stores were miscellaneous and kept every thing called for by the community; but as population grew and trade increased the different lines of business began to separate.

About 1828 Jacob Williams established a drug store in a room of the Lindsey or Zeigler house; a few years later Andrew L. Coyle opened a hardware store; and still a few years later the first distinctive grocery store was started. The first tannery was started by a Mr. Adams, on the Kennedy lot at the Spring, and to it the Laughlins gave a perpetual privilege of as much water from their dam as would pass through an inch auger-hole.

The first blacksmith shop was built upon the Dr. David Ahl lot by Samuel Bechtel and Jacob Kinsley. John Fickes and Nicholas Howard introduced the wagonmaking business on the McKinney lot; Horace Bratton and Barny McCarron were the first tailors.

The first Presbyterian church was built of logs about 1738 in the southern part of the graveyard; the present stone building was erected about 1790 or soon afterwards; and most probably to a certain degree out of the proceeds of the town lots. The following persons have been pastors, viz: Thomas Craighead, Oct. 1738, to June 1739; John Blair for several years; George Duffield, 1750, for three or four years; Wm. Linn, Samuel Wilson 1780 to March 1799; Joshua Williams, D. D., April, 1802 to 1820; Robert McCachren, 1831 to October, 1851; J. S. Henderson 1852 to 1862; P. Mowry 1863 to 1868; E. Erskine, D. D., 1869, incumbent.

The first United Presbyterian church (then Associate) was built upon the present lot, of logs, in 1772; the second (now Associate Reformed) of stone about 1790; the third of brick in 1826; and the present one of brick in 1868. The following persons have been pastors, viz: John Rogers 1772 to April 1781; John Jamieson 1784 to 1792; John Craig 1793 to 1794; James McConnel 1798 to Nov. 1809; Alexander Sharp, D. D., June 1824 to Jan. 1857; Isaiah Faries 1858 to 1859; W. L. Wallace June 1861, incumbent.

The first Methodist church was built of brick in 1826 on the back part of the present lot on Main street, and principally through the efforts of Nathan Reed and Robert McLaughlin; and the present one of brick in 1846.

The first Lutheran church was built of brick in 1832 on North High street, and the present one of brick in 1862 on West Main street. Its pastors have been D. P. Rosenmuller 1832-40; John Heck 1841-5; E. Breidenbaugh four years; Sidney L. Harkey two years; Joshua Evans May 1852-Dec. 1860; H. Baker Jan. 1861-1867; Harry McKnight 1867-1871; H. Fleck 1871-1872; J. A. Clutz 1872-3; and H. J. Watkins Feb. 1874, incumbent.

The first Bethel of the Church of God was built about 1830 of brick and largely at the expense of Isaac Shellabarger, and is now occupied by the Colored church; and the present one on Railroad street of brick in 1859. The first and only church built by the United Brethren was of brick on Fairfield street in the year 1867.

The Methodist, the Church of God and the United Brethren churches having an itinerant ministry have been supplied by their conferences. The colored brethren while they own a house in common and worship together as one congregation have two separate organizations. The pastors, having other stations, preach here on alternate Sabbaths. One of the organizations is Methodist, and about twenty years old; the other is Baptist in connection with the Church of God and was organized about 1862. The Rev. Perry Stanton has ministered to this branch from the beginning. These organizations have met with good success, and have been of great benefit, not only in a spiritual way, for they have greatly helped to banish intemperance and rowdyism from among the colored population and to foster a desire for education.

The first Bank was the "Nowville Saving Fund Society," of which Dr. J. R. Irvine was the only Treasurer. It was organized March 9th, 1850, and dissolved March 31st, 1858, after having paid all its liabilities and without having lost a cent. The private banking firm of Rea, Gracey & Co. was organized in 1857 and re-organized under a United States charter in the summer of 1863 as the First National Bank of Newville.

Its capital is \$100,000, and it has weathered the hard times very successfully. "The People's Union Bank" was organized in 1870, with a capital of \$50,000, as a banking association under the State laws. Having met with very heavy losses, it went, July, 1878, into the hands of receivers to close up its accounts.

The first effort to establish a newspaper in Newville, was made by a Mr. Baxter, who transferred "The Central Engine" from Newburg to this place in 1843; but the enterprise did not prove successful, and after few months' experiment, it was abandoned. In 1858, "The Star of the Valley," a non-partisan weekly, was commenced by J. M. Miller, and after changing owners a number of times, it still maintains a healthy existence. Shortly after the starting of the "Star," J. J. Herron, introduced the "Weekly Native," as a political sheet; but it failed to secure a living patronage, and soon passed away. In Dec., 1874, the Fosnot brothers brought "The Enterprise" from Oakville, where it had been established May, 1871, so that there are now two regular weeklies.

Several of the first settlers of Newville had seen service during the Revolutionary War, and prominent among these was Samuel Finley, who had been an officer. When the Land Offices were established in the North West Territory, in 1800, General Finley was appointed Law Agent at Chillicothe, and when Ohio was received as a State into the Union, in 1803, he was chosen as one of her first United States

Senators. His son, Clement, who was born in Newville, entered the army as a surgeon, sixty years ago, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion, had risen to the office of Surgeon General, when he was retired, at his own request, because of his age and the great increase of the labor and responsibility of the position. He still lives (August, 1878) in Philadelphia.)

John House entered the regular army, in 1812, and went through the war; and John Moore, Robert McLaughlin, William Kittle, Benjamin Gamill, and perhaps some others, joined the State troops and saw considerable service.

During the Rebellion Newville sent forth soldiers by the score; supplying not only her own quota, but finding substitutes for others.

Joseph Casey, father of Judge Casey, late of the U. S. Court of Claims, was an Irishman, who had received a very thorough classical education at Glasgow, in Scotland; and spent more than forty years in teaching Latin and Greek in the United States. He was about as thorough a Latinist as it is possible to be, and was so familiar with the classics that the use of a text book ceased to be a necessity or even a convenience, while hearing most of the recitations.

Frequently, he would leave his seat and walk up and down in the class-room, with his hands behind his back, apparently charmed with the music of Virgil or Ovid or Horace, his three greatest favorites; but the slightest error in pronunciation or translation would whirl him around with a peculiar snap, as if it had grated upon his nerves. He made the writer, when a lad, stand before him, day after day, and recite from memory Ross' Latin Grammar—the whole of it—the seventy-six rules of Syntax, exceptions, examples, and every thing; and then go back and do the whole thing all over again, before he permitted him to see a *Historia Sacrae*.

He had no patience with a student who was in a hurry to translate before he was as familiar with the grammar as with the multiplication table. His mode of pronunciation was the Continental, and he looked with great contempt upon the modern Anglicised system, which was beginning to show itself in his later days.

In 1832 he established a classical school in Newville, which was a success in every respect. One of his pupils, Samuel Dunlap Adair, subsequently a member of the Carlisle Bar, he pronounced the most precocious scholar ever under his instruction, for in nine months he was able to translate, with ease, facility and elegance, any kind of Latin.

After eight or ten years, the growing infirmities of age led Mr. Casey to close his school. About 1843, R. D. French opened another classical school, on a wider basis, so as to include all the ordinary academic studies.

In 1846 he was succeeded by Mr. Kilburn; and in 1849 by James Huston, and he, in 1852, by W. R. Linn. Rev. R. McCachren, about this time, erected an academy building, in which Mr. Linn, James Eckles and others taught until 1857, when it was succeeded by a Normal School, with Daniel Shelly as principal, in which J. Blair Davidson taught languages.

The Rebellion broke up all this, but after the war F. L. Gillelen opened another classical school; and he was succeeded by Dr. Stayman; and he by W. H. Thompson. During this latter period, the Academy building was occupied by a female school under Miss Brandon. But both these schools have succumbed to the hard times, and Newville is now left to depend alone upon her public schools for the education of her children. These, however, are well organized upon the graded system, and embrace eight schools.

Newville is the seat of the following societies, viz.:

Big Spring Lodge, No. 361, A. Y. M.; instituted in 1866, and contains about fifty members.

Conedogwinet Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F.; instituted May 28, 1846, and contains ninety-six members.

Big Spring Encampment, No. 92, I. O. O. F.; instituted February 23, 1855, and reorganized December 21, 1866. Membership twenty-two.

Susquehanna Tribe, No. 131, I. O. R. M.; instituted in Shippensburg June 21, 1874, and removed to Newville Dec. 2, 1875. Present membership, sixty-four.

There are in Newville five physicians, three lawyers, eight clergymen, two printing offices, two hotels, four dry goods stores, four groceries, three drug stores, two hardware stores, three warehouses, three furniture stores, a foundry, a paper mill, a tannery and one shop or more for each of the ordinary mechanical arts.

HOPEWELL.

By Hon. JOHN McCURDY.

In 1735 the valley was divided into two townships, called Pennsylvania and Hopewell. The latter was divided in 1741. (See pp. 29-30).

Hopewell is at present bounded by Franklin county on the southwest, Southampton on the southeast, Mifflin and Newton on the northeast and Perry county on the northwest. Much of the land lying in this township is hilly, of slate or black slate formation, and is easily affected by drought. Before the introduction of lime as a fertilizer, the crops were usually light, and were not remunerative to the cultivator; but where lime has been freely used the land has increased in value and productiveness, and is now considered as valuable for agricultural purposes as any in the valley.

As early as 1731 settlements were made along the Conodoguinet within the limits of what is now Hopewell township. The timber and water of that section were more attractive to the settlers than the richer and more productive lands in the centre of the valley, which were destitute of timber.

Here the earliest settlements were made in the less productive and less healthy portions of the valley. Here the Quigleys, the Laughlins, the Jacks, the Nesbits, the Hannas, the Bradys, the Hendersons, the Hemphills, the Marlins, the Stuarts, and many other substantial, enterprising men of their time took up their abode. Some of their de-

scendants still reside near the spot where their ancestors settled. These people, in early times, mingled together in their social relations as if they had been members of one family. They were of the same nationality, many of them of the same kindred and all of them of the same religious faith.

Their ties had collected them into the same locality, and into the same sanctuary; and when the oppressions of the royal government pressed heavily upon them, they were a unit in their opposition to these wrongs.

Among those who volunteered in defense of their rights was their worthy, patriotic pastor, Rev. Robert Cooper, whose zeal and eloquence did much to arouse the people of his locality to a sense of their condition. This brave man was not content with advising his congregation to go forth in defense of their rights, but he accompanied them to the field, and when failing health compelled him to resign his commission, he said, in his letter tendering his resignation: "I bore arms, marched and counter-marched, through the Jerseys on foot, so long as I was able, and stood in line of battle with the men at Trenton."

About the year 1813, Mr. John Cooper, only surviving son of the Rev. Robert Cooper, established an Academy in Hopewell township, on the road leading from Shippensburg to Newburg, at which he prepared young men for college. Mr. Cooper enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best linguists of his time, and was peculiarly fitted for a successful discharge of the duties of his profession.

This school was continued with but very little intermission from 1810 until 1832, a period of twenty-two years, during which it turned out a number of young men who subsequently became eminent in the learned professions [p. 152]. After closing the Hopewell school Mr. Cooper opened one of a similar character in Shippensburg, but his hopes were not realized, and the undertaking was soon abandoned. In 1839 he removed with his family to Peoria, Illinois, where he died some two years later.

Newburg, the only village in Hopewell township, is located on the state road leading from Carlisle to Roxbury, about one mile north-west of the Conodoguinet, on slightly elevated ground. This town was laid out in 1819 by Thomas Trimble. There were then but three or four houses in the place, one of which stood at the western end of what is now the town, and was occupied by Mr. Trimble; a second at the eastern end was occupied by George McCortnick; a third by John Carson and Joseph Barr. There was a fourth, but the name of the occupant has been forgotten. During the succeeding fifteen years the town made but little progress, owing, in a great measure, to the fact that all the land on the north side of it was owned by Mr. John Carson, and that on all other sides by Joseph M. Means, Esq., both of whom refused to sell any portion of it.

Some time prior to 1860 a Female Seminary was established at Newburg, which was presided over by a widow lady named Williams [p. 152]. The place has at present three churches, three dry goods stores, one drug store, one tavern, one tannery and other shops in which the various industries are carried on. A tannery was established in 1820 by Joseph M. Means, Esq., who carried it on successfully for a number of years, when it passed into other hands. The place at present contains a number of good buildings, and the population is somewhat over four hundred.

Although Hopewell was organized as early as 1735, it possesses nothing in the way of improvements to distinguish it from other townships in the county. This is owing, in a great measure, to its

remoteness from the leading thoroughfares of the valley. It has but one flouring mill, and aside from its many well-improved farms, its fine barns and neat and commodious farm houses, it has not advanced as rapidly as the energy, intelligence and thrift of its early settlers, and the many advantages which it possesses might have justified the public in expecting. Many incidents of an entertaining character which relate to some of the early settlers might be given were we permitted to indulge in personal reminiscences. Details of this kind are generally eagerly sought after and read with avidity; but as they are not supported by written evidence many of them have become covered with a garb of romance, and we are compelled to reject the whole that we may be on the side of truth.

SHIPPENSBURG.

BY HON. JOHN McCURDY.

At the time the first white settlers came into this valley, the Indians still held the lands. The chiefs of the great confederacies of Indian tribes had met the agents of the Proprietary government at various times, and had made arrangements with them for the cession of a portion of their lands; but no title to any portion of this valley was granted until October, 1736. A deed was made out at Philadelphia, in that year, to John, Thomas and William Penn, sons of 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 this locality, and built the first habitations there, viz: Alexander Steen, John McCall, Richard Morrow, Gavin Morrow, John Culbertson, Hugh Rippey, John Rippey, John Strain, Alexander Askey, John McAllister, David Magaw and John Johnston. Soon after, three others came to join them, to wit: Benjamin Blythe, John Campbell and Robert Caskey.

When these pioneers came with their families they sat down and kindled their fires beside the rocks near the streams, where they remained until they erected their rude huts. One after another of these rocks which bore evidences of the fires of this people have disappeared, and the only one to which we can now call the attention of the curious as

having escaped the hand of the destroyer, is one at the eastern end of the town, below the colored people's burial-ground, upon which stood until about a year ago, a large walnut tree. The northern base of this rock will be found, on examination, to have been much burned. That this was done by the fires of the early settlers, is scarcely susceptible of a doubt, from the fact that pieces of broken queensware of the style of a hundred and fifty years ago, and pieces of fluted China teacups, of the finest quality of imported ware, have been found amongst the ashes in digging beside them.

This 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 were almost exclusively from Ulster, the northern Province of Ireland. They were known here as Scotch-Irish; and were a hardy, fearless, energetic people, well-fitted for the task they had undertaken.

THE FIRST CABINS.

The first cabins were mostly at the eastern end of the town, in the vicinity of Queen street. A few were built on the rocky ridge which commences to rise on the lot now owned and occupied by Mrs. Pomoroy, near the "Branch." Two or three others were at the foot of the hill upon which Mr. Daniel Hunter's residence now stands. South of the ridge, east of the "Branch," the land was low and marshy, and was covered by yellow and white pines, black-oak, white-oak and Spanish-oak timber, with an undergrowth of bushes, vines and briars. There was a large, shallow pond south of and near to where King street now runs, which extended from a little west of the railroad, across several of the present lots. There was a smaller one where the First National Bank now stands. Means' run, after mingling its waters with those of "Middle Spring," (now Mr. G. R. Dykeman's) divided, one branch running across the lots now owned by Mr. William McLean and emptying into the present channel a little above the foot-bridge, south of Rev. Jos. Mahan's residence; the other sweeping around a little above Mr. Lefever's Foundry. Keeping its course near the base of the hill, it passed a spring which arose in the lower part of the lot lately owned by Mrs. Helly Gladstone, which long since ceased to flow, and in which there is now a pump. From this point it ran in a southwesterly direction uniting again with the main stream, somewhere in the vicinity of King street. This low land was not very inviting to immigrants, and the consequence was that what is now the eastern end of the town, from the top of the hill, west of the Toll-Gate to Washington street, was the first to present the appearance of a village; and when the place was subsequently laid out by the proprietor, the point where Queen street crosses King was selected as the centre. Here the principal part of the business of the place was transacted until after the close of the Revolution, here the stores were located, and here stood the taverns. It was here that the first physician of the place sat down to practice the healing art, here the artisan pursued his useful vocation, and here instead of the tones of the piano, the hum of the spinning-wheel could be heard in every cabin. This section was covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of walnut, black-oak, white-oak and hickory with some pine. The land in the vicinity of which Fort Franklin stood, and north of it, was covered almost exclusively with walnut, and was named by the settlers "Walnut Grove." North of this section was what was called the "Sapling Lands," and beyond this were the "Barrens," which, when the first immigrants arrived, were without timber.

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. There was then no flouring mill nearer than Paxton, beyond the Susquehanna, and when the supply of flour in the settlement was nearly exhausted some of them 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, and what their domestic animals did not furnish them was supplied from these sources. The streams were not, as at present, obstructed by dams, and it was no uncommon thing, during certain seasons of the year to find shad in the waters of Middle Spring, as well as in the little streams near the base of both mountains. A citizen of Hopewell township, at an advanced age, declared that when he was a small boy he saw an uncle catching three large shad in a small stream near the foot of the North mountain.

The houses of the early settlers 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 in the door and left hanging on the outside. At one end of the house was usually a large fire-place, the lower part of which was of stone, and the upper part generally 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, constituted their domestic supply of comforts.

Their dress was, for the male portion during the first few years often made almost entirely of buckskin; and for the females such as would be made by themselves from cloth of their own spinning and weaving. The clothing which they had brought with them from their earlier homes was carefully preserved for holiday occasions. The style of their bonnets and dresses did not change with every quartering of the moon. Sheep were found to be indispensable to a new settlement, and were brought here soon after the arrival of the first immigrants, the wool of which was carded, spun and dyed by the females and woven by the men. Notwithstanding the privations they had to endure, and the discouraging circumstances which beset them, they never forgot their early religious training. On entering the cabins of the settlers one of the first things which attracted the attention of the stranger was the Bible. If no other book was seen that volume was certain to occupy some conspicuous place in the rude cabin. 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 in which to worship God. The people of this and the surrounding settlements were almost exclusively Presbyterian in faith, and in order to accommodate, as far as possible, the inhabitants of the various settlements scattered over what was then Hopewell township, a church was built at Middle Spring in or about the year 1738. On the 27th of December, 1742, Rev. John Blair was installed as their pastor, and continued to officiate as such until 1749. As no Presbyterian church was erected in Shippensburg, the people of that faith residing there continued to worship at Middle Spring until after 1820.

THE SETTLEMENT IN 1733.

Shippensburg, or where it now stands, appears to have been a sort of landing to which immigrants directed their steps, and from which they turned in various directions to seek locations for a settlement. As most of them were tillers of the soil, they were not inclined to cluster together in such compact settlements as might in time grow into villages. The following letter, which was written here in 1733, shows that there were then but eighteen cabins in the hamlet, and these stood along the "Path," in the vicinity of Queen street.

MAY 21st, 1733.

DEAR JOHN :

I wish you would see John Harris at the ferry and get him to write to the Governor to see if he can't get some guns for us; there's a good wheen of ingens about here, and I fear they intend to give us a good deal of troubbel and may do us a grate dale of harm. We was three days on our journey coming from Harrisses ferry here. We could not make much speed on account of the childer; they could not get on as fast as Jane and me. I think we will like this part of the country when we get our cabbin built. I put it on a level peese of groun, near the road or path in the woods at the fut of a hill. There is a fine stream of watter that comes from a spring a half a mile south of where our cabbin is bilt. I would have put it near the watter, but the land is lo and wet. John McCall, Alick Steen and John Rippey bilt theirs near the stream. Hugh Rippey's daughter Mary (was) berried yesterday; this will be sad news to Andrew Simpson when it reaches Maguire's bridge. He is to come over in the fall when they were to be married. Mary was a verry purty girl; she died of a fever, and they berried her up on rising groun, north of the road or path where we made choice of a peese of groun for a graveyard. She was the furst berried there. Poor Hugh has none left now but his wife, Sam and little Isabel. There is plenty of timmer south of us. We have 18 cabbins bilt here now, and it looks (like) a town, but we have no name for it. I'll send this with John Simpson when he goes back to paxtan. Come up Soon, our cabbin will be ready to go into in a week and you can go in till you get wan bilt; we Have planted some corn and potatoes. Dan McGee, John Sloan and Robert More was here and left last week. Remember us to Mary and the childer, we are all well. Tell Billy Parker to come up Soon and bring Nancy with him. I know he will like the country. I forgot to tell you that Sally Brown was bit by a snaik, but she is out of danger. Come up soon.

Yr aft brother,

JAMES MAGRAW.

ROBERT McINNIS.

It would seem by the desire expressed in this letter that there was a lurking suspicion in the minds of the settlers at that time that the friendship of the Indians was not sincere. The first circumstance, however, which confirmed these suspicions was the murder of a young man named Robert McInnis, who was found in the woods, seated against a tree, with a bullet hole through his head. He had gone out a few days before in pursuit of game, and when leaving stated that he would return in a few hours. Two days and two nights passed without his return, and with no tidings of him. On the morning of the third day a woman named Dunlap stated that she remembered hearing about noon of the day on which he left the report of a gun in a southeasterly direction from her house. A party, con-

sisting of both males and females, was soon organized and started in the direction indicated by Mrs. Dunlap. They had proceeded through the woods but a little more than half a mile when he was discovered seated on a slight knoll, with his back against a tree, his head bowed on his breast, and his person covered with blood. His gun still containing a charge stood against a tree a short distance off. His death had, of course, been caused by a shot fired by some unknown person. In one hand he held a letter which he had been reading, and beside him lay another written by the same hand. None of the settlers could read these letters, not understanding the language in which they were written; but it was subsequently ascertained that both had been written by his wife, a Spanish lady, a short time before her death. The death of this man occurred in the latter part of the summer of 1733, and his corpse was the second of his race to find a resting place in the virgin soil of the new settlement.

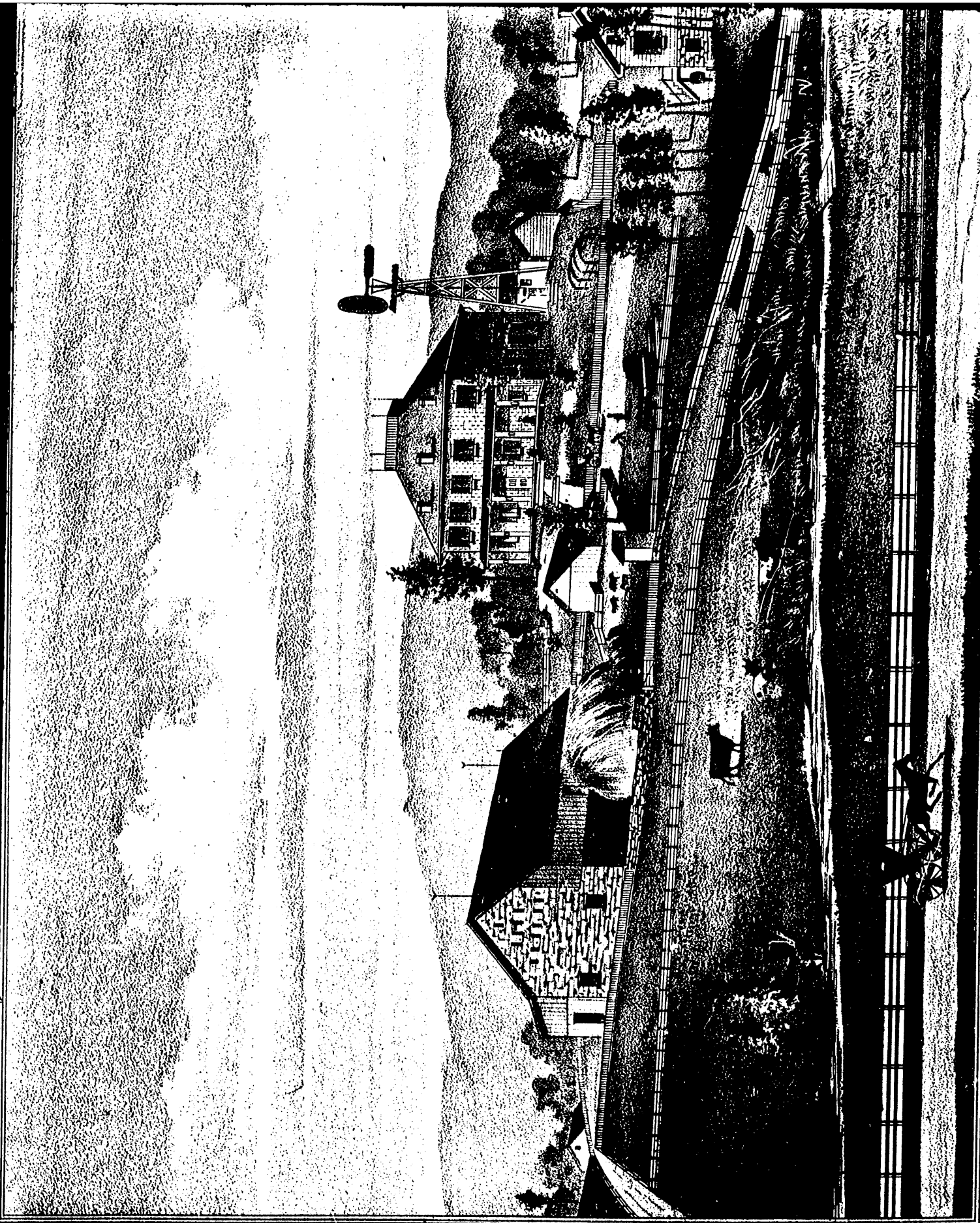
Although the Indians who occupied the surrounding country, exhibited all the outward evidences of friendship, and although they denied all knowledge of the bloody deed, yet the settlers were satisfied that some one of them had committed the act, and they feared that it was but the beginning of a system of secret murder which might result in the destruction of the entire people. The timid became alarmed, but the more resolute counseled both silence and ceaseless vigilance. The fact that none of the settlers had been absent from their homes on the day on which McInnis was killed, satisfied them that the deed could not have been committed by any of their own people; besides, this man was only a temporary sojourner among them, and was much esteemed for his talents and his genial disposition. He was from the north of Ireland, of commanding presence, of light complexion, and of a powerful physical organization. He had received a collegiate education, and after graduating, had turned his attention to the law; but soon after his admission to the bar, he had entered the British army as an officer. After serving a year or more, he either resigned or sold his commission, and went to Spain, where he again entered the army, in an expedition against the Moors.

Either before or after his entrance into the Spanish army, he married a Spanish lady, who was lost at sea, off the coast of France, on her way to Ireland, to join her husband, after he had left the army. The letters found with him after his death had been written by this lady.

Some time after the death of his wife, McInnis came to this country on some business in which the Penns were interested. On the passage he became acquainted with the daughter of an Irish immigrant, and after transacting his business in Philadelphia, he followed her to her new home in the Kittochtinny Valley, where he lost his life and was buried in a nameless grave. Of the lady, we only know that she married a man named Campbell, to whom she was engaged at the time McInnis first met her.

"BIG WILL," OR THE "GIANT OF THE SPRING."

Around the spring, now the property of Mr. George R. Dykeman, stood a number of Indian cabins at the time the first settlers came into the valley, one of which was occupied by an Indian with an unpronounceable name, but who was called by the whites the "Giant of the Spring," on account of his immense stature; but the name of "Big Will" was much more gratifying to him than any other. "Big Will," in disposition, was as gentle as a child, and enjoyed the friendship and confidence of all the settlers. He had mingled freely with them from their first arrival, down to the death of McInnis. After



ANDERTON FARM OF IRA L. LONG.
SOUTHAMPTON TWP. CUMBERLAND CO. PA.

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 turnpike, through the farm of Mr. Samuel W. Nevin, to the lane or road which leads to the residence of Mr. Jacob Eberly; but before reaching his house it inclined to the right, and passed up through Culbertson's Row, to Chambersburg.

FORT FRANKLIN.

Various accounts have been written, from time to time, relative to Fort Franklin, all of which appear to be incorrect. Some writers have expressed doubts as to its ever having had an existence; others located it at the western end of the town, while others asserted that it was built of stone, and none of them dated its existence further back than 1756.

Owing to the rapid increase of population, before 1740, the Indians of this section began to exhibit alarming symptoms which became evident to the settlers, and caused considerable uneasiness. In order to be prepared for any emergency, the citizens of the town met at the public house of the widow Piper, to consider the propriety of providing some place of safety, in case there should be a surprise.

The meeting agreed that such a provision should not be delayed, but in order to obtain the co-operation of those who resided in the surrounding country, an adjournment was had, and a day named for a second meeting, to which the entire male population of the surrounding country were invited.

At that meeting it was decided that a log fort should be erected on the northeastern side of the town. A time was fixed upon, when the people assembled, cut the logs, and put up the building in a few days. This was in the early part of the year 1740. During the autumn of that year, Governor Thomas sent a garrison of twenty-two men to the fort.

As there was no water convenient to the fort, the soldiers, with the assistance of some of the people of the town, and such as were willing to aid them, dug a well within the outward enclosure of the fort. This well was filled up with stones and rubbish about fifty years ago, but its location is still visible in Burd street, just outside of a field belonging, at present, to Mr. John Grabill, known as "Fort Field." My impression is that 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.

Edward Shippen, in a letter to William Allen, dated June 30, 1755, gives an account of murders committed "near our fort." In that year a garrison of fifty men was stationed in Fort Franklin. This fort was subsequently 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, became untenable, and was torn down about the year 1790.*

*Some writer has stated that "the old fort, built of logs, and called Franklin, was afterwards, during Governor Morris' administration, torn away, and a larger and more commodious one constructed of stone, was erected on the same site, and named in honor of Governor Morris." Another writer, whose article may be found in the Ap-

On the top of the hill, west of the toll gate, across the alley from lot No. 1, in the corner of the field now owned by Abraham Hostetter, Esq., tradition says there was another fort which was built of stone; but it had disappeared before I had any knowledge of the place. I remember that there were traces of a cellar near the corner of the field, in my boyish days, but if the house covered no greater space than was marked out by the walls of the cellar, there must be some mistake about its having been a fort. The foundation appeared to be that of a building which had been erected for the accommodation of a moderately small family, instead of a place for the protection of an alarmed and fleeing people.

LEADING CITIZENS OF SHIPPENSBURG IN 1740.

In the year 1740 Shippensburg contained a number of men of influence and standing. The Campbells, Culbertsons, Duncans, Reynoldses, Rippeys, McCalls, Dunlaps, Pipers and Lowerys, were amongst the leading citizens of the place. Francis Campble 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 died in 1790.

Daniel Duncan built the stone house on lot No. 32, adjoining the present residence of James Reeder, where he kept a store and a tavern. His son, Stephen, represented the county for several years in the Colonial Legislature, and was at one time the heaviest taxpayer in the place.

John Reynolds 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 body of land. The others I have named were also men of property and influence, but there is not a male descendant of any one I have named, who is to-day the owner of a foot of land in this vicinity.

LEEPER'S MILL.

During the year 1740 or 1741, William Leeper, then a resident of Shippensburg, built a flouring mill on the stream just south of town. This mill was a log structure, and was located west of the stream, some distance above where the present mill stands, and about thirty yards northeast of Jeremiah Angle's barn. During several years after its erection, it did not contain a bolting-cloth, and the flour made in it was of a very coarse quality; but it was a great accommodation to the people on account of the weary journeys to Paxton and other mills at a distance, which it saved them. 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. The present mill was built by Benjamin Reynolds, Esq., in 1819.

pendix to the Pennsylvania Archives, says: "It is said a second fort was built (at Shippensburg) and called Franklin; but by whom and when erected we have no information; by some persons it is thought this name was subsequently given to Fort Morris." The same writer says: "An old gentleman, Mr. J. J. (Joseph Johnston) who was born in this town, and is now nearly ninety years of age, but with a strong mind and good memory, says there was a fortification at the north east end of the town, on land of the late William M. Connel (McConnell), known by the name of "The Fort" where the remains of a well, dug for the use of the fort, still exist. In the memory of Mr. J. two or three log houses, that constituted part of the fort, were still standing, and were occupied by families." From Mr. Johnston's account of it, there cannot be a doubt but that it was a log structure. In a conversation which I had with an old citizen of the place, in 1833, he stated that no part of the fort was of stone; that he, when quite a young man, had assisted in tearing the various sections of it down, and that some of the logs of which it was constructed were in a good state of preservation.

FIRST COURTS HELD IN THE COUNTY.

In 1749 a petition from the residents of this valley was presented to the Assembly by James Silvers and William Magaw, praying that all and singular, 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 27th, 1750, the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and Cumberland became a county, with its seat of justice at Shippensburg.

The first court appears to have been held here on the 24th day of July, of that year, Samuel Smith presiding as judge, with William Maxwell, George Croghan, Robert Dunning, Matthew Dill, Benjamin Chambers, William Trout, Hermanus Alricks, John Miller, Robert Chambers, John Finley and Thomas Wilson, Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. John Potter was appointed Sheriff, and Hermanus Alricks Clerk of the Court. The names of the grand jurors for that term were: William McGaw, John Potter, John Mitchell, John Davidson, Ezekiel Dunning, John Holliday, James Lindsay, Adam Hoops, John Forsythe, Thomas Brown, George Brown, Robert Harris, Thomas Urie, Charles Murray, James Brown and Robert Mack. Of this number John Reynolds only resided in Shippensburg.

The second term was held on October 23rd, 1750, and the names of the Grand Jurors for that term were William McGaw, James Silvers, Henry Johnson, John Mitchell, Charles McGill, Matthew Patton, Robert Barnet, Alexander Culbertson, Robert Miller, John Carr, John Winton, William Dunwoody, John Smith, John Nesbit, William Parker and Robert Patrick.

The third and fourth terms I find dated respectively—January 22nd and April 24th, 1750. This must be an error as to the year, because those of July 24th and October 23rd, 1750, precede them on the record.

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.

The first case which was disposed of in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county was the following, which we give just as it stands on the record:

"At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Shippensburg for the county of Cumberland, the twenty-fourth day of July, in the twenty-fourth year of the Reign of his Majesty, King George the Second, Anno. Dom., 1750.

Before Samuel Smith, Esquire, and his Brethren Keepers of the Peace of our said Lord the King and his Justices assigned to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, &c.

Dominus Rex vs. Bridget Hagen.	} Sur Indictmt., for Larceny, not guilty, and now ye deft. ret her pl. and submits to ye Ct. } And thereupon it is considered by the Court and adjudged that ye sd Bridget Hagen restore the sum of Six pounds seventeen shillings and six pence lawful money of Penna. unto Jacob Long ye owner and make fine to ye Governor in ye like sum, and pay ye costs of prosecution and receive fifteen lashes on her bare back at ye Public Whipping post and stand committed until ye fine and fees are paid."
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Tradition says that the prisoner was taken to the Whipping Post, which stood on or near the corner of King and Queen streets, where that part of the sentence was carried out.

It has been said that in the Prothonotary's office are some papers

in which it is stated that the first courts of the county were held in Fort Morris. This, beyond question, is a mistake. Fort Morris had no existence until four years later. If they were held in a fort it must have been Franklin.

Fort Franklin, which was spoken of for the first time in the State Archives in 1755, was the only fortification then in existence in or near Shippensburg, and the courts, if held in a fort, could have been held in no other. My impression, however, is that Fort Franklin was not the place in which they were held. In the remote portions of the Province at that time all business of a public character was transacted at the taverns. The widow Piper then kept tavern in the house standing on the south-west corner of King and Queen streets, which was then the centre of the 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. I have, therefore, been led to infer that it was in this house the courts were held whilst Shippensburg was the temporary county seat.

REMOVAL OF THE COURTS.

The removal of the county seat from Shippensburg to Carlisle was the cause of much ill feeling and excitement on the part of the inhabitants of the western end of the county. Meetings were held at various points, at which the change was freely and fully discussed with intense bitterness of expression. Remonstrances were prepared and letters were written to prominent citizens setting forth the injustice and the inconveniences which the establishment of the county seat at Carlisle would entail upon the citizens of the remote portions of the county.

A meeting was held in the Grove near Fort Franklin, at which Allen Killough presided, and at which there was a large collection of people from the surrounding country, and a strong spirit of resistance manifested itself amongst those present against the report made to the Governor by Thomas Cookson. Had it not been for the prudent and temperate course recommended by Francis Campble and other leading men, scenes might have been enacted which would have led to serious consequences. It was charged by some of the more violent at this meeting that Cookson had in his report misrepresented facts in relation to Shippensburg, and that he had been bribed. David Magaw, a resident of Shippensburg, said that Cookson had intentionally written a falsehood when he stated 'that one of the main objections to the retention of the courts at Shippensburg was the scarcity of water, and that he had himself written a letter to Mr. Peters some time during the preceding year, in which he had fully set forth the many advantages which Shippensburg possessed over every other place named. At this point Mr. Campble and his friends interposed, and the meeting was adjourned.

A little time, however, after this period a spirit of restlessness and hatred began to manifest itself amongst the Indians, and those who had been at enmity with each other found that their safety depended wholly upon a compact union against the common enemy. Under such circumstances all differences were forgotten and all classes met as friends to devise the best means for the protection of the whole.

When it became definitely known that the courts would be removed from Shippensburg it gave a check to immigration hitherward, and but few names appeared on the tax lists for some years following.

This was not wholly caused by the removal of the courts, but quite as much by the alarm produced by the repeated depredations of the Indians from 1753 to 1764. The growth of Shippensburg was therefore at this time exceedingly slow. However fertile the lands around it few men were tempted to settle on them as long as the prospect of thrift and security to life and property was so precarious. It was not until after the defeat of the Indians at Fort Ligonier by Colonel Bouquet, in 1763, and the peace which followed, that a new impetus to immigration was given to this section of the valley.

TAXABLES IN 1751.

In the General History (p. 37) a list is given which purports to be the names of the taxable inhabitants of Hopewell township, in 1751. At that time Shippensburg was included in that township, and the assessment was made as that of Hopewell without separating the names of the taxables of the town from those of the township. I find, however, that even in this list a number of prominent citizens and property-holders of the place are not mentioned. The names of John Cesna, Daniel Duncan, William Leeper, Charles Lieper, David McKnight, William Piper, Richard Long, Edward Lacey, William Reynolds, Samuel Perry, James McCall, Archibald Mahan, Andrew Wilkins, Andrew McLeane, John Rippey, Samuel Rippey, James Reynolds and others do not appear, and yet they were residents of the town at that time and were owners of property. Why their names were not in the assessment cannot now be ascertained. Among the names given in the list, John Miller, John and Thos. Edmondson, Isaac Miller, David Magaw, John Reynolds, Daniel O'Cain, Francis Campbell, James Dunlap, John Reynolds, jun., William Dunlap, Widow Piper, George Cummins, Thomas Finley, Alexander Fairbairn and Samuel and John Montgomery were the taxables who resided at that time in Shippensburg. Of all the names here given but three are represented to-day in the population of the town. The others have disappeared, and a new population has taken their places. It was not, however, until after the close of the first quarter of the present century that this rapid disappearance began. In almost every State of this Union, North, West and South, may be found some of their descendants, some of whom have been distinguished members of the learned professions, as well as prominent in the deliberative bodies of their respective States and of the nation.

Three-fourths of the residents of the town lived on King street, between Washington and the top of the hill west of the toll-gate. Samuel Montgomery lived on lot No. 1, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah McGarren. This man lost a leg at Crooked Billet, in Bucks county, May 4, 1778. Prior to this time he removed from Shippensburg to a farm along the stream below Middle Spring Church, where he remained until the time of his death. He is said to have been a man of many eccentricities, and many amusing anecdotes have been related of him. David Magaw was the owner of lot No. 2, upon which he erected a small log house, in which he resided. He, too, had his peculiarities, but they were of a different type. He was somewhat vain and boastful, and was at times disposed to be dictatorial. Francis Campbell owned lots Nos. 3 and 4, upon the latter of which he resided and kept a store. He was one of the prominent men of the place, and served as county surveyor for several years. Lot No. 5 was owned by Phillip Miller. Lots Nos. 6 and 7 were owned by William Piper, a carpenter. John Cunningham was the original owner of lot No. 8, upon which David Fortney now lives. This lot subsequently became the property of Jonathan Kearsley, who died here, the property re-

maining in possession of his widow, Jane Kearsley. Mr. Kearsley was the father-in-law of Rev. Robert Cooper, the second pastor of Middle Spring Church. Lot No. 9 was owned by Anthony Maule, a butcher. Richard Long was the owner of lots Nos. 10 and 11. He erected a large two-story log house on lot No. 10, in which he lived and died. He was a man of very dark complexion, and on this account was called "Black Long." He was the father-in-law of William Piper, who lived on the opposite side of the street. Lot No. 18, now owned by Henry Thrush, was owned by William Reynolds, who kept tavern there as early as 1742. Lot No. 22, now owned and occupied by William Griffin, was then owned by John Cesna, who kept a store there, which he removed to a one-story stone house on lot No. 17 (now John C. Martin's), and which was destroyed by fire in 1770. David Duncan lived on lot No. 32, upon which he built the stone house now standing there. Widow Piper lived on lot No. 36, now owned and occupied by Samuel Long, where she kept tavern for a number of years, dating as far back as 1735. There have been two widows of that name who were residents of the place, and who made a livelihood by tavern-keeping. The name of the first was Lucinda, that of the latter Nancy. This fact not being generally known has led persons into error when referring to our ancient taverns. Mrs. Lucinda Piper lived on the lot just mentioned and kept the house as a tavern from 1735 until considerably later than 1750, and was succeeded by George McCandless. Mrs. Nancy Piper, soon after the close of the war of 1812, removed from the house now occupied by Mrs. McElhare, which she kept as a tavern during that period to the first house below the toll-gate, now the property of David Walters. This house she kept as a tavern until the year 1822 or '23. Mrs. Nancy Piper's husband was probably the grandson of Mrs. Lucinda Piper.

FORT MORRIS.

Edward Shippen in a letter to William Allen, dated June 30th, 1755, spoke of murders having been committed "near our fort." The fort here referred to could not have been Fort Morris, because its erection had not yet been determined upon. It could have referred to no other fort than Franklin, which at the time had a garrison of 50 men. During the same month Mr. Shippen wrote to Governor Morris: "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 Aug. 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 five large forts, one of which was to be at Shippensburg." On December 17th, 1755, Mr. Shippen again wrote to Col. Burd: "I hope you are going on briskly 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 the time of its date; yet, Col. Burd, in a letter dated Nov. 2nd, 1755, says, "As our fort goes on with great 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. Hence the necessity of an early completion of this place of shelter and protection.

Fort Morris was built on the rocky hill at the western end of the town. The brick school house now standing there, which was built some thirty-five years ago, stands within the boundaries of the fort, the foundation of a part of which can still be traced. The walls were about two feet in thickness, and were built of stones taken from a quarry a few yards west of where it stood. These walls were very substantially built of small stones, with mortar which became as hard as cement. There were openings in them several feet from the ground, but whether these were intended simply as places for the admission of light, or for some other purpose, is not clear. The roof, together with all the timber used in the construction of the building, had been removed years before 1821. The portions of the walls which remained at that time were torn down in 1836 by a party engaged in a drunken frolic. It would appear from the following entry which I take from the Quit-Rent book of the heirs of Mr. Shippen, that after the Indian troubles had subsided, Mr. S. had taken possession of the fort, and had leased it as a dwelling:

"Stone House on the Hill at West End of Shippensburg with abo't 20 acres of cleared Land.

Oct. 31st 1781, Walter Welsh, a balance for $\frac{1}{2}$ Rent of 8 years to March 1st 1781. £ 6. 0. 0. Penna. Currency."

The book from which I take the entry contains payments of quit-rent from other parties down to 1795, but it is probable that after that date the building became untenable, and was no longer occupied as a dwelling. The twenty acres of land spoken of, must have included a portion of what is now within the limits of Spring Hill Cemetery.

A number of cabins were built on the hill near the fort, but not a vestige of them remained in 1821.

In the eastern corner of the field, opposite the northern corner of the lot upon which the fort stood, and near the stable of Mr. Daniel Hunter, there was a small house built by Thomas Dehart, after the first decade of the present century, and occupied for many years by "Ab" McDonald, a colored woman, who professed to be skilled in the mystery of fortune-telling. "Ab's" mother, Venus, lived with her for many years and died at her house. The latter was accustomed to say that she was brought from Africa when she was nine years of age, that after being owned by several masters she became the property of Patrick Beatty, who lived near Greenvillage, Franklin county, whom she served until slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania, and that she was at the time of her death a hundred and thirty-two years old. That she was a very old woman is beyond question; but that she was one hundred and thirty-two at the time of her death may be questioned.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

The name of Captain Samuel Brady was, for many years, a terror to the untutored savage. He was peculiarly fitted to carry out the task which he had undertaken. His father and a favorite brother, within the space of a year, had fallen by the hands of their Indian foes, and he vowed to avenge their death. He was tall, muscular and athletic, with the agility of a tiger and a physical endurance far beyond that usually allotted to men. Added to this, he was possessed of a courage that never quailed in the hour of danger. He studied

carefully the habits of the red man, whose haunts he visited stealthily during the stillness of the night. So consummate had become his knowledge of the traits of the Indian that the scream of the blue jay and the flight of the crow admonished him that some lodge of the foe was near; but at such times he never lost that coolness which was a distinguishing feature in his character, and never shrunk from the danger which more timid men would have dreaded. He started out in life with but one purpose in view, and that was to strike the foe wherever he could be found. Whatever contributed to the accomplishment of that end was seized by him, let its dangers, its sufferings and its privations be what they might. He was alike indifferent to the summer's heat and the winter's cold, and when the tempest raged fiercest and the gloom of night was thickest he would push out into the dark forest in search of his prey.

His grandfather, Hugh Brady, emigrated to the State of Delaware from the north of Ireland about the year 1732, where his oldest son John, father of Captain Samuel, was born in the following year. Some time between 1733 and 1738 he came into this valley and settled on the banks of the Conodoguinet creek, in what is now Hopewell township, on a farm subsequently owned by Mr. James Hemphill. There he lived for many years, reared his family and died. He is said to have been a tall, well-built man, with bright red hair. He was a Presbyterian in faith, but disposed to indulge in the use of stimulating drinks to a greater extent than the rules of the church permitted. When cited to appear before the Session he would usually acknowledge his sin, receive a reprimand and promise to do better. Again and again he would transgress, be reprimanded and promise; but his resolution was weak, and the Session found it necessary to suspend him. Notwithstanding this fault, he is said to have been quiet and harmless, and was much respected by his neighbors. He had four sons, viz: John, Ebenezer, Hugh and Joseph, and one daughter, Hannah. His sons, during their minority, were fond of athletic sports, and during their leisure hours often practiced running, jumping, throwing the shoulder-stone and the rail. In these exercises they generally excelled, and they grew up to be stalwart men. John and Hugh studied surveying, and were occasionally called upon when a new settler came, or when lands were to pass from one to another, to survey the purchased premises. John, in 1755, at the age of twenty-two, married Mary Quigley and removed to Shippensburg, where he became the owner of lot No. 17, now owned by John C. Martin. He there built a house, in which his son Samuel was born, in 1756. This house, with one or two others, was destroyed by fire in 1770, but John Brady was not then in possession of it. Some time prior to 1768 he removed with his family to Standing Stone, now Huntingdon, where his son, General Hugh Brady was born, July 29, 1768. He had six sons, viz: Samuel, James (who was killed in 1778), John, William P., Hugh and Robert; and four daughters, viz: Mary, Jennie, Hannah and Liberty. Hugh and Jennie were twins. John Brady removed from Standing Stone to a point on the west branch of the Susquehanna, ten miles above the town of Northumberland. He was killed by an Indian on April 11th, 1779, within half a mile of his home. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Brady returned to her father's house, in Cumberland county, in May, 1779, and remained until the following October, when she returned to Buffalo Valley, and died in 1783, at the age of forty-eight years.

It has generally been stated that Captain Samuel Brady was born in 1758, but his brother, General Hugh Brady, in his account of the family, has stated that the Captain died December 25, 1795, in the

'thirty-ninth year of his age.' If he was born in 1758 the General is in error as to his age at the time of his death, as the dates given by him would make him but thirty-seven. If he was born in 1756 he was thirty-nine in 1795, the year in which he died. Besides, it has been stated recently that the record of Samuel's birth has been found, and that it fixes the time in 1756.

In 1764 Captain Samuel Brady married a Miss Swearingen, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until about 1790, when he removed to Virginia. He died, as above stated, on the 25th day of December (Christmas day), 1795, at his home, about two miles west of West Liberty, Ohio county, Virginia, leaving a widow and two sons, and leaving behind him a record for heroism such as but few in our country could boast of.

BATTLE AT SIDELING HILL.

In the early part of the month of April, 1756, a large party of Indians made a raid into the upper part of Cumberland Valley, where they attacked and burned McCord's Fort, on the Conococheague, killing and capturing a total of twenty-seven persons. An alarm was given as far eastward as Shippensburg, when a party, residing in various sections of the valley, was organized, which divided into three companies and proceeded in pursuit at once. These companies were commanded, respectively, by Captains Culbertson, Chambers and Hamilton. The company of Captain Culbertson, with nineteen men belonging to the commands of Captains Chambers and Hamilton, numbering in all about fifty men, overtook the Indians west of Sideling Hill, where an engagement took place, which lasted for two hours, and in which the combatants each lost in killed about twenty men, with about an equal number wounded. During the action the Indians were reinforced by a party of their warriors commanded by a chief named Shingas, when the whites were forced to retreat by breaking through the enemy's circle, reaching Fort Littleton that evening. Captain Hamilton, writing to Captain Potter from Fort Littleton, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the evening of the day upon which the battle was fought, says:

"We have sent an express to Fort Shirley for Dr. Mercer, supposing Dr. Jamison is killed or mortally wounded in the expedition, he being not returned; therefore desire you will send an express immediately for Dr. Prentice to Carlisle; we imagine Dr. Mercer cannot leave the Fort."

In a letter written by Francis Campble, of Shippensburg, dated at that place April 17, 1756, he said:

"Our pursuit of, and battle west of Sideling Hill with, the band of Indians who captured and burned McCord's Fort, killing and carrying off those who were in it, has been disastrous to us in the extreme. The killing of Captain Alexander Culbertson is much to be lamented. He was a brave and worthy man, and was ever ready to sacrifice his own interests, as well as his own convenience, to promote the welfare of our people. Other men could have been more easily spared. The death of Ensign John Reynolds, with that of privates James Blair and John Layson, has cast a gloom over our little town which will not be soon dispelled. John Reynolds was a young man of promise, and his sudden death has been a sorrowful visitation upon his parents and relatives, and has been a source of deep regret to our entire people. It was supposed that we had lost another citizen (Dr. Jamison) in the action, but he has returned home in safety, having been separated from us at the time of our retreat. The wounded belonging to Shippensburg number seven, none of whom, I am happy

to state, have been mortally injured. Their names are Abraham Jones, William Reynolds, John Barnett, Benjamin Blythe, John McDonald and Isaac Miller. Had our entire force been in action we would have had no trouble in gaining a complete victory over the enemy, notwithstanding the fact that we were surrounded. This was not the result of any error on the part of those in command. The nature of the ground, with the dense growth of underbrush, rendered it impossible to detect a lurking foe unless we had blundered upon him by accident. Will these calamitous scenes never have an ending?" For the names of the killed and wounded given in a letter, dated Shippensburg, April 12, 1756, see the General History (pp. 51-2).

Edward Shippen, writing to Governor Morris, under date of April 24, 1756, appears to doubt the correctness of the first report given of the battle, and says: "If Francis Campble, of Shippensburg, wrote that account, as he was one of the party, I suppose it was readily believed, he being known by some gentlemen in Philadelphia to be a person of credit and sense; but his relation of that transaction differs widely from the following story as to the number of Indians killed, which was told me two days ago by Mr. Benjamin Blythe, living near Shippensburg, who was also in the battle. He says our men gave the first fire, but without any success; that then the Indians ran from their fire places with their arms and ammunition, and in less than ten minutes our men found themselves surrounded, which they did not discover before the Indians fired upon them; that notwithstanding our men were so exposed to the enemy's fire and dropping every now and then, they fought about two hours and a half by his watch, and then perceiving a reinforcement from Shingas' party they unanimously agreed to endeavor to break the enemy's circle, as he called it, in order to make them (their) retreat, in which they luckily succeeded. He says they killed but three of the Indians, to the best of his knowledge, and he doubts whether Captain Jacobs was one of them; he rather thinks that the man taken to be him was a great warrior in his company. This Blythe is an intelligent, sensible man, of good reputation; he had the misfortune to be shot through the arm."

In a letter written from Shippensburg May 7, 1756, by John Culbertson to Colonel James Burd, then in Carlisle, he says:

"I have just returned from the great Cove, where I saw an Indian that had been captured near Fort Littleton on the day before. This man was in the battle at Sideling Hill, and says that they had seventeen men killed and twenty-one wounded; that they did not bury their dead all in one place, but at various points, so that the whites would suppose their loss was very small. He further said that two of their wounded have since died."

Mr. Benjamin Blythe, whose letter is spoken of above, appears to have been a high-toned, intelligent man, who owned a considerable body of land south of town, and lived for many years on that part of it which is now owned by our townsman, J. W. Hays. He had a son Samuel, who died more than fifty years ago.

INDIAN MURDERS.

The summers of 1756 and 1757 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. Its efforts had been paralyzed by the imbecility of those who controlled affairs in

England, and the only security upon which the people could rely, was obtained through that ceaseless vigilance and heroism which distinguished them throughout all the trying scenes of that eventful period.

In June, 1756, a man named Dean, who lived alone in a cabin in the woods, about a mile east of Shippensburg, was found murdered in his cabin, having his skull cut as if the deed had been done with a tomahawk. Two Indians had been seen in the neighborhood, on the preceding day, and the supposition was, that the murder had been committed by them. Some articles known to have been the property of the murdered man were subsequently found in possession of an Indian, who was killed in Sherman's Valley. Dean was an Irishman and had brought with him from his native land, a sum of money in gold, which he had husbanded with great care. This money, together with every article of value which he was known to possess, had been carried off.

On the 6th of June of the same year, two men were murdered and five taken prisoners by a party of Indians, a short distance east of where Burd's Run crosses the road leading from Shippensburg to Middle Spring church. The names of the killed were John McKean and John Agnew, and those of the captured, Hugh Black, William Carson, Andrew Brown, James Ellis and Alexander McBride. When the news of this occurrence reached Shippensburg, a party of the citizens organized and went in pursuit, through McAllister's Gap, into Path Valley, thence into Sherman's Valley, where they met on the morning of the third day, about daybreak, Hugh Black, William Carson, Andrew Brown and Alexander McBride, who had made their escape, and were on their return home. James Ellis never returned. The escaped prisoners stated that Ellis was the only white prisoner remaining in their possession—that a white girl whom they had captured in Maryland some months prior to this raid, had been killed and scalped by them on the evening before they made their escape. They suspected pursuit, and feared to be overtaken, and whilst they were ascending a steep, rugged path, the girl sank down from fatigue and exhaustion; when one of the Indians killed her with his tomahawk, and scalped her, and threw her body into a small ravine where it was hastily covered with stones, brush and leaves. The pursuing party finding that further pursuit would be fruitless, returned in company with the escaped prisoners.

On the 18th of July, 1757, a band of savages surprised a party who were harvesting in a field belonging to John Cesna, about a mile east of Shippensburg. The Indians approached the field from the east, through the woods, which bounded it on that side, and when within short range fired, killing Dennis O'Neiden, and John Kirkpatrick; then rushing forward they captured Mr. Cesna, his two grandsons and a son of John Kirkpatrick, and made their escape with their prisoners. There were other hands in the field at the time, but a thicket which stood between them and the Indians, concealed them from view, and they made their escape.

On the following day, in a field belonging to Joseph Steenson, a short distance from Shippensburg, nine persons were killed and four taken prisoners. [For the names of the killed and captured see p. 56.]

THE HORRORS OF 1763.

July, 1763 was another dark period in the history of the frontier settlements. Roving bands of Indians were constantly making raids,

and the result was the inhabitants were compelled to flee for shelter and safety to the more easterly portions of the province, west of the Susquehanna. Even there the people were not entirely safe.

For days prior to July 25th of that year, the roads leading from the frontier settlements to Shippensburg, were crowded with men, women and children, who had abandoned their homes to seek some place of refuge. These people were entirely destitute of the necessaries of life—were weary, worn and footsore, and many of the aged and feeble would willingly have laid down by the wayside and have welcomed death in any form, other than at the hands of the cruel savage. Their condition was such that the strong were compelled to carry the weak. Men carried their fathers and mothers, and in many instances their wives, whilst the women carried their fainting children. It has been said that the wailing of the famished children, and the lamentation of sorrowing mothers were truly heart-rending. On the 25th day of July, there were in Shippensburg 1384 of these unfortunate people; of whom 301 were men, 345 women, and 738 children. The town was small and it was impossible for the inhabitants to bestow upon them needful comforts; nor could they give shelter to so large a body of people. After filling their dwellings, their farms, their stables, their sheds, their outhouses, and every spot which promised shelter, some were compelled to lodge in the open air until temporary sheds could be provided for them. Many of the weak and feeble amongst them became sick, and many were unable to proceed farther. When their deplorable condition became known to the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the province, money was collected for their relief, and their wants were to some extent supplied. Seven hundred and fifty families had been compelled to abandon their homes and seek refuge in other localities, where they remained until the danger had passed away.

FIRST DEEDS OR LEASES ISSUED BY MR. SHIPPEN.

In February, 1763, Edward Shippen began to issue deeds or leases to such persons as held lots in Shippensburg, on permits previously granted by him. Many of the holders of these permits had built substantial, comfortable houses, but were without any other title. Why it was that Mr. Shippen delayed until then, the conveyance of his lots to parties holding them, cannot at this remote period be ascertained. The following list of the names of the original purchasers of lots has been obtained from the books of the present proprietor, George B. Colier, Esq., in Walnut street Philadelphia, and the counterparts of some leases in his possession. It contains the names of the original purchasers with the number of each lot:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Samuel Montgomery | 16 William Cowan |
| 2 David Magaw | 17 John Brady, father of Capt. Sam'l |
| 3 Francis Campble | |
| 4 " " | 18 William Reynolds |
| 5 Phillip Miller | 19 James McCall |
| 6 William Piper | 20 " " |
| 7 " " | 21 Robert Chambers |
| 8 John Cunningham | 22 John Cesna |
| 9 Anthony Maule | 23 William Hendricks |
| 10 Richard Long | 24 George Ross |
| 11 " " | 25 Andrew Wilkins |
| 12 Francis Campble | 26 William Barr |
| 13 " " | 27 " " |
| 14 " " | 28 Andrew Wilkins |
| 15 Alexander Sterrit | 29 Thomas Finley |

30 Humphrey Montgomery	88 Andrew Boyd
31 Thomas Finley	89 Joseph Parks
32 Daniel Duncan	90 Tristram Miller
33 Isaac Miller	91 John Redott
34 John Montgomery	92 Anthony Maule
35 Samuel Perry	93 James Reynolds
36 " "	94 George Ehley
37 John Corbet	95 William Duncan
38 Daniel Duncan	96 Anthony Maule
39 Blank	97 John Mains
40 Daniel Duncan	98 Robert Brown
41 Archibald Fleming	99 John Heap—Meadow Lot
42 James Lowery	100 Samuel Rippey
43 Andrew Kieth	101 " "
44 James McClintock	102 Lucinda Piper
45 William Leeper	103 Samuel Rippey
46 Blank	104 Robert Peebles
47 David McKnight	105 John Smith
48 William Barr	106 Anthony Maule
49 William Sutherland	107 Johnson Smith
50 John Miller	108 James Piper
51 " "	109 Samuel Rippey
52 Martin Holderbaum	110 William Willson
53 Samuel Tate	111 Margaret McDaniel
54 William Brookins	112 Benjamin Kilgore
55 Samuel Duncan	113 " "
56 Matthew Adams	114 Blank
57 William McConnel	115 Anthony Maule
58 Blank	116 William Campbell
59 Meeting House—Graveyard	117 James McCall
60 " "	118 " "
61 Richard Long	119 George McCandless
62 Henry Davis	120 Daniel Duncan
63 Edward Lacy	121 " "
64 " "	122 Blank
65 Archibald Mahan	123 " "
66 James McKeeny	124 David Ellis
67 Jacob Kiser	125 John Montgomery
68 Blank	126 James Russell
69 Dr. Robert McCall	127 Blank
70 Blank	128 John Montgomery
71 George Taylor	129 Blank
72 Andrew McLeane	130 " "
73 " "	131 " "
74 Church Lot—Free	132 Thomas Atkinson
75 Benjamin Coppeheffer	133 Blank
76 Robert Reed	134 Robert Beatty
77 Joseph Campbell	135 Samuel Perry
78 John Reynolds	136 John Carnahan
79 Jacob Milliron	137 Samuel Perry
80 Valentine Haupt	138 John Cesna
81 Simon Rice	139 Alexander Askey
82 Adam Carnahan	140 John Mahon
83 James Reynolds	141 Blank
84 Robert Peebles	142 " "
85 Anthony Maule	143 " "
86 James Dunlap	144 " "
87 Gidcon Miller	145 " "

146 Blank.	160 Thomas Moore
147 " "	161 John Dietrick
148 " "	162 Frederick Shipley
149 Alexander Johnson	163 " "
150 John Dietrick	164 John Stall
151 " "	165 Christian Gish
152 Abraham Beidleman	166 Andrew Patterson
153 Anthony Maule	167 Blank
154 Jacob Lightner	168 " "
155 John Gregory	169 Casper Sallsgibber
156 George McCandless	170 David Duncan
157 Jacob Kiser	171 Christian Gish
158 John Davenport	172 Frederick Shevel
159 Joseph Mitchel	173 Walter Welsh

MUTTERINGS OF THE APPROACHING STORM.

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 inhabitants of the Cumberland Valley.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Cumberland County was held at Carlisle on the 12th of July, 1774, at which, large numbers from various portions of the county were in attendance. There were about thirty representatives from Shippensburg, some of whom went to Carlisle on foot. One of the committee appointed at that meeting, Dr. John Colhoon, was a resident of this place. For an account of the proceedings of the meeting see p. 76.

When the people began to find that war with the Mother country was inevitable, and when at last, on the 17th of June, 1775, the reverberations of the British cannon were heard from Breed's and Bunker's Hills, the hardy, resolute men of Cumberland county exhibited a spirit of which their descendants need never be ashamed.

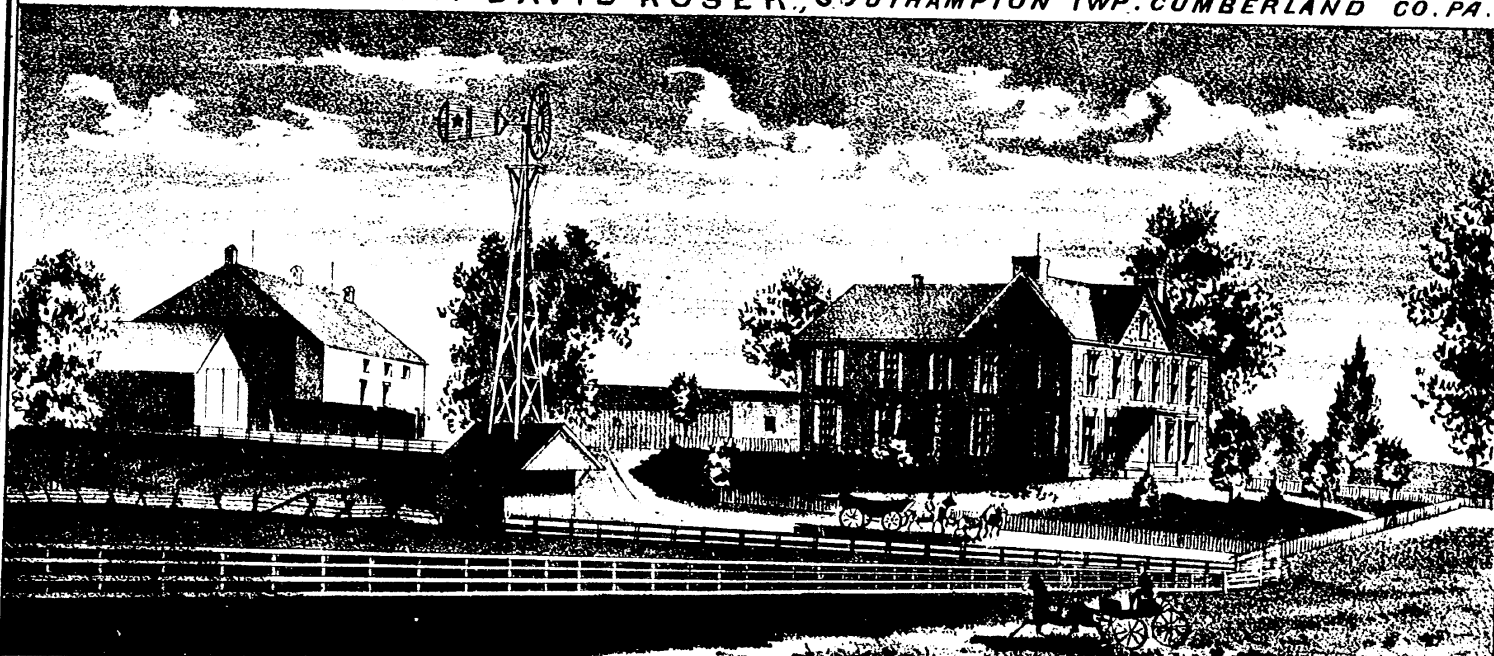
One company was promptly raised in Shippensburg, by Captain Matthew Henderson, assisted by other leading citizens. Captain Matthew Scott undertook to raise a company also; but only partially succeeded. Captain Henderson's company numbered one hundred and four men, but the number raised by Captain Scott, I have not been able to learn. The rolls of both companies have either been destroyed or lost. That the members of them were not all residents of the place must be clear to every one. A village of five or six hundred inhabitants, 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 organizations.

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 9th, 1776. This Company was mustered into service soon after its organization, and became one of the sixth regiment, commanded by Colonel Irvine. This regiment, with the first, second and fourth were formed into a brigade, and in the early part of the summer of 1776, were sent to Canada and became a part of the command of General Sullivan.

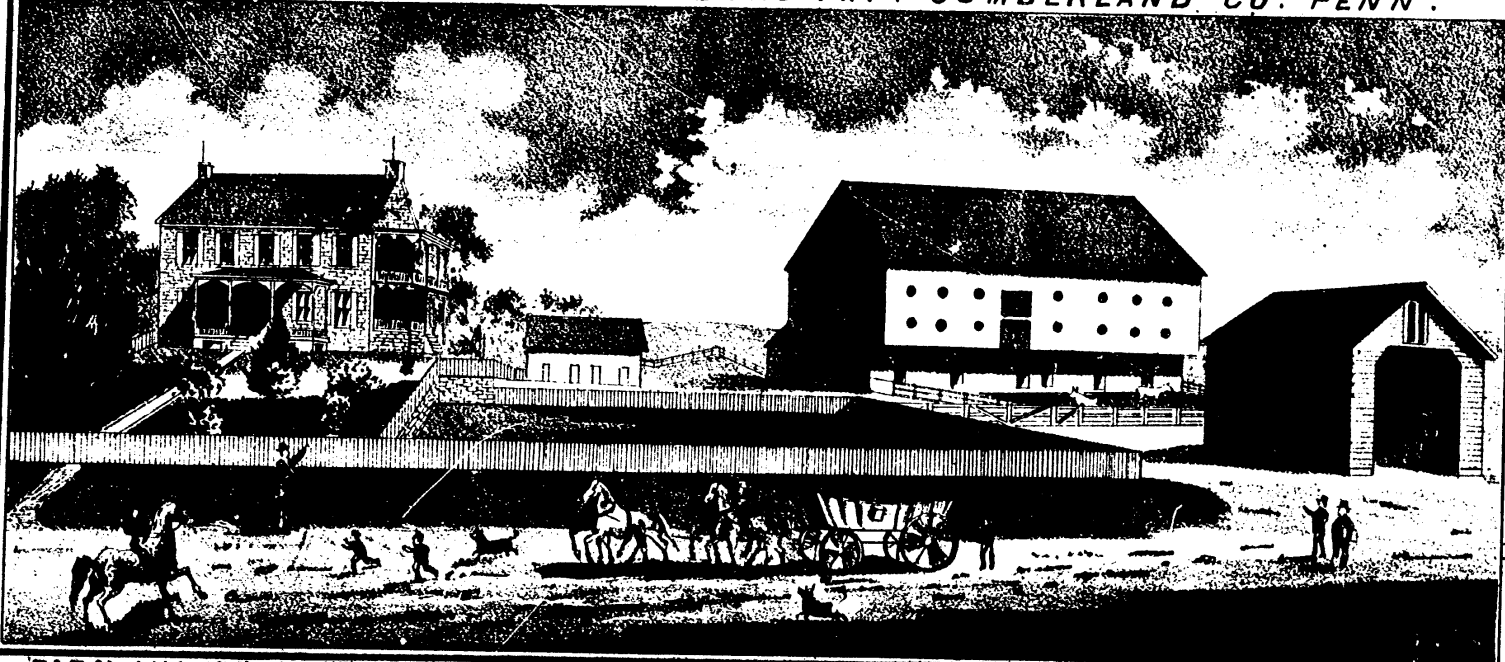
Among those captured at Isle Aux Noix July 21, 1776 (see p. 83) was Captain Rippey, who, soon after, made his escape. These troops were enlisted for one year, their term of service expiring, January 1st, 1777; when most of them re-entered the service for a term of three years from March following. The sixth becoming the seventh regi-



FARM AND RESIDENCE OF DAVID KOSE R., SOUTHAMPTON TWP. CUMBERLAND CO. PA.



RESIDENCE OF W.A.P. LINN. SHIPPENSBURG TWP. CUMBERLAND CO. PENN.



FARM AND RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. HEAGY. SOUTH-MIDDLETON TWP. CUMBERLAND CO. PA.

ment of the Pennsylvania line, was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel David Greer.

The following are the names of the officers and men of Captain Rippey's company, No. 4;

Captain—William Rippey.

1st. Lieutenant—William Alexander, promoted to captaincy, June 1st, 1776.

1st. Lieutenant—Alexander Parker.

2nd. Lieutenant—John Brooks.

Ensign—William Lusk.

SERGEANTS.

John Hughs
Robert Watt

John McLelland
William Anderson

CORPORALS.

William Gibbs
Jeremiah McKibben
James McCulloh

George Gordon
Nat. Stevenson

Daniel Peterson, drummer

William Richards, fife

PRIVATES.

Jacob Anderson
Robert Barkley
Bernard Burns
Robert Caskey
Henry Cartright
Jacob Christyardinger
Robert Courtney
Benjamin Cochran
Hugh Call
John Collins
William Dougherty
John Davidson
Joseph Divine
Anthony Dawson
Thomas Dycke
James Finerly
Hugh Forsythe
Hugh Ferguson
Thomas Falls
William Gorge
Henry Girden
Thomas Gell
Jacob Glouse
Nathan Hemphill
Robert Hastet
John Hendry
William Henderson
James Hervey
Cumberland Hamilton
Neal Harden
George Howitt
Jacob Justice
Robert Irvine
John Johnston
Christopher Kechler
Francis Kain
John Kelly

William Lowery
Daniel Lavery
David Linsey
James Lynch
John Madden
Josiah McCall
John McMichael
James McComb
William McIntire
John Moor
James Mullin
Thomas McCall
Phillip Melon
Alexander McNichols
James McCoy
James McCon
David McClain
John McDonnell
Daniel McClain
John McGaw
Charles Malone
George McPerson
William Nicholson
John Ortman
John O'Neal
Thomas Pratt
Thomas Parsons
Aaron Patterson
Charles Rosebrough
John Rosebrough
John Rogers
Thomas Reed
Robert Robeson
Basil Regan
John Stoner
Henry Scott
Alexander Stephenson

Nath. Stephenson
James Smiley
William Thompson
John Tribele
Jacob Trash

John Vankirk
William Winn
John Wright
Peter Young

Ninety-nine officers and men.

Prior to entering the army, Captain Rippey kept the Branch Hotel, and continued the business after his return, down to the time of his death, which occurred September 22nd, 1819, at the age of seventy-eight.

GENERAL WASHINGTON IN SHIPPENSBURG.

In 1794, when combinations of men were organized in Washington and Allegheny counties to obstruct the execution of the excise laws, President Washington having failed to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the affair, ordered the troops to be put in motion at once; and believing that his presence with the army would have a salutary effect, he left Philadelphia on the 1st of October and reached Carlisle on the 4th. Leaving Carlisle, after a sojourn of several days, he passed through Shippensburg and Chambersburg to Bedford, which place he reached on Sunday, October 19th, and left on the 21st, returning by way of Fort Cumberland, thence through Virginia to the Capital, which he reached on the 28th. (See General History, pp. 109-12.)

A writer in Vol. 4, page 17, Second Series, Pennsylvania Archives, in an article on the Whiskey Insurrection, says: "The President left Carlisle on the 11th of October, reaching Chambersburg on the same day, Williamsport on the 13th and Fort Cumberland on the 14th." There is evidently a mistake in this statement. If General Washington left Carlisle on the 11th he could very easily have reached Williamsport on the 13th, after having remained at Chambersburg over Sunday; but to reach Fort Cumberland on the 14th, a distance of sixty-six miles over bad roads and rugged mountains, was an impossibility. Besides, there is neither local, documentary nor traditional evidence to be had, either in Hagerstown or in any part of Washington county, Maryland, that he ever passed through that county more than once, and that was on the 20th of October, 1790, when examining the various points named for the location of the National Capital, one of which was Williamsport. It has generally been believed here that the President spent the first night after leaving Carlisle at the Branch Hotel in Shippensburg, then kept by Captain William Rippey; and amongst those upon whose declarations this belief was founded were the children of Captain Rippey, corroborated by those of other citizens who were residents of the town at the time of the General's visit.

I. D. Rupp, in his history of Cumberland county, page 408, states that "on Monday (Oct. 6th) a number of the principal inhabitants of Carlisle presented the General an address," which Mr. R. publishes in full. But in the fourth volume of the Pennsylvania Archives, page 408, the same address may be found, dated October 17th. Here is a difference of eleven days, which increases the doubt in relation to this matter. From all I have been able to gather touching this affair, I am led to believe that the General left Carlisle on the 17th, and that the route taken by him, after leaving Chambersburg, was by way of Loudon to Bedford, which he reached on Sunday, the 19th, and that he did not visit Fort Cumberland until his return to the Capital.

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 and respect; yet there were those who sympathized with the insurgents who did not participate in the general rejoicing. This class, in order to manifest their disapprobation of the employment of military force for the suppression of the insurrection, collected secretly a few nights after the visit of Washington and erected a "Liberty Pole" on the corner upon which the council house now stands. This was the cause of much ill-feeling between the friends and the enemies of the outbreak, and many a black eye and bloody nose followed the various discussions which occurred in relation to the merits and demerits of this measure. This pole was cut down at night by a party to whom its presence was objectionable.

MEN FURNISHED FOR THE NATION'S DEFENCE.

During the trying crisis of the civil war, the people of Shippensburg were not behind those of other localities in devotion to the flag; and when a call was made for men a willing response was freely given by her sons. Ample lists of these have been given in the "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers prepared in compliance with an act of the Legislature by Samuel P. Bates, 1869," and to that work we must refer for the names of the private soldiers. From these lists, however, it will be impossible to discover all who went from this town. Some of these enlisted in regiments mustered in other parts of the country, and so are not credited to the place of their actual residence. These names we have not been able to obtain and some of them found graves far from the homes of their childhood.

The company of Captain James Kelso, was mustered into the service at Harrisburg, Aug. 10, 1862 (p. 137), and had for its First Lieutenant Samuel Patchel; its Second Lieutenant Daniel A. Harris; its Sergeants, 1st Jacob Stemman, 2nd John A. Kenower, 3rd John S. Hays, 4th Wm. H. H. Rebeck, and 5th John Witmer; for its Corporals, 1st Samuel Harris, 2nd Wm. H. McClure, 3rd Robert H. Duke, 4th John C. Hays, 5th Esrom Landis, 6th John S. Staley, 7th Wm. H. Matthews, and 8th James H. Taylor; Musicians, Wm. W. Snyder and Samuel Dubbs; Wagoner, Michael Hubley, and seventy-nine privates. Of these Elijah Diehl, Nicholas Lenhar, Henry Miller, Joseph Matthew and Alexander Smith were killed at Antietam, Sept. 17th, 1862; and Thaddeus Donnelly, Joseph Eckenrode, Jacob R. Elm, Samuel Harris, John S. Staley, William B. Grabill, William H. Hannon, William Jones, William M. Meredith, and Jacob H. Rebeck were wounded in the same engagement. George W. Brenizer, Marian Carbaugh and George J. McLean died before the regiment was mustered out of service. The latter was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, 1862, and died on the 21st of the same month. William B. Grabill was wounded at Antietam, and lingered until Feb. 24th, 1864, when he died of his wounds. Samuel C. Boher, David W. Boher, George Burns, Stephen Birdsell, Samuel Croft, Eli Clugh, William H. Dubbs, William Eckenrode, George K. Geesaman, John Gross, Josiah Ingram, John E. Johnson, John A. McClay, George Reside, Joseph Rankin, David W. Reesman, David Rhen, James R. Shuster, Nicholas Smith and Isaac A. Willis were discharged. A majority of these men were discharged on account of sickness contracted in the service. Samuel Bowermaster, Jerome G. McGayhey, William J. Martin, Jeremiah Rhen and Jacob Rhen deserted. Sixty-eight members of this company were residents of Shippensburg at the time of their enlistment, and a majority of the remainder belonged to the surrounding townships. This company participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancel-

lorsville. After having served the term for which it was enlisted, (nine months) it was mustered out of service, at Harrisburg, May 21st, 1863.

Company K, belonging to the 201st regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers commanded by Colonel F. Asbury Awt, was mustered into the service at Harrisburg, Aug. 29th, 1864, for one year. It had for its Captain Alexander C. Landis; Lieutenants, 1st, Alexander Stewart, 2nd, John H. Snow; Sergeants, 1st, Daniel F. Rohrer, 2nd, John A. Witmer, 3rd, Stacy G. Glauser, 4th, Henry C. Walters, and 5th, Richard C. Moore; Corporals, George Shields, Hiram C. Senseny, W. A. Clugh, Theodore Artz, Wm. H. Tritt, J. O. M. Butts, George McCormick, Thomas V. Baker; Musicians, Wm. W. Snyder, Joseph H. Snyder, Henry Dumbaugh and Henry Graves; and seventy-six privates.

Company H, belonging to the 3rd Pennsylvania cavalry (p. 136), had for its Captains Alexander S. Woodburn (resigned) and Wm. E. Miller; Lieutenants, 1st, Wm. Baughman, E. L. Cauffman, 2nd, Lewis R. Still, Edward Davis (killed); Sergeants, 1st, D. M. Gilmore, W. A. Bricker, D. W. Whaler, 2nd, John R. Fosnaught, other Sergeants George W. Heagy, John Beidleman, J. C. Wagner, James G. Weakley and S. J. McCullough; Corporals, A. J. Speese, J. D. Hamberger, John Naugle, H. C. Rebeck, Jr., H. R. Ruby, S. H. Kennedy, Paul Murphy, Abdiel Trone (died of wounds), Alexander Koser (died), John A. Hass; Musicians, Wm. M. Wheeler, Henry Yocum; and sixty-six privates. Twenty-seven of these officers and men are now residents of Shippensburg.*

MANUFACTURES.

Fifty years ago the manufacture of leather was one of the principal industries in the place. At that time there were six tanneries in successful operation. Two of these were located west of the Branch, another on the lot now occupied by Rev. Joseph Mahan; one on the lot upon which the Cumberland Valley Engine House now stands; another in the rear of where George H. Stewart now lives; and the remaining one east of the Branch, on the northwestern side of Main street, and now owned and worked by Mr. Henry C. Angle. This is the only one now in the place. Those west of the Branch were owned respectively by Andrew McElwaine and Nevin Pomeroy. That on the Roxbury road, south-east of the "Buck Spring," was worked by Mr. McElwaine; the other located on the lot now owned by Mr. William Mowers was worked by Mr. Nevin Pomeroy. The third was carried on by Mr. David Mahan, the fourth by the Davis brothers, the fifth by Robert Stewart and the sixth by Col. John Rippey. The first purchaser of this property was Andrew Boyd, to whom Edward Shippen conveyed it by indenture bearing date the 25th day of March, 1767, for the sum of seven

*The regiment to which this old company belonged had fait claims to be called the "First Pennsylvania Cavalry," since it was in fact the first mustered into the United States service. It failed of the title only because it was known as "Young's Kentucky Cavalry;" and so was not credited to the State until after the First and Second had been mustered in. In the absence of a captain for the company, and the unexpected want of a leader for the regiment at the moment, Lieut. W. E. Miller led the advance across Antietam creek before the battle at that point, and for this "meritorious service" he was afterwards promoted over a number of superior officers to the rank of captain of his company. At a critical period in the battle of Gettysburg, when Gen. J. E. B. Stuart threatened to surprise the ammunition and forage trains of the Union army on the right flank near the Baltimore road, General Gregg's Division succeeded in turning him back. The charge which General Gregg and his men then executed was called by competent judges "the finest cavalry fight of the war." Gen. Guster, who was in it, said in his report: "I challenge the annals of warfare to produce a more brilliant or more successful charge of cavalry." Captain Miller's company was among the most effective and gallant of this Division. C. P. W.

shillings and sixpence, sterling money, to be paid annually; the first payment to be made on the first day of March, 1768: the said Boyd binding himself, his heirs and assigns, to build thereon, within the space of seven years ensuing, a good tenable dwelling house, at least sixteen feet square, with a good chimney of brick or stone, laid in lime and sand mortar.

The survey of this piece of ground commenced at a "Spanish Oak a considerable distance east of the main Branch, yet twenty feet from a small Spanish Oak, and seventy feet from the said Branch, containing forty-five and one-third perches, surrounded by land belonging to the said Edward Shippen."

The subscribing witnesses to this lease or conveyance were John Piper and Hamilton Henery.

In 1782 Mr. Boyd sold this property to Samuel Rippey, Jr. This man was generally called by the people of the town and surrounding country "Big Sam;" not, however, for the purpose of distinguishing him from any other of that name, (for there was no Samuel then living but his father,) but on account of his size. I have not seen any of the original leases of the other yards, and only know that the Mains' yard was part of a purchase made by Peter Dickey from Mr. Shippen's heirs about 1758.

A brewery was started at a very early day in the building now known as the Black Bear Hotel. This building was erected for that purpose, and the business of brewing was carried on there for a number of years; at first by Adam Carnahan, and afterwards by James Brown.

This house was subsequently converted into a tavern, and was first kept as such by a man named John Saylor, who was succeeded by Jacob Raum, he by John Snyder, and he in 1821, by Peter Hartzell. 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 teams, with their noise and bustle, ceased to collect nightly in groups around the house, and will never again return.

The manufacture of beer must have been commenced in Shippensburg prior to 1743. In that year a party was cited before the church session, on a charge of having been drunk, when 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 had no existence at that time; Chambersburg was not laid out until 1764, and Harrisburg not until 1786. We may therefore reasonably infer that it was not made at either of those places, but that it was made in Shippensburg, and that the Black Bear building was then in existence as a brewery.

Some time after the commencement of the last half of the past century, the manufacture of potash was undertaken here by a German named Frederick Shevel. The building for this purpose stood on the rear end of the lot upon which Mr. John W. McPherson now lives. 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 continuing it for some years, it 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, and who stated that they had, worked in

the manufactories of England. After they had been here for some time David McKnight, Matthew Henderson, Francis Campble and other leading citizens formed themselves into a company for the erection of suitable buildings for the manufacture of cutlery. After subscribing the necessary funds for carrying on the enterprise, two of the members of the company were sent to Philadelphia to consult with men who had some experience in the business. On the return of this committee the company agreed to commence operations at once, and turned their attention to a location for the works. As a majority of the members of the company were residents of the eastern end of the town, they were in favor of establishing their works at Burd's Run; but the treacherous character of the stream, its liability to go dry at certain seasons of the year, and the limited quantity of water in its channels at others, rendered it utterly unfit for the object they had in view.

They then turned their attention to the Branch, and made a selection of a point on that stream, somewhere north of where Mr. Dykeman's mill now stands. Colonel Peebles, who was a member of the company, insisted on having the works erected on his farm, northeast of town; but the remainder of the members preferring the location they had agreed upon, commenced quarrying stones for the erection of the building, upon which Colonel Peebles withdrew, and some time after the commencement of the war erected a Gun Factory on his farm for the manufacture of guns for the army, which was in operation but a few years. When the clouds of war began to gather the cutlery enterprise was abandoned and never was renewed.

Ebenezer Welsh, father of Aristides Welsh, who was one of the bondsmen of Jeff Davis, and who is now a resident of West Philadelphia, had a nail factory on lot No. 99, part of which is now occupied by Mr. B. J. Snoddy.

At what period this enterprise was started I have not been able to learn, nor do I know when it was abandoned. It was not in operation as far back as 1821; but the building, with the machinery in it, stood until several years later, when, about the year 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 county in or about the year 1808. John was a hatter by trade and Matthias a manufacturer of woolen and cotton goods. They were men of considerable means, and finding the old grist mill of William Leeper standing idle, they at once leased it and put into it such machinery as was necessary for the manufacture of cotton fabrics. Here they conducted their business for a time; but John having purchased lot No. 113, upon which William Fenstermacher's coachmaking establishment now stands, they abandoned the old mill and erected a two-story building on the south-west corner of this lot, to which they transferred the machinery from the mill.

Business was carried on here for some time, but John withdrawing, a man named Duffield became associated with Matthias in the business. After some time they discovered that it could not be made remunerative, when they dissolved the partnership and abandoned the business. Matthias then purchased an acre and a quarter of land in the rear of Mr. J. D. Geeseman's vacant lot, and fronting the alley which leads to Main street opposite the Roxbury road. Upon this piece of ground he erected a frame building which he fitted up for the business of wool-carding. This enterprise after some time was also abandoned, and Mr. Riechert engaged in the carding and fulling;

business north-west of town, in an establishment which stood where the mill of Mr. Zearfoss now stands.

This carding and fulling mill was owned by Andrew Frazer. In this business Mr. R. continued until the time of his death, which occurred in 1826. John Riechert, after building the brick house in which Mr. Fenstermacher now lives, and after residing there for several years, removed to lot No. 86, now owned by Reuben Shearer and J. C. Rummel, where he carried on the hatting business, and died in July, 1851.

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 Loudon were made the greater portion of the wagons then used in the transportation of goods from Philadelphia to the west.

Fifty years ago there were six wagonmaker shops in the place, each employing a number of hands, and nine blacksmith shops, all busily employed. But the building of canals and railroads took the trade from the Conestoga teams, and paralyzed these industries, and those who are now engaged in them are compelled to depend for a livelihood upon local patronage.

CHURCHES.

From the time of the arrival of the first settlers in this locality down to the year 1768, no house of public worship had been erected in Shippensburg. On May 21st, 1767, Edward Shippen conveyed, by deed of trust, to Francis Campble, lot number 59, lot number 60 having been previously set apart for, and used by, the people of the town and vicinity, as a burial place for their dead. The grant of lot number 59 is set forth in the deed of conveyance in the following language, to wit:

"To have and to hold the said lot of ground and premises hereby granted, or mentioned to be granted, with the appurtenances, unto the said Francis Campble and his heirs, in trust, nevertheless, and to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of all and every the members of the Presbyterian Congregation settled, and to be settled and established in the said town of Shippensburg, forever; and for no other use, intent and purpose, whatsoever, yielding and paying to the said Edward Shippen, his heirs and assigns, the yearly rent or sum of one penny, sterling money of Great Britain." With the further condition "that he, the said Francis Campble, his heirs, within the space of seven years next ensuing the date hereof, at his and their own proper costs and charges, will cause to be well erected, built and finished, in and upon the said described lot of ground, one brick, stone or log house, of public worship, in good, workmanlike manner, of the dimensions following, viz: sixteen foot square, at least."

In compliance with the requirements of the lease or deed, a log house was erected on the premises, in or about the year 1768. Its location was somewhere in the neighborhood of where the Council House now stands, probably between it and the fence in the rear. As there was no organized Presbyterian congregation in Shippensburg, at the time, and as the regular place of worship for those of that denomination living in town, was Middle Spring, the house was but seldom, used for purposes of divine service. In the course of time the house began to be used as a school house; and as Mr. Campble, the trustees was an Elder in the Middle Spring congregation, and was actively engaged in business, he gave but little attention to the preservation of the house, and it was consequently permitted to become a wreck, and was torn down sometime during the early part of the present century.

No Presbyterian congregation was organized here until after the ministerial duties of Rev. James Walker, pastor of the Associate Reformed church, of Shippensburg, had terminated. Mr. Walker's connection with his congregation ceased in the spring of 1821, when he removed from town. As the church in which he preached needed repairs, an arrangement was entered into between its members, and such Presbyterians as desired to have some place in which to worship in Shippensburg, by which they mutually agreed to repair and remodel the church, the expenses to be paid by the united congregation.

This work was commenced in either 1821 or 1822, and when completed, a call was extended to Rev. Henry R. Wilson, which he accepted, entering upon the discharge of his duties in his new field of operations in 1823, where he remained during a period of seventeen years, when he was succeeded by Rev. James Harper. Dr. Harper resigned his pastorate, on the 8th of May, 1870, and was succeeded, in 1872, by Rev. W. W. Taylor, who remained but a short time in charge of the congregation, and was succeeded, May 11th, 1875, by its present pastor, Rev. W. A. McCarrell.

At the time of the formation of a Presbyterian congregation in Shippensburg, a large majority of those residing in the place, who had been members of the Middle Spring church, withdrew from that body, and became members of the new organization. Various considerations induced some of them to adopt this course, however much they may have regretted the severance of their connection with a church which had become endeared to them by the many pleasant associations formed there. The distance from Shippensburg to Middle Spring had been a serious drawback, even in the most favorable weather, and it had become impossible for many of them to attend divine service at that church, with that regularity which had been their custom in earlier life. That was a period when the ownership of a carriage was a matter of which but few could boast.

When a proposition, therefore, was made by the Associate Reformed congregation of Shippensburg, looking to a union between themselves and such members of the Middle Spring church as desired a more convenient place of worship, it was, after some deliberation accepted.

There was one thing, however, that had a tendency to reconcile them to their new condition. Fully one-half of the new congregation had been members of the old, and they felt like friends who had been separated and who had met again to cement the ties which had been broken.

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 first payment to be made on the first day of March, 1767. Mr. Barton was to hold this lot "in trust for the only proper use, benefit and behoof of the incorporated and Venerable Society of London, for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, forever." On the back of this deed Mr. Shippen afterwards wrote: "N. B.—Since I granted this lot, Mr. Barton gave me up the lease, and I signed another lease, leaving out the penny per annum; but let the counterpart be preserved to show the boundary of the lot."

METHODIST CHURCH.

In the year 1787 Methodism was introduced into this part of the Cumberland 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.

Their first church was built about the year 1790, on the north-western end of the lot upon which the old brick church now stands. It was built of logs, one story in height, and was probably large enough to seat two hundred persons. During its early years the congregation was small, but at the commencement of the present century it began to increase, and many of its members were amongst the most prominent men of the place.

Among them were Rev. John Davis, John Scott, Esq., William Sturgis, William Brookins, Esq., William Devor, Esq., John Duncan, Robert Porter, Esq., William McKnight, Benjamin Hunt, Thomas and Caleb Atherton, with many others of equal standing and respectability. Large accessions were, from time to time, made to the church among whom were the Donavins, Brandeberrys, Deals, Alticks, Browns and others.

Their first campmeeting was held in either 1810 or 1811, on the farm now owned by Abraham Hostetter, Esq., about a mile northwest of Shippensburg. The second was held in 1813, in Barr's woods, southeast of the present residence of John Craig.

In 1815 a Sabbath School was organized, which ran through a languid existence of about eighteen months, when it was abandoned and was not reorganized until about the year 1834. At its second organization it opened with about one hundred and fifty pupils, and it soon increased to about three hundred.

In 1825 a new brick church was erected on the southwestern end of the lot, fronting on Orange street. It was occupied for about fifty years, when it was sold to the colored Methodists. The church on the north side of King street, was built in 1875.

Church of God.

About the year 1828, the religious denomination known as the Church of God, purchased the lot upon which their church stands, from George McCandless, and erected a brick church edifice thereon. That building was first occupied either in the latter part of that year, or in the beginning of the year following. Rev. John Rebo was the first pastor, and continued for several years, and was succeeded by Rev. W. Greaves, who, after a short residence, died, and was succeeded by Rev. James Mackey. This building was occupied by the congregation for a period of more than forty years, when it was torn down, in 1870, and the present building erected.

LUTHERAN AND GERMAN REFORMED CHURCHES.

It is scarcely possible that either the Lutheran or the German Reformed congregation was organized prior to 1780, as there were but few persons of German origin in this section of the valley prior to that date. During the latter part of the last century, however, a lot, located on the southeastern corner of Queen and Orange streets, was selected as a place of burial for these denominations. On the northeastern front of this lot, a log church was erected, which was used as a place of worship until 1812.

In the preceding year a brick church was built on the site upon which the German Reformed church now stands. This church was occupied jointly by the two congregations for a number of years. In 1823 Rev. John Habblestine became one of the pastors; but his doctrinal views did not accord with those of a portion of his congrega-

tion, and, after much bickering, the doors of the church were closed against him, when he, and those who had adopted his opinions, withdrew, and in a short time organized what is now known as the Church of God. After some time the two organizations separated, each erecting a church edifice for its own accommodation.

COLORED PEOPLES' CHURCHES.

About sixty years ago the colored people of Shippensburg erected a small log church, on North Queen street, convenient to their place of burial. This was occupied as a place of worship for a number of years, when it was torn down and the present brick structure was erected in its stead. Four or five years ago a portion of the organization purchased the Methodist church, on Orange street. Some of the older members refused to unite with them in this purchase, and finally organized another congregation and built another place of worship.

UNITED BRETHREN.

A United Brethren congregation was organized in Shippensburg some years ago, which, in 1868, erected a brick church on North Penn street. In this church they have held church regularly until the present, and the congregation is said to be in a very prosperous condition.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician of whom any mention is made as having lived in Shippensburg, was Dr. William McGoffreck, who resided here prior to 1750. His name appears on the tax list of Hopewell township, of which Shippensburg then formed a part in 1751; but from the location of his name on the list, we have reason to infer that he at that time resided at some other point in the township. There may have been other physicians here prior to Dr. McGoffreck's time, but no account of them can be found. Dr. Jamison came here soon after 1750, and lived in the house on lot No. 156, now occupied by the family of B. F. Duncan, and probably died there. He practiced here for a number of years, and had a son who became a Professor in the Medical University of Maryland, at Baltimore.

Dr. John Colhoon succeeded Dr. Jamison in the practice of Medicine in Shippensburg, and resided here for a number of years. He owned and resided in the house on lot No. 24, which is occupied at present by William L. Curriden. He sold this property in 1777, and removed to Chambersburg in that year. It has been stated that he was a native of the North of Ireland, a man of culture and a graduate of one of the Medical Universities of Europe.

Dr. Samuel Huey practiced medicine here in 1787.

Dr. Robert C. Moody, who was a native of this place, and a son of Rev. John Moody, pastor of Middle Spring Congregation, practiced here for a short time, and subsequently went to Newville, and remained there until the time of his death. For a notice of other physicians in this place see Dr. Sibbet's sketches, pp. 107-8. There are at present in the place, Drs. Alexander and Robert C. Stewart, William W. Nevin, Charles A. Howland, William M. Witherspoon, J. L. Schoch, Joseph Mower and W. A. English. The latter is a Homeopathist; the others belong to the old school of practitioners.

NEWSPAPERS.

Sometime during the early part of the present century, a small newspaper was published in Shippensburg, by John McFarland, who sig-

urged prominently in the politics of the State during the first candidacy of General Jackson for the Presidency. It was printed, during the short period of its existence, west of the Branch, in the second story of the white weatherboarded house known as the Clark house.

On the 10th of April, 1833, Augustus Fromm issued the first number of a paper which he named the "Shippensburg Free Press." On September 19th of that year, Messrs. David D. Clark and James Culbertson commenced the publication of a second paper, which they called "The Intelligencer." On the 14th of November, 1833, Mr. Fromm sold his establishment to Messrs. Clark & Culbertson, who consolidated the two, and named the new one the "Free Press." This paper, however, had but a brief existence, and it was permitted to die on account of a lack of patronage.

On or about the 25th day of May, 1837, John F. Weishampel issued the first number of the "Shippensburg Herald," and continued its publication for about two years. Soon after the departure of Mr. Weishampel, Henry Claridge revived the "Herald," and published it for a few weeks; when he abandoned the enterprise, and the place was without a paper for some time.

On the 1st of April, 1840, William M. Baxter commenced the publication of the "Cumberland and Franklin Gazette," which had an existence of a little more than a year.

In the latter part of 1841, William A. Kinsloe started a paper, which he named "The Cumberland Valley." Mr. K. continued the publication of this paper until November 2nd, 1842, when he sold it to Robert Koontz and John McCurdy. In about six months after this transfer, Mr. Koontz became sole proprietor, and in a few weeks thereafter it passed again into the hands of Mr. Kinsloe, who, in a short time, discontinued its publication.

On the 20th of April, 1844, John L. Baker issued the first number of the "Weekly News." After a few years he sold it to Mr. Jacob Bomberger, who published it until July, 1851. It then passed into the hands of John McCurdy, but in the early part of 1852, Mr. Bomberger repurchased it. After some time, he sold it to Edward W. Curriden, who published it until 1863, when he sold it to Daniel W. Thrush, Esq. In 1867 it came into the hands of its present proprietors, Messrs. D. K. and J. C. Wagner.

Either in 1845 or 1846, Messrs. Cooper and Dechert started a Democratic paper in Shippensburg, which was called "The Valley Spirit," which in the course of eighteen months or two years they removed to Chambersburg, where it is now the organ of the Democratic party of Franklin county.

After the close of the rebellion Robert J. Coffey established the "Valley Sentinel" which he continued to publish for several years, when it passed into the hands of Henry K. Peffer, Esq., who, after publishing it for sometime in Shippensburg, removed it to Carlisle, where it is still published.

In 1875, Messrs. B. K. Goodyear and Samuel R. Murray commenced the publication of a new paper called the "Democratic Chronicle." This paper is now in the hands of Mr. Goodyear, Mr. Murray having retired from it a few weeks since.

The above list includes all the papers ever published in Shippensburg, but I have been unable to ascertain the precise date of the commencement and discontinuance of some of them.

Post-Offices.

Until May 18th, 1790 there was no Post-Office in Shippensburg; but by a resolution of Congress passed May 20th, 1788, the Postmaster General was required to employ "posts" for the regular transportation of the mails between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, by the route of Lancaster, York, Carlisle, Chamberstown and Bedford, and to have the mail despatched once in each fortnight from the said Post-Offices, respectively. The people prior to the above date, depended entirely upon private carriers for the delivery of their mail matter. The following are the names of the Postmasters at Shippensburg from 1790 to 1878, with the date of their appointments, viz :

Office established on		May 13, 1790
Robert Peebles,	appointed	May 13, 1790
Samuel Quigley	"	August 10, 1793
Frederick Shipley,	"	April 1, 1797
William Bell,	"	April 1, 1799
Nicholas Knuchet,	"	January 1, 1803
Joseph Duncan,	"	July 1, 1803
Robert Porter, Jr.,	"	July 1, 1804
David McClure,	"	March 30, 1809
John Wunderlich,	"	November 18, 1835
Jonathan Peale,	"	August 19, 1841
Peter S. Artz,	"	September 2, 1842
Jonathan Peale,	"	November 3, 1842
*Levi K. Donavin,	"	January 20, 1845
David Deal,	"	May 4, 1849
John H. Criswell,	"	May 16, 1853
Edward W. Curriden,	"	April 2, 1861
Wm. L. Curriden,	"	December 16, 1863
Robert F. Snoddy,	"	April 4, 1869
Mrs. N. D. Harper,	"	1877

The mails in 1821 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 oftener than once in a month; and some business men called only when they had leisure, or when they expected a letter of importance. There were then no boxes for each man's mail; but Mr. McClure had two or three boards about two and a half feet in length by three inches in breadth, which were hung up against his shelves. On these boards were tacked pieces of tin at regular distances. After indorsing on the back of the letter, in a large bold hand, the name of the party to whom it was addressed, it was stuck in one of the racks or boards; and these boards usually contained all the letters in the office. The rates of postage at that time were 6½, 10, 12½, 18½ and 25 cents according to distance. For four hundred miles and over, twenty-five cents were 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.

SPRING HILL CEMETERY.

Prior to 1861, Shippensburg had no Cemetery, and all interments were made in the several graveyards in the borough. In one of these, at least, it became impossible to dig a new grave without invading the resting-place of some one who had previously been buried

*It is believed that the office became Presidential at this time.

there and a new burial place became a necessity. A Stock Company was formed in 1860, which was called the Spring Hill Cemetery Association. This obtained an act of incorporation, dated January 18th 1861, and purchased from Wm. McLean twelve acres of land which were laid out in lots. This new place of burial was named Spring Hill Cemetery. The first corpse buried there was that of Robert McFarland, who had contracted a fever in the army, and who died at the residence of his mother, on the corner of Burd street and the Roxbury road. Many persons purchased lots in the Cemetery, and had their dead removed to them. The following is a list of soldiers who served in the army during the rebellion, and who are buried in the Cemetery:

William S. Seavers, Josiah Gamble, Robert McFarland, George J. McLean, John Koser, Nicholas Lenhar, David Shugars, James Mifflin, Jacob Coover, Abdiel Trone, Captain David Harper, Lieutenant William Harper, William G. Duncan, Robert Gracey, Sr., Edgar Wolf, Samuel Speese, Sr., Samuel Speese, Jr., Samuel Patchell, Joseph Shapley, Samuel Dubbs, Edward Siever, William B. Grabill, Henry Miller, John Fry, Jacob Weigle, Joseph Matthews, George Fry, Samuel Golden, William J. Pague, George Brenizer, William M. Culp, H. Wilson Clugh. Richard Moore was buried in the old Presbyterian graveyard back of the Council House, and Henry Miller in the German graveyard at the eastern end of the town.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Cumberland Valley State Normal School was chartered in 1870, and a Board of Trustees was elected on May 1st of that year. On the 31st day of May, 1871, the corner-stone of the building was laid, and the school was opened on April 15th, 1873, with a registered list of three hundred pupils. The cost of the building and ground was about \$125,000.

MR. G. R. DYKEMAN'S TROUT PONDS.

In the Spring of 1871, Mr. George R. Dykeman purchased the "Head of the Spring" farm from Mr. J. Watson Craig, and arranged the Spring for the propagation and rearing of trout. He fitted it up at a considerable outlay of money; but too many persons had previously engaged in the enterprise, and it did not prove a success, and for the past three or four years Mr. D. has paid but little attention to it.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The population of Shippensburg increased but slowly during the first seventy years of its existence. In 1800 it contained less than 800 inhabitants; in 1810, 1,159; in 1820, 1,410; in 1830, 1,308; in 1840, 1,473; and at present, 1878, 2,314.

In 1814 a company of volunteers was raised in Shippensburg, which marched to the defense of Baltimore. This company was recruited by Captain George Hamill, but before the day upon which it was to leave for the scene of threatened hostilities he withdrew from it, and it was 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 roll of this company has been lost.

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 of advancement 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 Burran'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; and those who were not found in one of these had some stray volume as a reading book which had been taken from the scanty home library. The rudiments of Arithmetic were taught from Fisher, Pike and other books of a like character. Neither Grammar nor Geography constituted any part of the studies, and it was no uncommon 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 them were thoroughly acquainted with the branches they professed to teach. Tradition has handed down to us that Andrew Gibson belonged to this class, a man of some peculiarities. He taught his school in a barn which stood on lot No. 20, then owned by James McCall and now by Mrs. Davidson and her daughters. It was said that Gibson's qualifications as a teacher were much superior to those of the generality of his class; but he permitted whiskey to gain the mastery over him and, in a measure, to destroy his usefulness. He was not an habitual but a periodical drinker, and during these unfortunate periods he usually carried his bottle to school, and before the duties of the day would close 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 day's disasters in his morning face."

Gibson must have taught here at a very early date. In 1821 the teachers in the place were John Chambers, John Morrison, Robert McKean, Michael Hubley and Jacob Steinman.

About the year 1770 two small log houses were erected for school purposes, one of which stood on the lot upon which the old brick school-house now stands; the other on South Penn street, on the corner of the alley across from the Pottery. Another stood west of the Branch, on the lower end of Mr. Jacob Harglerode's corner lot. The present school building, on the northwestern side of Burd street, was erected in 1873 at a cost, including furniture and ground, of about \$26,000.

LEE'S INVASION.

On the afternoon of Friday, June 26, 1863, Rhoades' Division of Ewell's Corps of the Southern army entered Shippensburg from the west. A body of cavalry, commanded by General Jenkins, led the advance, followed by the infantry and artillery, numbering several thousand men. They met with but little opposition. There was but a small body of cavalry in the place, which was under the command of Colonel Boyd, of New York, which kept up a skirmish and running fire with the advancing foe; but the object of its commander was not to hazard a battle, but to lead the enemy beyond the limits of the town with a view of saving the property of the citizens. In this he was successful only so far as the cavalry were concerned. The infantry and artillery, on entering the town, encamped in the "head of the spring" woods and northwest of it, where they remained until the next morning, when they marched in the direction of Harrisburg.

During their stay they appropriated everything in the shape of horses, cattle, flour, feed, dry goods, groceries, hardware, drugs, with everything of any value to the army; but in other respects the men generally were as orderly and respectful as could have been expected under the circumstances. In the meantime, the national forces, under General Hooker, and when he was removed, under General Meade, pursued, by forced marches, the advancing columns of the main body of the invading army until they confronted each other on the field of Gettysburg. On this intelligence reaching the forces on this side of the mountain a portion of them returned in haste, taking the road past Caledonia Iron Works, through Fayetteville to Gettysburg, which they reached in time to participate in the bloody scenes which then ensued, and from which many of them never returned to their homes and kindred.

Although Shippensburg has not increased largely in population, it has, in other respects, improved. Within the past fifteen years the store-rooms and dwelling houses have been much improved, and the latter present many evidences of thrift and comfort. Nor are we behind other villages in other respects. We have 8 churches, 4 forwarding and commission houses, 6 dry goods stores, 3 hardware stores, 4 shoe stores, 11 grocery stores, 2 drug stores, 4 clothing stores, 1 ladies' furnishing store, with confectionery and millinery stores; also 2 foundries, 4 furniture rooms and 5 hotels.

SOUTHAMPTON.

BY HON. JOHN McCURDY.

Southampton was erected into a township prior to 1782, but the precise date of its formation I have not succeeded in finding. In the southwestern section of the township, lying southeast of Shippensburg, settlements were made at a very early period. Between the southeastern boundary of the first purchase by Edward Shippen and the foot of the South Mountain, John Reynolds, Benjamin Blythe, Colonel James Dunlap, John Cesna and others owned large tracts of land. John Reynolds' tract joined that of Mr. Shippen along its entire southeastern line. South of the latter lay the purchase of Benjamin Blythe. A portion of this tract, including the Blythe homestead, is

now owned by Mr. J. W. Hays, now a resident of Shippensburg. Southeast of the latter lies a tract purchased by Colonel Dunlap in 1767. This farm is now owned and occupied by Mr. Ira L. Long. East of this tract is the Cesna farm, upon which Dennis O'Neiden and John Kirkpatrick were killed by the Indians, July 18, 1757. This farm was one of the first occupied in the township, and it remained in possession of the descendants of Mr. Cesna until about the year 1827. On the north and northwest of the second purchase of Mr. Shippen, were the Brumfieds, Duncans, Wherrys, McCunes, Caldwells, Culbertson's, Morrows, Finleys, Montgomerys and others. These were amongst the earliest settlers in the valley, and generally were men of intelligence and enterprise. In turning to several papers now in my possession, which contain a large number of the original signatures of these people, I find that not a single man was compelled to use a cross in making his signature. Collectively, they will compare favorably with an equal number collected promiscuously at the present day.

VILLAGES IN THE TOWNSHIP.

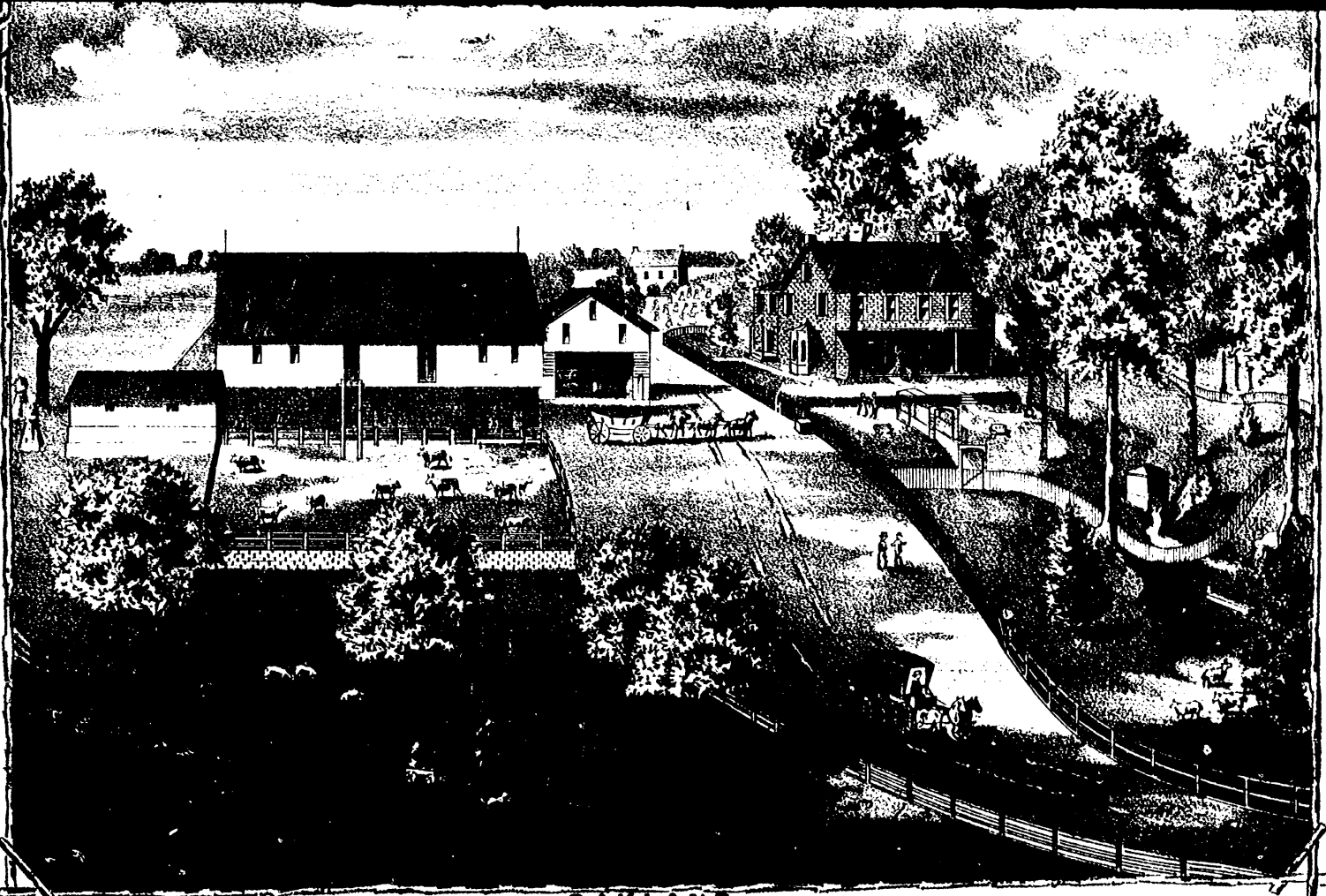
In Southampton township there are three small villages, viz: Leesburg, Cleversburg and Middle Spring, the first and last of which are post towns. Leesburg took its name from George Lee, who kept a tavern at that point in a log house which stood on the south side at a distance of several rods from the Walnut Bottom road. This house was built by a man named Conrad Muterspaugh, from whom Mr. Lee purchased prior to 1819, and continued proprietor of it until 1822, when he died. This house and the farm-house of Mr. Adam Reese, with a house which stood on the north side, of the road, about two hundred rods below that of Mr. Reese, were the only houses then standing within the present limits of Leesburg. The land to the south and west of Mr. Lee's house was then covered with heavy timber, consisting of yellow pine, white and black oak, with some hickory; nor was there any cleared land on either side of the Walnut Bottom road from that point until within a mile of Shippensburg except the Beltz and Rebeck farms. The village contains now about four hundred inhabitants.

Cleversburg is located some two and a half miles southwest of Leesburg, and about one mile from the South Mountain, on land formerly owned by George Croft, sr., and more recently by Mr. George Clever, from whom it took its name. The town was commenced about 1860. Up to that time there were but one or two houses and a grist or flouring mill there, the latter of which is still standing. In 1871 a newspaper was started there by Mr. Jacob Bornerger, called the "Broad-Axe," but after running about a year it was discontinued. At present there are a store and steam planing mill in the place, the property of Mr. Clever and his sons. There are two churches, one school-house and about thirty dwelling houses in the place.

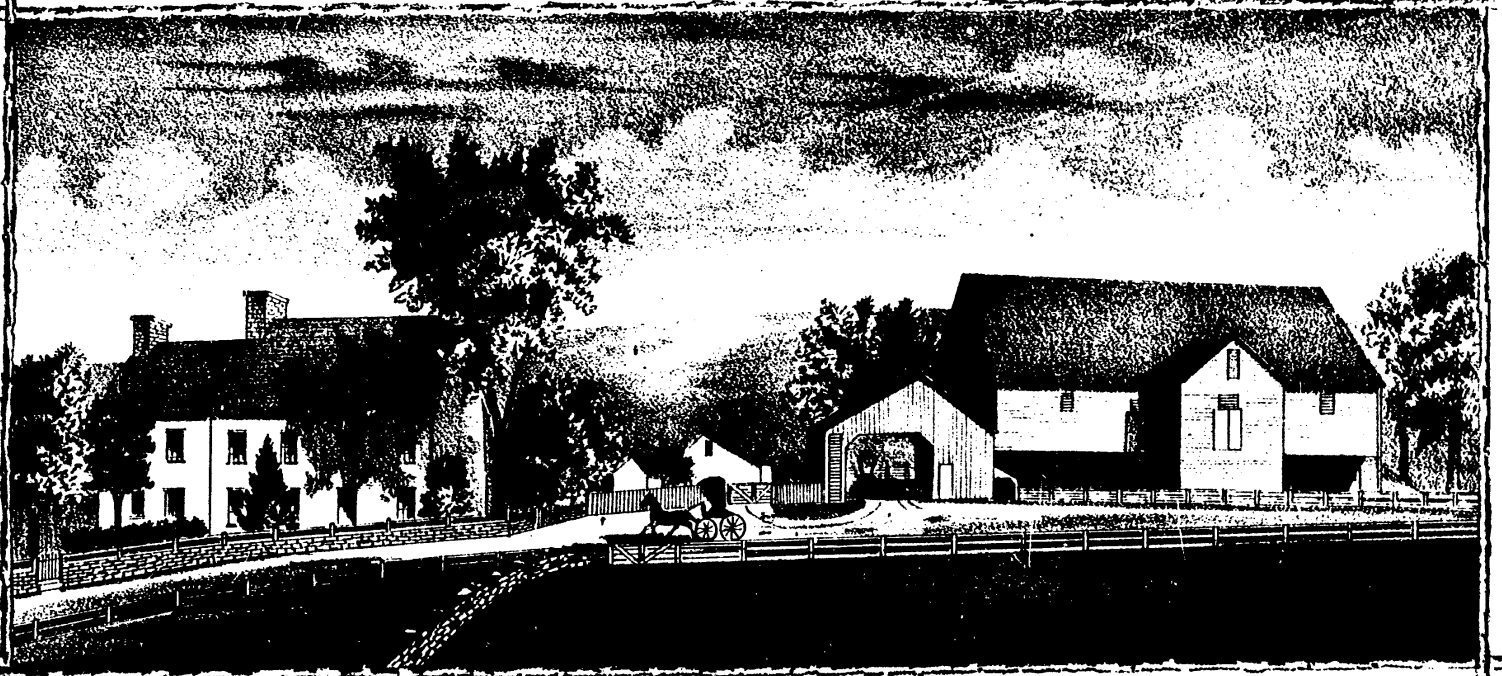
Middle Spring is located about two miles and a half northwest of Shippensburg. The village took its name from the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, which stands there. Near this Church there is a paper mill, owned and carried on by the Shryock Brothers, at which paper boards are extensively manufactured. The place contains a store, post office, blacksmith shop and a number of dwellings.

MIDDLE SPRING CHURCH.

The earliest settlers of Southampton township were, as a class, inclined to the labors of husbandry; but their want of skill with the axe



OAKLAND
RESIDENCE OF J. CLARK STUART, SOUTHAMPTON TWP.
CUMBERLAND CO. PENN.



RESIDENCE OF
GREASON P.O. J. D. GREASON, CUMBERLAND CO., PA.

and the mattock rendered their labors in the primeval forest exceedingly difficult.

Their houses, furniture, and first implements of husbandry, often had to be constructed by their own hands. As the materials from which these were made were principally of wood, they declined the open prairie lands in the center of the valley, and made choice of those that were densely covered with timber.

Along the base of the mountains, as far out into the valley as the timber extended, and along the streams, these rude homes were first to be found, whilst in the centre of the valley the land was suffered to remain unoccupied until its value and productiveness began to attract the attention of the settlers. From the head of Middle Spring to its mouth, its whole course soon became dotted with farms.

The first matter which occupied the attention of these settlers, after providing shelter for themselves and their families, was the erection of a house of worship. With a view, therefore, of accommodating the entire people of the settlement, from the base of the South Mountain, to and beyond the Conodoguinet, a log church thirty-five feet square was erected, in or about the year 1738, not far from where the present Middle Spring church stands. Rev. John Blair was installed pastor of this church, December 27th, 1742, and remained in charge until 1749.

From this date until November 20, 1765, the time when Rev. Robert Cooper became its pastor, there appears to be a blank in its history, as well as in that of its first pastor. Owing to the rapid increase of the congregation it was found necessary to remove the first structure and erect a larger one. In 1765 a new building, forty-eight by fifty-eight feet was built, which was enlarged by additions from time to time. This building was succeeded in 1781 by a stone structure fifty-eight by sixty-eight feet, two stories in height. In 1847 a new brick church was erected, which was subsequently remodeled and much improved.

On application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania an act of incorporation was passed March 7, 1792, in which the following persons were named as trustees, viz: John Heap, John McKee, John Woods, John McComb, David Mahan, John Maclay, jr., John Herron, William Scott, Robert Culbertson, David McKnight, Richard Rodgers and Matthew Henderson. Dr. Cooper, the second pastor of this church, owing to ill health, tendered his resignation to Presbytery in the autumn of 1796, but it was not accepted until April 12, 1797. On the 5th of April, 1805, Dr. Cooper died, aged seventy-three years. On April 12, 1803, a call was presented to Carlisle Presbytery for the pastoral services of Rev. John Moodey, which he accepted, and he was installed in October, 1803, and continued in charge of the congregation until 1854, a period of almost fifty-one years. On the 13th of June following Rev. I. N. Hays, was called, and held pastoral charge of the congregation for more than fourteen years, when he removed to Chambersburg. Rev. D. K. Richardson was installed May 6, 1871, and continued in charge of Middle Spring Church but about eighteen months, when he was succeeded by its present pastor, Rev. S. S. Wylie, June 11, 1872.

A number of the members of this church were present at the meeting held in the Presbyterian Church, in Carlisle, June 12, 1774, to protest against the closing of the port of Boston (p. 76).

The following list of persons, who participated in the Revolutionary struggle and were members or adherents of the church, we copy from the "Historical Exercises" held at Middle Spring on the 16th and 17th of June, 1876, viz:

Colonels Benjamin Blythe, Isaac Miller, Robert Peebles, William Scott, Abraham Smith, Major James Herron, Captains William Rippey, Matthew Henderson, Matthew Scott, David McKnight, John McKee, William Strain, Joseph Brady, Robert Quigley, Charles Leeper (killed at Crooked Billet, May, 1778), Charles Maclay, Samuel Blythe, Samuel Walker, James Scott, Samuel McCune, Samuel Kearsley and Lieutenant Samuel Montgomery (lost a leg at Crooked Billet), John Heap, Esq., Samuel Cox, Esq., Francis Campble, John Reynolds, Esq., Thomas McClelland, Joseph McKinney, James McKee, Robert Donavin, William Turner, Thomas McCombs, William Sterrit, John Woods, Esq., William Anderson, John Maclay, James Dunlop, Esq., James Lowry, Esq., John Maclay (mountain), William Barr, Archibald Cambridge, John Herron, David Herron, David Duncan, John McKnight, James McCune, David Mahan, John Thompson, Jacob Porter, Isaac Jenkins (one of five brothers who died in camp of contagious disease, all of whom are buried in the lower graveyard), Samuel Dixon, John Grier.

THE INDUSTRIES OF SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

Shortly after the commencement of the revolutionary war two powder mills were erected not far from Shippensburg; the first of which stood near the foot of the South mountain, on the run a short distance above where Mary Ann Furnace was subsequently built. The other stood along the stream about a mile north-west of town, a few rods below where the Zearfoss flouring mill now stands. These mills during the war were worked to their utmost capacity, and aided to some extent in supplying the patriot army with powder.

The mill at the foot of the mountain was carried on by John Mull father of our former townsman, Ephraim Mull. Some time in the early part of the present century this mill was blown up, killing Mr. Mull and injuring one or two other persons. The mill below town was carried on by a man named Wall. It, too, was blown up, killing Mr. Wall. The troughs which had been used at these mills in the manufacture of powder, lay scattered around where the building stood, for many years after these disasters occurred. It has been stated that a mill was erected by Benjamin Blythe at the "Head of the Spring;" but I have not been able to find that Mr. Blythe ever owned the Spring property, nor have I been able to find any evidence that a powder mill ever stood upon it. Mr. Blythe may have built a mill at a small spring on his own property, about three-quarters of a mile south of the former; but if he did, all traces of it have disappeared.

In 1824 John Moore, of Carlisle, commenced the erection of a furnace on the run at the foot of the South mountain, about three-quarters of a mile above where the powder mill stood, which he named, Augusta. A few years after a second was erected on the same stream, about a mile below Augusta, which was called Mary Ann. A third was built at a later period about four miles east of the latter, which was named Big Pond.

These works were pushed with considerable vigor for several years, but owing to the many fluctuations which occurred in the iron trade; and the increasing cost of coal and raw material they were finally abandoned as unprofitable. As long as timber was convenient and abundant the proprietors of these establishments managed to pay expenses, but no money was saved.

Although this was apparent to every one, it did not deter now men from taking hold of the works after the failure of others, and the result was that much money was sunk in fruitless efforts to make them remunerative.

A few years ago the Messrs. Shryock, of Chambersburg, erected extensive buildings at Middle Spring for the manufacture of paper boards. This enterprise appears to be prudently and judiciously managed and we judge by outward indications, that it is compensating its owners. At this point a wool-carding and fulling mill for the dressing of cloths of domestic manufacture was carried on for a number of years, first in a building at the bend of the stream above where the paper mill now stands.

This building was torn down about 1817, and was succeeded in 1819 by the stone building near the streams convenient to the paper mill. This property was owned by Samuel Cox, and after his death by his son John Cox, Esq. Some distance above where the first fulling mill stood two brothers named Brady, who came from Lancaster county about thirty-five years ago, started an axe factory. This enterprise, however, was soon abandoned.

Iron ore deposits have been found at various points in this township from which the furnaces, when in operation, derived their supplies. The great body of this ore lies along the base of the South mountain, where banks have been opened and large quantities of ore were raised. About the time of the erection of Augusta Furnace, an ore bank was opened on the farm of Mr. George Clippman, now the property of Mr. John H. Cressler, from which ore of a superior quality was obtained. On a farm about four miles north of Shippensburg, belonging to Mr. Espy, of Harrisburg, there is another bank of very superior iron ore. This deposit is known as the Calico Bank, so named on account of the spotted appearance of the ore when broken. This ore is highly valued, and large quantities of it have been shipped to the east of the Susquehanna.

NEWTON.

BY HON. JOHN McCURDY.

This township was organized in 1767. In form it is wedge-shaped, and is bounded along its entire northern end by the Conodoguinet, its western side by Hopewell and Southampton townships, and its eastern by Penn and West Pennsborough; the lines forming the two sides uniting at a point on the South mountain. The greater portion of the land when properly treated and cultivated is highly productive. In the southern portion, extending some two or three

miles in a northerly direction from the base of the mountain, are the pine lands. They are an admixture of clay and gravel, and are said to be amongst the surest and best wheat producing land in the county. In the centre of the township, for a breadth of several miles, clay or limestone land prevails; a kind of land which has always been considered more valuable than any other in the valley. Much of the northern portion is slate land, which, has, under the improved method of treatment and cultivation, grown into favor amongst the agricultural portion of the people. At the first settlement, the southern section of the township was covered with a dense growth of yellow pine, with an undergrowth of hickory, chestnut and several varieties of oak. The centre was without timber, and was known as "Barrens;" but about 1750 oak, hickory and a few pine bushes began to make their appearance on these barren lands, and at the close of the century they were covered with a thriving growth of valuable timber. Within the past forty years a great portion of the timber in both of these sections has disappeared; much of it having been needlessly destroyed.

The early settlers were generally of Irish nativity, and were Presbyterians. Among them were the McCunes, Sterretts, Sharpes, Fullons, Graceys, Mickeys, Scroggs, Kilgores, Beatties and many others; some of whose descendants are in possession of the homes of their ancestors. Toward the close of the last century, a few German families began to settle in the southern section, within a short distance of the South Mountain. Among these were the Scavers, Thrushes, Frys, Brickers, Bachmans and some others. Even as late as 1830 the people of this nationality, constituted but a small part of the population, but after that date much of the choice land of the section, passed into their possession. This is not the case, to so great an extent in the central and northern portions of the township.

For several years after 1819, what is now known as Jacksonville, contained but six small log houses, five of which stood on the southern side of the Walnut Bottom road, and the other on the northern side, in the vicinity of where Mr. Ernst's store now stands. This was a small log cabin, one story in height, and was occupied by a man named William Bowen. The first on the other side of the road which stood a little east of that of Mr. Bowen, was a similar edifice, which was occupied by a man named James Galbraith, a weaver. The next, a story and a half weatherboarded house, stood about one hundred yards east of the latter, and was then occupied by a Welshman, named David Evans. A widow named Connor occupied a one-story house which stood a few rods east of that of Mr. Evans. Beside this stood a small two-story house which was occupied by a man named John Neal. On the hill, where Mrs. Waddle now lives, was then a two-story log house kept as a tavern by an Irishman named John McCaslin. A short distance east of this tavern there was a one-story log house occupied by two brothers and a sister named Snodgrass; and at a little distance east of this house, on the opposite side of the road, where Mr. Lutshaw's residence now stands, stood a long low two-story weatherboarded log building which had never known the value of paint. This house was known as the "Bull-Ring" tavern, and was kept at that time by Michael Hawk. This and the house occupied by the Snodgrass family, were looked upon as outside the limits of the village.

The land on the north side of the road, in front of the other houses was the property of a man named Peter Fry, and the village was at first called Frystown. By general consent, however, the name of Canada was bestowed upon it, and, it was not called Jacksonville until

a number of years later. The pine forest extended to within a few yards of the rear of these houses, and their occupants generally supplied themselves with fuel, without cost, from the fallen and decaying pine timber and the pine knots which were found in abundance in the woods. These pine knots served a double purpose of giving both heat and light during the long winter evenings; and whilst the children would be seated at one side of a large fireplace listening to some fairy tale, or engaged in a game of morrice, the mother would be seated at the other side with her spinning-wheel, or plying "her needle an' her sheers" to

"Gar auld claes look amaisht as weel's the new."

At that time there was no store nearer than where Centerville now stands, on the east, and none nearer than Shippensburg on the west. All the groceries and other merchandise necessary for family use, were purchased at one of these places. The first store opened in the place, was started by Mr. James Kyle. The village at present contains a number of good buildings, and has a population of about four hundred inhabitants. The Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad passes along the southern side of the town, the cars upon which run no farther than to this point.

Stoughstown is situated on the turnpike leading from Carlisle to Shippensburg nearly seven miles east of the latter place. It took its name from Mr. John Stough, who kept a tavern in the place for a number of years, and who has been dead fully forty years. Before railroads and canals were in use in this State, this house did a business, quite sufficient to have made Mr. Stough wealthy had his charges been equal to the average of those of the hotel-keepers of the present day. The stages and wagons of that day patronized him liberally; his house being considered one of the best, in point of accommodations and generous fare, along the road. The existence of this town, although it has not increased greatly in population, dates back fully three quarters of a century. During a number of years, the place contained but eight or ten houses, a blacksmith's and a wagonmaker's shop.

About a mile north of the town rises Big Spring, which flows along the eastern border of Newton township to Newville, thence to where it empties into the Conodoguinet creek, separating from its source to its confluence with the Conodoguinet, Newton from Westpennsboro' township. This stream in its course, turns a number of flouring mills which are mostly located on its eastern bank. At its head, on the Westpennsboro' side of the line, stands the village of Springfield which contained some five or six small houses or cabins as early as 1740; but owing to its isolation it has not increased either in improvements or in population.

Oakville, a small post village on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, six miles east of Shippensburg, contains a number of dwelling houses, a warehouse, store, and several shops in which various mechanical branches are carried on. Prior to the making of the railroad it had no existence, and even since that time it has made but little progress in population.

DICKINSON.

BY HON. J. M. WEAKLEY.

Dickinson township now includes only that portion of Cumberland county lying between South Middleton township on the east and Penn and Cooke townships on the west. It extends from the boundary of West Pennsborough township, the Harrisburg and Chambersburg turnpike, on the north, to the Adams county line on the south. It is nearly a rectangle in form, and is about twelve miles in length, from north to south, with an average width of about five and one-half miles. It formerly included the townships of Penn and Cooke, and prior to its division was the largest township in the county.

The Cumberland Valley was first divided into the townships of Pennsborough and Hampden; Pennsborough including nearly the whole of the territory now embraced in Cumberland county. The formation of Middleton township divided Pennsborough, and the western division of it became West Pennsborough township. Dickinson was formed from a portion of West Pennsborough, by a decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county, made April 17th, 1785. There is no survey on record of the township as it was then constituted, nor does the decree of the Court, or the petition on which it was made, define its boundaries very accurately. It seems certain, however, that it extended from South Middleton on the east to Newton on the west, and from the "great road leading from Harrisburg to Chambersburg on the north," to Adams county on the south.

The original settlers of this region were mainly Irish. They were farmers, and were, doubtless, attracted to it by the indications of a rich and fertile soil, which must have been abundant even when it was a wilderness. They settled first along the Yellow Breeches creek, and purchased from the proprietaries of the Province, large tracts of land, which they soon cleared and made productive. Many of the descendants of these pioneers still reside in this township, and own the lands on which their ancestors settled. It would add much to the interest of this sketch to give the names of the early settlers, with the traditions of early times, which linger among their descendants, but this is impracticable for want of space, and reliable data. In order, however, that there may be an accessible record of the names of the fathers of this township, the petition for its erection, with the names of the petitioners, as it remains on record in the Court, will be copied. It is as follows:

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—

Therefore we pray your Worships to appoint and confirm a Line to divide said Township & 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 in duty bound will pray.

Alex'r McBride	Allen Leeper
Alexd'r McBride, jr.	James Neal
Robt. McBride	Ralph Martin
Samuel Weakley	David King
Matthew Lared	Robert Duncan
James Huston	Jacob Drollingeg
William Milligan	William Woodburn
James Smith	William Clark
Thomas Campbell	Adam Hays
Robert Weakley	Charles Leeper
Alexander Martin	Joshua Martin
Thomas Hornbugh	John Gibson
William Lusk	Thomas Foster
Wm. McFarlane	Samuel Postlethwate
Edward Weakley	Alexander McKeegan
Samuel Briere	Robert Semple
Nathaniel Weakley	George Pfeffer
James Ewing	David Reed
James Irvine	Thos. Morton
Jno. Buchanan	Alex'r MacDonald
William Laughlin	James Carothers
Atcheson Laughlin	John Parker
Archibald Sweeney	Andrew McAllister
John Goorley	William Parker
Robert Patterson	John Dunbar
Alexander Patterson	John Love
Thomas Ewing	Jos. Hays
Jno. Brown	Paul Pierce
Moses Glen	Joseph Pierce
Thomas Glen	Richard Woods
John Huft	John Woods
David Blair	

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

In the northern portion of this township the land is undulating, with a heavy clay soil in which limestone is abundant. The surface is generally smooth and unbroken, but in many places rocks are numerous. This portion of the township is almost entirely cleared and devoted to agriculture. The farms are in the highest state of cultivation and the improvements almost extravagant. Perhaps in no other portion of the State are there so many enormous and handsomely-furnished barns, or so many substantial, and even elegant farm-houses to the square mile as in this part of Dickinson township.

This limestone formation is about six miles wide, extending from the West Pennsborough line to the Yellow Breeches creek. Between the creek and the base of the South Mountain there is a narrow strip of gravel land less than two miles wide. Within the memory of the present generation this land was regarded almost valueless. It was settled by those who were unable to buy homes in the more fertile part of the township, and for many years they were regarded by their richer neighbors as men who were sacrificing themselves in a hopeless effort to make grain grow where the soil seemed entirely sand and gravel. But patience and labor have wrought miracles here as elsewhere. This portion of the township is now well cultivated, has excellent buildings and fences and a productiveness but little less than the limestone section.

The southern half of the township is made up of the hills which compose the South Mountain. It is simply a mountain region, with few inhabitants and almost entirely unproductive. The hills are covered with a light growth of oak, chestnut and yellow pine timber, but they have been so frequently cut off and burnt over that the value of the timber is inconsiderable. Except two or three large tracts which are owned by iron manufacturing companies, the land on these hills is owned in small lots by farmers who obtain therefrom rails and fuel for their own use.

Dickinson township is drained by Yellow Breeches and Mountain creeks. Mountain creek is a small stream which rises among the hills of the South Mountain, and, emerging through Mount Holly Gap, joins the Yellow Breeches near Boiling Springs. Yellow Breeches Creek has its source in Newton township, and flows in an easterly course through Penn and Dickinson north of the mountain. It is increased by several smaller streams, and furnishes the water power for all the mills and manufactories of the township.

MANUFACTORIES AND RAILROADS.

The manufacturing interests of this township are small. They consist entirely of grist mills and saw mills, and these are sufficient only to supply local demands. There are no iron manufactories whatever.

The South Mountain Iron Company's Railroad and the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad cross Dickinson township. The former was built in 1869 by a company of capitalists, among whom was Jay Cooke, for the purpose of developing and carrying to market the iron ore of the Pine Grove estate in Cooke township, which they owned. This railroad extends from Carlisle to Pine Grove, a distance of eighteen miles, crossing this township between the hills of the South Mountain. Its only terminal connection is with the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Carlisle.

The Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad crosses this township along the course of the Yellow Breeches Creek. It is only partially completed. It is intended to cross the Susquehanna River near New Cumberland and connect with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and also to extend in a southwesterly direction to connect with the Western Maryland Railroad. It is finished at present only from Bowmansdale to Jacksonville, a distance of about eighteen miles. This railroad was projected by the Messrs. Ahl, who are large land owners and iron manufacturers, and thus far it has been built through their energy and mainly by their means. It has now no terminal connections, and its passengers and freight are brought to the Cumberland Valley Railroad over the South Mountain and the Mechanicsburg and Dillsburg Railroads, both of which it crosses.

SCHOOLS.

There are no permanently-established private schools or academies in this township. The common schools are well sustained and taught by competent and efficient teachers. The length of the term is six months annually, and in many of the districts private schools are maintained during three summer months by subscription. The last annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction gives the following information concerning the public schools of the township: "Number of schools, 11; number of months taught, 6; male teachers, 4; female teachers, 7; average salary of male teachers per month, \$31.25; average salary of female teachers per month, \$32.85;

number of male scholars, 212; female, 213; average number attending school, 209; tax levied for school purposes, \$2,892.30.

CHURCHES.

There are but two churches within the township limits. One is located near Barnitz's hills, and is the property of the Methodist Protestant congregation of that neighborhood. It was built first about 1844, and has since been rebuilt and improved. The other church is located near the mountain, on Spruce Run, and is used as a place of worship by the colored people of that vicinity. A very large portion of the people of Dickinson worship at Carlisle, and many of them attend the Presbyterian, Lutheran and Brethren churches in Penn township. Religious services are held in many of the school houses of the township.

INCIDENTS.

There are two incidents connected with the history of Dickinson which are of sufficient general interest to record, and which should be preserved. Both are connected with the difficulties which grew out of the existence of slavery. The South Mountain afforded the first hiding place for colored people who were escaping from bondage, and many of them remained for some time in the region where they first rested. Dickinson received its full share of these fugitives. The route of the slaves of Oliver, whose escape gave rise to the litigation known as the case of Kauffman vs. Oliver, lay through this township, and one of its citizens, who sheltered them for a night, paid dearly for his humanity. The details of this case have been written at length for another portion of this work, and they need not be repeated.

The other occurrence was shortly before the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and the excitement which grew from it was merged and forgotten in the greater events of the war. The main features of it will be given briefly:

Some time in the spring of 1859, a mulatto man, named John Butler, with his wife and child, came to Dickinson township and lived in a small house near the Spruce Run. They were noticeably quiet, inoffensive persons. The man and woman worked at such employment as they could find, and the little girl attended the public school known as Farmers Academy. They had been here but a short time until some persons, whose knowledge of such things had previously attracted notice, gave out that this family were runaway slaves. On the night of June 10th, 1859, these people disappeared, and the appearance of the dwelling made it certain that they had been forcibly removed. At that time the forcible abduction of colored persons meant their enslavement—the one followed the other with unerring certainty.

Many attempts have been made to illustrate the heartlessness and cruelty of the kidnapper's work, but it was never more clearly depicted than in the description given by a witness, during the trial which followed, of Butler's house the morning he was taken away. It was given in these words:

"A yellow man named John Butler, lived there, and was, at the time I speak of, in my employ. His family consisted of a wife and one child. The woman was from thirty to thirty-three years old, and the child from seven to nine years. They went away in June; were there in the June previous, and I think in April. On Friday the 10th day of June, last, he worked for me, and left that evening, and that was the last I saw of him. On that same night, between 12 and 2 o'clock, I received information which induced me to take a horse and

ride over to Butler's house, about three-fourths of a mile from where I lived. I found the house open and no person in it. His hat, coat and the boots that he had worn the day before, were lying around the room. There were other clothes, apparently of a child, lying around the room. There was a chair and a stool, a snuff box and a likeness lying about the middle of the room. The bed appeared as if some part of the family, if not all, had been in it. The bread was laid up, and in the chest. Then I came to Mummas' stable, where a two-horse carriage had been standing. I followed the track of the carriage down to the turnpike gate."

At once measures were taken by the community to punish the perpetrators of this crime, and, if possible, to restore the colored people to their home. Several of the citizens, among whom Richard Woods and John Morrison were the most active, exerted themselves to ascertain who were the kidnappers, and employed counsel to assist the officers of the Commonwealth to secure their conviction. It was soon ascertained that a man named Emanuel Myers, who lived in Maryland, just beyond the Pennsylvania line, and who was a negro catcher of standing and reputation, had been in the vicinity the day before, and information was at once made for his arrest. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Sheriff McCartney, who found him, shortly afterwards, within the State, and lodged him in the Carlisle jail to await his trial.

The arrest of this kidnapper caused the wildest excitement throughout Maryland, and even farther South. It was asserted that Myers had been decoyed into Pennsylvania, in order that he might be seized, and that the arrest was not only an outrage on one of her citizens, but a gross indignity to the State of Maryland. The newspapers united in denunciation of this northern aggression, and called vehemently on the authorities to take such action as would vindicate the honor and dignity of a sovereign Commonwealth.

At the trial of Myers, which took place at the August sessions of 1859, the State of Maryland sent three lawyers—Bradley Johnson, Johnson Meredith and Eichelbarger—to conduct the defense. The Commonwealth was represented by A. B. Sharpe, Esq., and Hon. Frederick Watts. The capture of Butler and his family, although not formally admitted, was not seriously questioned. The real defense was that they had been slaves of Elizabeth Warfield, of Frederick county, Maryland, and that, although she had in her lifetime manumitted them, yet, as her estate turned out insolvent, the emancipation of the slaves was a fraud on her creditors, and her executor had the right to recapture and sell them as a part of her estate. After a most exciting trial, the jury found Myers guilty of kidnapping. After the verdict was rendered, it was proposed, on the part of Myers, that if he were permitted to go without punishment he would return Butler and his family to their home. Sentence was suspended, and Myers gave his own recognizance to appear at a subsequent session of the Court, and shortly afterwards the colored people returned to Dickinson township where they have since lived. The Commonwealth never pressed for a sentence, and the case practically closed.

But for the war, which so closely followed and obliterated the system of bondage, out of which this occurrence grew, it would doubtless have been the theme of many an angry debate. But the incidents that attended the existence of slavery, have grown insignificant by contrast with those connected with its overthrow, and it may well be wondered now how the arrest of a kidnapper could have even been the subject of interest or excitement, except to see that it was consummated.

PENN.

BY HON. J. M. WEAKLEY.

Penn township was formed from Dickinson by a decree of the Court made Oct. 23, 1860. It then included all the territory lying between the present townships of Dickinson and Newton. Since its formation Cooke township has been formed out of its southern portion, and includes nearly all of the mountain territory of Penn. It now embraces only that portion of the county lying between Dickinson and Newton, and extending from the Harrisburg and Chambersburg turnpike on the north to the top of the first ridge of the South Mountain on the south.

Its physical features are exactly the same as that portion of Dickinson lying north of the Mountain. The northern side of the township has a heavy limestone soil and is very fertile, and well adapted to agricultural purposes. The soil south of the Yellow Breeches is sandy, but has been well tilled and yields fine crops of wheat, corn, rye, oats and grass. The buildings are excellent.

It is drained by the Yellow Breeches creek which passes through the township in easterly direction. This is a small stream until it reaches the eastern line of the township, where it is considerably increased by a number of other streams.

The population is somewhat different from that of Dickinson township. Fewer of the descendants of the original settlers remain and there is a large German element. It is also much more densely populated. There are many small villages, and a larger proportion of laborers and mechanics than in Dickinson.

The main public road in Penn township is the Walnut Bottom leading from Shippensburg to Carlisle. In former years it was the route used for bringing cattle from the Western States to the Eastern market. Then it was constantly crowded with droves to the great profit of the farmers, who had pasture lands, and to the annoyance of all other travelers. As the railroads now carry the live stock, droves have almost disappeared from this road and the travel now is entirely local.

MANUFACTORIES.

The only manufactories are grist mills and saw mills, and these only of a capacity to supply local demands. There are now no iron manufactories whatever. At Huntsville is the site of the Cumberland Furnace, built in the beginning of the century by Michael Ege, then, perhaps, the largest land owner and iron master in Pennsylvania. At his death it descended to his daughter, Mrs. Wilson. It has since been owned, and for sometime operated, by General Thomas C. Miller, and some twenty years ago, was for a short time, leased and operated by Dr. William Mateer. Since then it has been entirely abandoned. All the buildings, except a portion of the coal house, have been demolished and the only trace of the iron manufacture remaining are the cinder roads in the vicinity. Before Cooke township was organized, Penn included the Pine Grove Iron Works, which had been also part of the estate of Michael Ege, and which for many years was owned and operated by William M. Watts, Esq.

VILLAGES.

Villages are numerous. Along the Walnut Bottom road there are Cumminstown, Centerville and Hockersville, and on the Pine road, Hunstville, Brushtown, and Sidetown. There are several other clusters of houses in the township, but they have not been named.

Cumminstown was named for Rev. Charles P. Cummins, who was one of the early pastors of the Presbyterian church located there. It consists of some ten dwelling houses, including a parsonage, and has two churches and one school house.

Centerville is a mile farther west and is said to have received its name from being halfway between Carlisle and Shippensburg. This suggestion is one of the traditions of the neighborhood, and is given for what it is worth. There are, perhaps, thirty-five dwellings, with a population of about two hundred persons. It has a church, school house, post office, tannery, blacksmith shop and carriage factory. Formerly it had a hotel, but this was abandoned some years since.

Huntsville, formerly Spring Mills, is a station on the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad. It has several mills, two stores, warehouse and school house.

SCHOOLS.

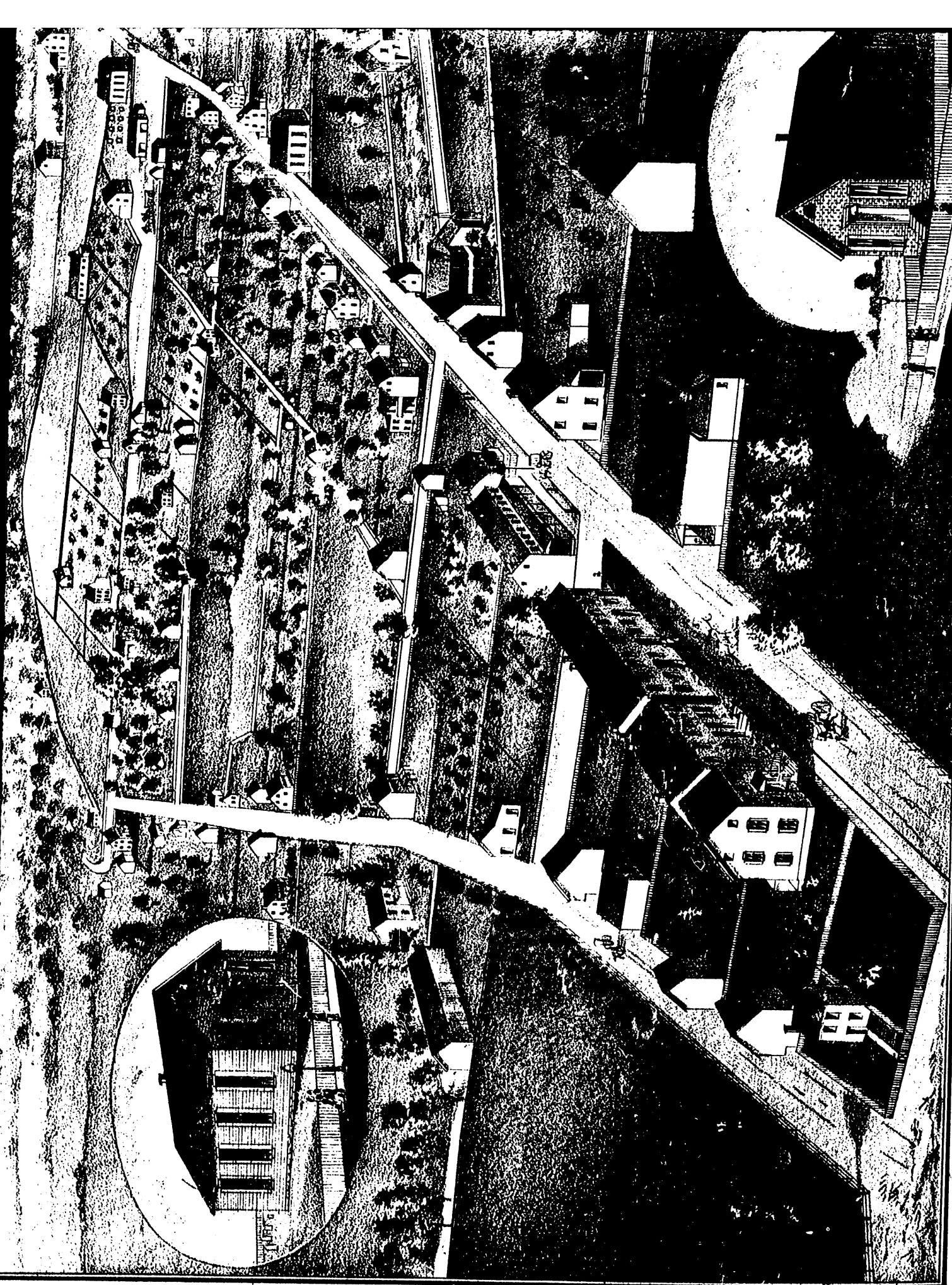
At present there are no private schools or academies in Penn township. In 1856 a private school was commenced at Centerville by Mr. R. L. Sibbett, then a graduate of Pennsylvania College, in which were taught Greek and Latin, Natural Sciences and the Higher Mathematics. This school was for two or three years quite successful. There were about thirty students, male and female, in attendance. Mr. Sibbet remained in charge of the school for three sessions. Rev. George P. Hays succeeded him for one session, and he was succeeded by Mr. E. M. Hays, who remained also one session. No further attempt was made to continue the school. Of those who were students at this school two are now Ministers, one a Missionary in Japan, three are lawyers, residing in Carlisle, one is a physician and several are or have been teachers. Of its teachers, Mr. Sibbet is now practicing medicine in Carlisle, and Rev. George P. Hays is President of Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania.

The public schools of this township are well sustained, and are taught by competent teachers. The school term is six months, and in many of the districts the schools are kept open three months longer by subscription.

From the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1877 we obtain the following information concerning the public schools of the township: Number of schools ten, male teachers six, female teachers six, number of male scholars one hundred and ninety-nine, female one hundred and seventy-four; average number of attendance at school three hundred and two; salaries of male teachers thirty-five dollars per month; salaries of female teachers thirty-three dollars per month; tax levied for schools two thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars.

CHURCHES.

For some reason, perhaps that the people of what is now Dickinson township generally worshipped at Carlisle, but few churches are found in that township. Penn is more fortunate and has within its limits six churches—one belonging to the Presbyterians, one to the Lutherans, one to the Disciples of Christ, one to the Brethren, one to



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF PLAINFIELD P. A.
WEST. PENNSBORO. T. W. P.

the United Brethren in Christ, and one to the Church of God: These terms are used in their denominational sense.

The oldest of these is located on the Walnut Bottom Road at Cumminstown, and known as Dickinson church. It is the property of the Presbyterian congregation of the neighborhood, and was built by them in the year 1829. It is a neat brick structure and will seat about four hundred persons. The pastors of this church in the order of their succession are Rev. McKnight Williamson, Rev. Charles P. Cummins, Rev. O. O. McLean, Rev. James F. Kennedy, Rev. David Greer, Rev. S. H. S. Gallandet, Rev. James S. Woodburn and Rev. Henry Rinker. It is not designed to give in detail the length of the pastorate of each of these ministers, nor the growth of the congregation while under their charge. Of the earlier of these pastors are many pleasant traditions remaining among the older members of the congregation. Dr. Charles Cummins was a graduate in medicine, and in addition to his pastorate duties was the medical adviser of the neighborhood. He was a man of genial disposition and was an especial favorite with his congregation.

Mr. McLean had a wide, deserved reputation as a pulpit orator. Few men could speak in as terse and forcible language and none excelled him in earnestness of manner and fervor of expression. He was a slight delicate looking man, always in feeble health, but ever ready for labor in the pulpit or in ministering to his congregation. His congregation loved him personally as much as they admired his superior abilities. Although thirty-four years have passed since his installation at Dickinson he is still in the ministry, and labors faithfully at his church in Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kennedy, his successor, was a scholar of superior attainments, and an earnest and faithful minister. During his pastorate he became blind and required the assistance of a reader, but his affliction did not abate his earnestness or efficiency.

The church at Centerville belongs to the Lutheran congregation, now in charge of Rev. David Swope. It is a handsome brick building, and was built in 1852 under the pastorate of the Rev. Charles Klink. The congregation has been for many years in a prosperous condition. The pastors of this congregation in the order of their service are Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, Rev. John Rosenberg, Rev. Christian Kunkle, Rev. Charles Klink, Rev. S. S. Link, Rev. J. Wesley, Rev. A. Babb, Rev. S. L. Guss, Rev. S. W. Owen, Rev. G. M. Cartwright, Rev. C. D. Keedy, Rev. J. Deitrich and Rev. D. Swope.

South of Dickinson church near the creek is the church of the Brethren. The congregation are known generally as Dunkers—their denominational name is German Baptists. This church was erected in 1863. It is a plain, substantial brick structure, and will accommodate six hundred persons. Services are held here every second Sabbath. This church has no professional minister. The services are conducted by ministers chosen from the congregation and ordained to preach. The ministers now in service are Joseph Soltenberger, Daniel Keller, Daniel Hollinger, Cyrus Brindle and John F. Stamey. The people comprising this congregation are distinguished in the community by their plainness of dress, industry, orderly behavior, freedom from quarrels and lawsuits, and devotion to their religious belief. They are almost entirely farmers, and are thrifty and energetic. They assist one another, settle their disputes among themselves, and are in all respects useful and valuable citizens.

The other churches of the township are smaller and have been built more recently than those above described. The church of the United Brethren is located on the Pine Road near the western line of

the township, and is in charge of Rev. W. H. Wagner. A church for the use of those known as Disciples of Christ has been erected by Mr. David Lefever near the Dickinson church. It has no pastor in charge at present.

WEST PENNSBOROUGH.

BY HON. PETER RITNER.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The names of the first settlers of West Pennsborough, indicate that they were all of Irish descent. On the land warrants dating back to 1743 and down to 1786, the most prominent are Atcheson, McFarlane, Dunbar, McAllister, Dunning, Ross, Mitchell, Pierce and others. Not a single German name makes its appearance until 1790, when the Mennonites began to move in from Lancaster, Bucks and Lebanon counties. Among these were the Dillers and the Bears, who possessed sufficient capital not only to purchase large tracts of land, but to erect substantial stone dwelling houses and barns. The Hessians who had been captured by Washington at Trenton in 1777, were represented by Washmoud and Rinbe, who settled here about the same time. Owing to the disturbed state of the country during the Indian and Revolutionary wars, there had previously been but little progress in agriculture; but these thrifty Germans set an example in the improvement of their homes which was soon followed by the earlier settlers. From that time onward the advance has been rapid and uninterrupted. John Davidson had land patented on Mt. Rock Spring as early as 1745; and the name of M'Keenan is found upon title papers bearing date of 1776.

BOUNDARIES AND FIRST BUILDINGS.

West Pennsborough township was reduced to its present limits in 1785, when Dickinson was taken off from the south, Frankford having been taken off from the north at an earlier period. The first settlers seem to have preferred the lands adjacent to the water courses, such as Big Spring on the western boundary; the Conodoguinet on the northern; Mount Rock Spring which rises in the southern part,

and after running about a hundred rods, passes under a hill near Robert McKeehan's residence, reappears about a hundred rods further on at Peter Ritner's and running nearly due north empties into the Conodoguinet; and McAllister's Run which rises in Dickinson, runs northwardly about three and a half miles east of Mount Rock Run across the township and empties also into the Conodoguinet.

The earliest settlement was made by a family named Atcheson at a place now owned by J. A. Laughlin a descendant of the original settler and at the "Old Fort" on land now in the possession of William Lehman, formerly of Abram Diller. This fort was built at an early day (perhaps 1733) to be a refuge from the Indians. In this fort, was probably the first house in the present township, built before the Indian title to the lands was extinguished, inasmuch as the warrant for the two hundred acres on which it stands was taken out by James McFarlane in 1743, and in it the building was even then called "The Old Fort." One of the grandparents of the present generation of the Laughlin family was born in this fort. Abram Diller built an addition of stone to the original structure, covered the log portion with weather boards, and occupied the whole as a dwelling house. In 1856 the entire building was accidentally burned. Adjoining the original tract on the eastward was another containing four hundred acres which was also taken up in 1743 by James McFarlane and has since been known as the "New Farm." Both tracts were sold in 1790 by him to Abram & Peter Diller, whose descendants are still in possession of a portion of the New Farm. None of the houses built by the original settlers are now standing; the log cabins of the Atchesons and Laughlins having long since given place to substantial stone dwellings. As early as 1795 there was a house erected at Mount Rock, and not far from the same time was another at McAllister's Run. The oldest building now used as a residence is believed to be the one now occupied by George Koontz in the village of Plainfield.

GRAVEYARDS.

The oldest burial place in the township is supposed to be on the New Farm which has been mentioned near the Old Fort. In the centre of this enclosure there is a plot occupied by graves but with nothing to tell whose remains lie there. An addition was made to the whole by Mr. Diller, and the more recent graves surround the original plot on three sides. Some of the older gravestones have inscriptions in the German language. One of these tells us that the body of "Christine Moyer, born Musselman, married to John Moyer in 1779 and died in 1810," is interred there. Another, "Magdalen Neiswanger, born Hershi, Nov. 6th, 1767; married to Emanuel Neiswanger, March 23rd, 1784; honored and beloved 30 years, 11 months and 2 days; and died January 25th, 1824, aged 56 years, 3 months and 24 days." There are other gravestones but their inscriptions are entirely obliterated. Enough, however, remain to warrant the opinion that this is the oldest burial place in the township.

MILLS.

The first flour mill in the township of which we have any authentic information was built in 1770, and yet stands at Nowville on the Atcheson tract and is owned by John A. Laughlin. Piper's Mill, on Big Spring, now owned by Mr. Hursh, was built in 1771. There is, however, a mill which was originally built on the Conodoguinet by Abram Landis and Samuel Bowman, and was afterwards known

as Alter's Mill, which some claim to have been the first flour mill in the township. The warrant for the entire tract now owned by the heirs of William Alter was taken out in 1786 by Richard and John Woods, who sold the land on which the mill was built to Landis and Bowman the same year in which the patent was granted them. The mill was certainly in existence at that date. The present mill was built by William Alter in 1832. There are now three other mills on the Big Spring, viz:

Manning's, above Piper's; Ahl's, formerly Irvine's, between Piper's and Laughlin's; and Lindsey's, formerly Diller's, below Laughlin's. On the Conodoguinet are D. Frank King's, formerly Shellabarger's; McCrea's, formerly Alter's; Greider's, formerly Diller's; and John F. Lindsey's, formerly Forbes'. Alter's mill was also a trading post, where sugar, coffee, salt, &c., were kept for the accommodation of the people in the vicinity. These articles were not so common in those times as more recently; and on one occasion a farmer purchased a quarter of a pound of coffee, saying that his family were not entirely out of that article, but that his wife liked to have a store ahead. Mr. Alter also had a saw mill, a clover mill and a distillery on the same property, but the flour mill alone remains.

DISTILLERIES, TANNERIES AND TAVERNS.

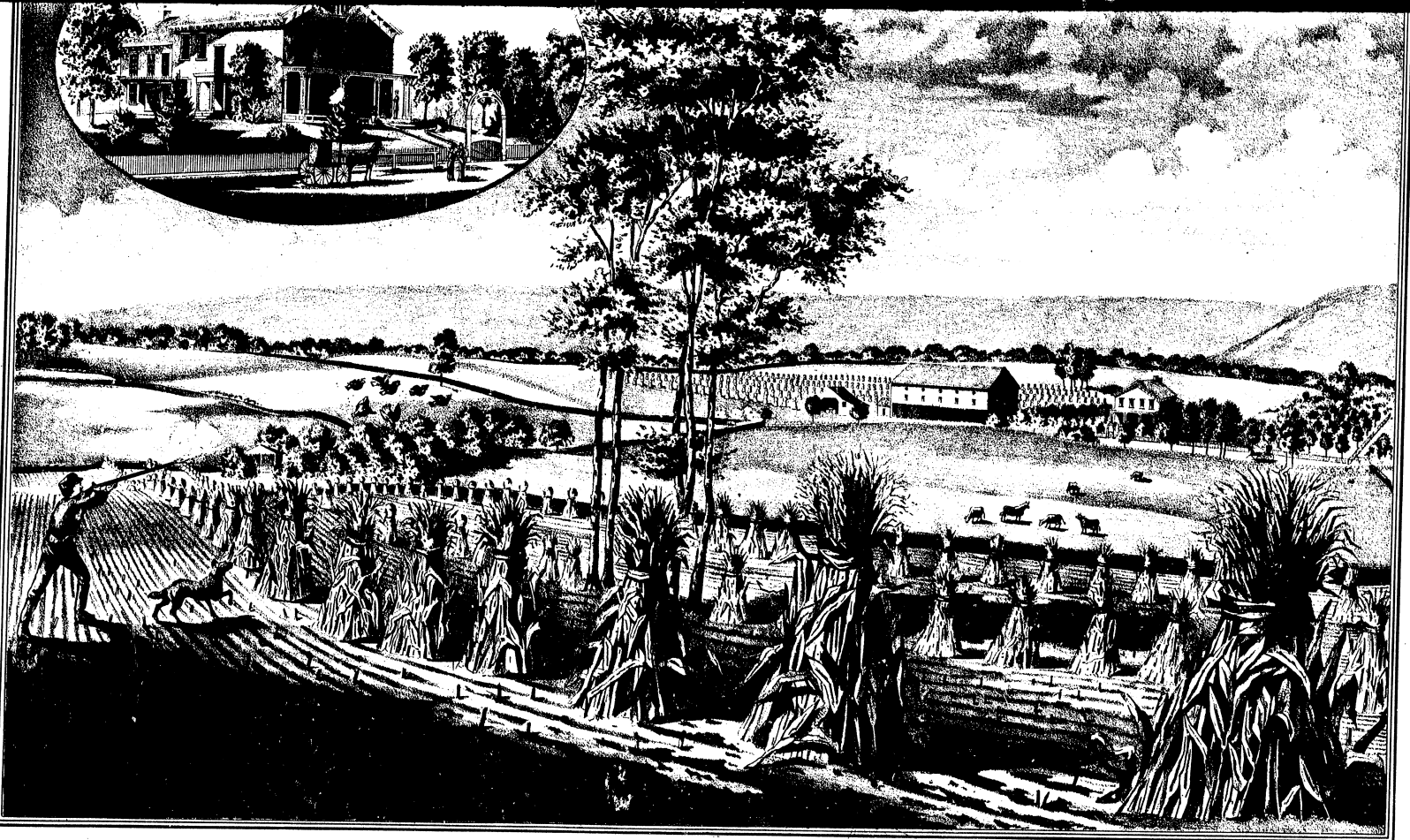
Besides Alter's distillery, just mentioned, there were: one at McFarlane's, now William Logan's; one at Mount Rock; one at Mount Rock spring, where Peter Ritner now resides; and one on the property now owned by C. W. Weaver, four and a half miles west of Carlisle.

A tannery was once in operation by Arthur Graham on the farm now owned by William Lehman, but it has for several years been abandoned. Another was carried on by James Davidson on the Big Spring, near Laughlin's mill, but it is now owned by Hursh & Graham, with all modern improvements and a large business.

The first house of public entertainment was opened on the property now owned by Henry Bear, about midway between Carlisle and Nowville. The land was patented by a man named Mitchell in 1786, and the place was named Mitchellsburg. The house was generally called the "Irish House," and was a place of an extensive resort; so that it was reported that a barrel of whiskey was sometimes drunk there in a day. No vestige of the house now remains, but pieces of broken crockery are occasionally turned up on the old site by the plough. Taverns were also kept at a later day in Plainfield (for many years called Smoketown, because every inhabitant was said to be a smoker), and on the old road leading from Carlisle to Shippensburg. Phillip Rhoads kept one on the property now owned by J. H. Lindsey, three miles west of Carlisle, and John Paul where John Z. Paul now lives. This last was a relay house, where stages changed horses; and Mount Rock was a favorite stopping place for the heavy wagons then in use. Palmstown had also a tavern in the house now occupied by Jacob Cheanell. Jacob Palm also kept a relay house (then called a stage office), where Benjamin Myers now lives. Since the introduction of railroads and the diversion of traffic into new channels, there have been no taverns on the turnpike.

BLACKSMITH SHOPS AND CARRIAGE FACTORIES.

During the last century there were blacksmith shops at various points; as at Plainfield, Mount Rock, Palmstown and Springfield. Others of less note were located so as to accommodate neighborhoods too remote from the farmers, and most of these were soon given up



MEDGE PLACE,
RES. OF ALF. H. ADDAMS W. PENNSBORO TWP.

for want of patronage. The manufacture of wagons, ploughs, harrows, and such articles, was for a number of years carried on at Mt. Rock, by Samel Spangler, who was succeeded in 1837 by Captain George Miller until about 1860, when he gradually withdrew from the business. A new shop was about that time built in the neighborhood by W. D. Swiler, who supplies the wants of the people in that line. A carriage factory was established about twenty years since at Plainfield by George Strohm and his sons, whose work appears to give general satisfaction.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Dr. Joshua Williams was the pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Big Spring, from 1802 to 1828, though he resided at Mount Rock spring, on a farm now owned by John S. Davidson. Besides acceptably serving his congregation for more than a quarter of a century, he, with his family, cultivated there an extensive farm. His successor, Rev. Robert McCachren, was also a resident of West Pennsborough. Jacob Alter came, in 1790, from Litz, in Lancaster county, and settled at or near Alter's mill, on the Conodoguinet, where he lived until 1806.

During this time he represented Cumberland county six or seven times in the State Legislature. His son, Jacob Alter, Jr., was elected, to the Legislature in 1814, and served there for twenty one consecutive terms. Samuel McKeehan, also a citizen of West Pennsborough, represented the county for a number of terms, and Robert McCachren, Jr., who now represents it, is a native and a resident of that township. John McKeehan, who was an elector for this Congressional District, in 1840, owned and resided upon the farm now owned by Tobias Seitz, about half way between Mount Rock and Newville. Ex-Governor, Joseph Ritner, who was born in 1780, on the banks of the Schuylkill, came to this township about 1794, and was hired for a time to Jacob Myers, who then lived on the farm now owned by the Rev. R. McCachren, one mile east of Newville, on the road to Mount Rock. He remained with Mr. Myers until May 26, 1801, when he married Susannah Alter, and removed to Washington county, Pa., where he purchased a farm of wood land, cleared one hundred acres of it, and lived there a number of years. In 1814 he served for a while under General Harrison, in the campaign against the combined British and Indians, in the Northwestern Territory. In 1820 he was elected to the State Legislature, served six consecutive terms, was twice chosen Speaker of the House, once unanimously, and in 1835 was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. In 1840 he was the Senatorial Elector for President; but on the expiration of his term as Governor he purchased the farm on Mount Rock spring, now owned by his son, Peter Ritner, and resided on it until his death, in October, 1869.

RAIL ROAD STATIONS.

The first station on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, in West Pennsborough was occupied, in 1839, by John and David Alter. It was seven miles west of Carlisle, and for a number of years was called Alletton, but recently the name has been changed to Kerrsville. It is now owned by C. Jacoby, Esq., and has a post office and a daily mail. In 1856 John Greyson laid out a station on his farm, one and a-half miles east of Kerrsville, where there is also a post office, a daily mail, and an express office. David Paul has the charge of all these; and Josiah S. Carother's owns a warehouse. A considerable village has sprung up at this point. The first house was built nearly thirty years since. There is also a warehouse about one mile east of

Greyson, built near 1846, by Methusaleh Davis, which is now owned by Adam Finkenbinder, and is occupied by A. L. Beetem, grain merchant.

PALMSTOWN.

The land on which Palmstown is located was surveyed, in 1785, by John Kean, on a warrant taken out by John Turner. In the original patent the tract was called Mount Pleasant. In 1800 the land was purchased by Jacob Palm, who kept a tavern in the first house erected on the property. The building has since received several additions, and is now the residence of Jacob Chisnel. The town was never regularly laid out, but the collection of houses along the road was called Palmstown, in honor of the principal proprietor. Mr. Palm aspired to be a witch doctor, and some practical jokes are said to have been practiced upon him in that character by his neighbors. The eastern portion of the town is on land originally patented by Adam Neal, but subsequently sold to John Smith. A part of the same tract was sold, in 1811; to Jacob Goodhart, and is now owned by John Goodhart. Mr. Goodhart has a clock, manufactured in 1767, and still in good running order.

SPRINGFIELD.

The land on which Springfield stands was patented to William McCracken and Samuel Finley, who are called partners in the deed. The year in which the patent was granted is not mentioned in any of the records, but the town was probably laid out about 1790. After building the first mill in the place, Mr. McCracken sold out, in 1809, to Robert Peebles. The tract consisted of 130 acres, deeded in fee, except that part on which Springfield stands, for which the said Peebles was to receive only quit-rents. These quit-rents were extinguished only about twenty years ago. Before the turnpike from Carlisle to Chambersburg was constructed, a brisk business was transacted at Springfield, there being in operation not only a flour mill, but three taverns, four distilleries, two stores, and the usual proportion of mechanics' shops. The first road laid out in the county, from Harris' Ferry to the Potomac, in 1760, crossed the Big Spring at this point. At present there is neither a distillery nor a tavern in the town. There are, however, a church belonging to the United Brethren; and two first-class schools.

PLAINFIELD.

The land on which Plainfield stands was patented to two different persons. The western part, from a road running to the Conodoguinet, and including the land now owned by J. K. Longnecker, was patented to Jacob Alter, in 1793; and the eastern, including land now owned by Thomas Stump's heirs, some time before, to Hon. Richard Peters. In Alter's patent, the tract he purchased was called Plainfield. In 1794 forty-three acres were sold to Frederick Roadaker, who made the first improvements upon them. George Nailor bought from Roadaker in 1798, and the next year sold to Jacob Weigel, who, dying intestate, the property had to be sold by order of the court, and was purchased by Joseph Showalter.

In 1812 Michael Forner, an inn-keeper, purchased the property from Showalter, and two years later sold to John Strickler. Meanwhile Jacob Weigel, blacksmith, Henry Weigel, wagonmaker, John Howenstein, shoemaker, and John Howenstein, cooper, had purchased lots from the different proprietors, erected houses, and began to ply their respective trades. The place was generally then called Smoke-

town or Smokeytown, either for the reason we have before assigned, (p. 268) or because the blacksmiths manufactured their own charcoal, and kept the atmosphere charged with smoke. When the population became large enough to secure for the place a post office, the original name of Plainfield was restored and is now generally used. The tavern, since it was left by Forner, has been kept successively by Abram Diffendal, Irvine, and Colonel John Wyncoop, until 1840, when a new building was erected for a tavern, and the old one was turned into a private residence. The new house has been kept by William Winholtz, William Aughinbaugh and Lewis Zitzer, and it is now kept by J. W. Fair.

In 1847 an Academy was established about a half mile east of Plainfield, by R. K. Burns, and was called the "Plainfield Academy." He was assisted for a time by David Denlinger, and for ten or twelve years the institution was very successful; but for some cause it then lost patronage, and in 1861 it was entirely discontinued. A select school was subsequently taught at Greason, by F. M. L. Gillelen, and afterwards by Miss Rachel Walk, Erastus H. Saunders, and G. W. Leshner. At the present time the public schools are of a character fully to meet the wants of the inhabitants.

MOUNT ROCK.

The most important place in the township since the turnpike was built has been the village of Mount Rock. Besides a store and a tavern, it has had wagonmaker's and blacksmith's shops, which have had a high reputation; also shoemaker's, tailor's, cooper's, brickmaker's and butcher's shops and a distillery. The township elections and the mustering and reviews of the old militia were also held there. But this state of things has now passed away. The tavern is occupied as an ordinary dwelling, the cooper's, brickmaker's and butcher's shops are all gone, and the old distillery is used as a warehouse. The blacksmiths, wagonmakers, tailors and shoemakers meet with small encouragement, and only the store kept by J. C. Keiser, and the painter's shop kept by L. B. Sprout are in a thriving condition. All religious denominations met for worship in the school-house until about 1846, when the Disciples, sometimes called Campbellites, gained some strength in the place; and so much controversy was awakened with them that the members of the Evangelical Association and others united to build a church from which they alone were to be excluded. The church was accordingly built, and the original terms are still adhered to.

WEST HILL.

One mile west of Plainfield is West Hill, containing a store kept by J. K. Boidler, a blacksmith shop and buildings for other mechanics. The United Brethren have a church at this place. The first house was on land owned by Andrew Heickes, and the village is on land formerly owned by Mr. Washmoor.

DIVISION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

A number of attempts have been made at different times to have the township divided. In 1844 the people were called upon to express their views at an election, and the decision was adverse to a division. The advocates of the measure then appealed to the Legislature and obtained a law to make the road from the breast of Alter's mill dam to Mount Rock, the dividing line; the eastern part to retain the old name of West Pennsborough, and the western to be called

Big Spring township. The next Legislature repealed the law and restored the township to its former condition. Two efforts have since been made to effect a division, but the vote of the people was in both instances against it by large majorities. Until 1858 the spring elections were held at Mount Rock, but since that time they have been held at the school-house in Kerrsville. At the fall elections the people of Upper Pennsborough always voted in Newville, and those of Lower Pennsborough in Carlisle. About 1858, however, the place of voting was changed to Plainfield, so that the township stands as it was in 1785, and as it must continue until a division line can be selected that will not require joint schools or a public highway for a dividing line.

FRANKFORD.

BY WILLIAM WAGNER.

Frankford township is bounded on the north by the Blue Mountain, on the east by North Middleton township, on the south by West Pennsborough township (of which it formerly constituted a part), and on the west by Mifflin township, and was organized between 1779 and 1803. (See p. 124.)

The most of the early settlers were of Scotch-Irish descent. Among them were the Allens, Armstrongs, Bells, Benders, Butlers, Browns, Dillers, Douglasses, Ernsts, Espys, Gilbraiths, Goods, Gillespies, Gettys, Hayses, Leckeyes, Logans, Lutzes, Lairds, McCommons, Mountzes, Nickeys, Powers, Sharps, Stoners, Woodses, Wagners and Wards.

The first settlers were attracted to this township by the excellent springs of water, heavy timber and fine meadows or grazing lands. This was truly in the days of log cabins, and the present generation are amazed at the selections of lands and situations for building made by the pioneers of our township. Their houses, as a general rule, were built on some hill-side contiguous to a spring of water.

This township has been greatly improved within the last quarter of a century both in buildings and lands. The houses, which were generally small and rudely built, have given way to large and commodious dwellings, and the log stables have been supplanted by large bank barns. The land, which is slate and gravel, and which had

greatly deteriorated in value has by the application of lime, and judicious tillage been brought into a high state of cultivation producing all kind of cereals and fruit in abundance. The only natural curiosity in the township is a large rock on or near the top of the mountain, known as "The Flat Rock," having a surface of about 400 square feet, a perpendicular descent of about 50 feet and, commanding a splendid view of the Cumberland Valley from the Susquehanna to the Potomac.

It is visited annually by hundreds of tourists and pleasure-seekers from all parts of the Union. Not over one-half mile east of the "Flat Rock" there is a deep ravine in the mountain, its length being from the top to the foot, and from what can be learned by tradition, its breadth was from 20 to 25 feet and the depth about the same. This was caused by what is commonly known as a cloud-break, and at the time it occurred the Conodoguinet rose about ten feet in a very short time, inundating the low lands and causing the destruction of stock, and greatly endangering the lives of the inhabitants. This cloud-burst occurred in the month of August, between the years 1778-80.

The cause of education has been receiving more attention within

the last decade. The schools of the township were for a long time in a low state. The school houses were rude and uncomfortable, and the salaries of the teachers were meagre, but at present they are second to none in the county in point of good buildings, school apparatus and improved furniture.

There are nine districts in the township; seven of the edifices being of brick, one of stone, and a new house is in contemplation at Bloersville. The teachers here command as high wages as any in the county.

The only village in the township is Bloersville. The first house was built in 1847, but there are now 22 dwelling houses, 2 good stores and a post office.

The trades and professions are also well represented by tanners, shoemakers, cabinet makers, blacksmiths, saddlers, coachmakers, tailors, pump makers, carpenters, butchers, painters, physicians, clergymen, justices of the peace and teachers of common schools. The population is 96. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence and is the business centre of the township.

Errata.

On p. 25, first column, 24th line from top, for David read Daniel.

On p. 25, second column, 24th line from bottom, for David read Andrew.

On pp. 46 and 49, the accounts of the forts at Shippensburg should be corrected by what is given on p. 246.

On p. 81, first column, 18th line from top, for Thomas read James.

On p. 91, first column, 13th line from top, for Stephens read Stephenson.

On p. 93, first column, 24th line from top, for Locust read East Chapel.

On p. 131, first column, 20th line from bottom, for largest, etc., read, but still is one of the smallest in the county.

On p. 173, first column, 34th line from top, for something read nothing.

On p. 177, second column, 9th line from top, for rage read rags.

On p. 183, first column, 8th line from the bottom, for 1778, read 1776.

On p. 184, first column, 26th line from bottom, for Longdon Cheres read Langdon Cheves, and throughout the paragraph, for Cheres read Cheves.

On p. 186, second column, 7th line from the top, read Dr. George-Stevenson.

On p. 200, first column, 14th line from bottom, for Washington-Kister read Hon. J. S. Haldeman.

On p. 201, first column, where the names McKam and Fleck occur read McCarrif and Heck—insert a comma after Leonard—for Jacob-Haldeman read Jacob M. Haldeman—instead of 1863 read 1855 or 1856—and instead of Andrew Ross read his heirs.

On p. 203, second column, last line, for 1833 read 1873.

On p. 224, second column, 7th line from bottom, for Joseph read Jasper.

On p. 226, second column, 15th line from top, for Edward read Edmund.

On p. 226, second column, 6th and 7th lines from bottom, for 1834 and 1835 read 1854 and 1855.

On p. 227, first column, 10th line from bottom, for Early read Eberly; on the second column, 13th line from top, for J. read I; and in the 16th line from the bottom, for Schoop read Schopp.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN EBERLY, SR.

In and about the year 1788 my grandfather (John Eberly, Sr.) moved from Lancaster county, Pa., to Cumberland county, purchased a tract of land containing 282 acres, situated in Hampden township, on which he erected a large stone house and other improvements; also raised a family of eight sons and four daughters; died in 1823 at nearly the age of 68 years. The farm was appraised and divided into two parts. My father (John Eberly, Jr.) took the part without any improvements. In 1825 he built house and barn, both brick, and other outbuildings. In 1843 he built a large addition to the house, also brick. At this time I was married, and in 1844 started out in the world as a farmer, with scarcely any education. In 1848 my father gave me a deed for the farm, containing 176 acres, consideration \$12,000, and in 1851 my wife died. In 1852 I quit farming and was again married to a sister of my first wife. In 1853 my father died at nearly the age of 76 years. In 1854 I purchased a farm from David Emminger, of Silver Spring township, containing 126 acres, for the sum of \$10,775, and in 1855 purchased a farm from David Martin, of Hampden township, containing 128 acres, for the sum of \$14,000. In 1865 I purchased a farm from Isaac Brenneman, of Silver Spring township, containing 105 acres, for the sum of \$13,573. In 1869 I purchased a farm from Nancy Gleim, of Hampden township, containing 132 acres, for the sum of \$28,500. I would here say that I claim no honor, as we are simply agents, and only possess it for a season. I have also been Administrator, Executor and Assignee for twenty estates; also been appointed guardian and testamentary trustee for twenty-eight minor children, some of whom had large estates, real and personal; also agent for many widows and others. Since 1860 passed through the bank the sum of \$313,500.00, during that time wrote 1,200 letters, also 20 wills, deeds, bonds, notes, agreements and other important writings for the people.

SAMUEL EBERLY (Hampden).

HENRY S. RUPP'S NURSERIES, NEAR SHIREMANSTOWN, PA.

The farm on which these nurseries are situated is nearly one hundred acres in extent, about forty of which are used for trees and plants. He has now on hand about 300,000 trees, and a great number of plants. There are six green houses stocked with fine flowering plants. These are sent by mail to every state in the Union.

Mr. Rupp's mailing matter amounts to nearly or quite half a ton during the year, and he attributes his success to large advertising. He issues two catalogues yearly, with circulations of 4,000 and 1,500, besides lists of trees, descriptive and wholesale. Large quantities of trees are sold through agents.

Mr. Rupp took charge of the nurseries in 1865, has yearly increased his stock, and has now an established trade over a wide scope of country.

H. M. BITNER

Was born in York county, Pa., Oct. 24th, 1823. His wife, Rebecca Cassel, was born Nov., 1834, in Dauphin county. The names of his four sons are William Henry, Samuel L., Joseph M. and Henry C. Mr. Bitner's ancestors are farmers in Lebanon county, and he himself has always been a farmer. He came to this county in 1871. Mr. Bitner has a beautiful farm of 58 acres in Lower Allen township, and has acquired considerable other property. He is the owner of the homestead in Fairview township, York county.

GEO. SCHROEDER & SONS' CARRIAGE WORKS, MECHANICSBURG, PA. (SEE VIEW PAGE 208 AND 209.)

The carriage business as now represented by Geo. Schroeder & Sons was established by Geo. Schroeder in 1840, who came to Mechanicsburg in 1835-36, which contained but a few hundred inhabitants. He helped finish the first railroad in this section of the country, and in 1840, as above stated, commenced the manufacturing of carriages with nothing but perseverance and industry as capital (has succeeded through the various trials that cling to all in business enterprises) in building up a reputation far and widely known for good substantial work, neat, stylish and original. These shops (as shown in picture) are among the finest and largest in Pennsylvania. The indomitable will and perseverance which has furnished Mechanicsburg with an establishment of this kind is not lost on the host of friends who cling with pride and justly claim the carriages made here are not excelled anywhere. Cumberland county boasts of its vehicles and well may she feel proud, for, far and wide none excels her.

JULIUS B. KAUFFMAN,

Son of Samuel and Catharine Kauffman, and grandson of John Kauffman, was born in York county, Pa., Oct. 20th, 1843. He is of German descent; Henry Kauffman, his great-grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and died at the age of 92 years. Mr. Kauffman married Miss Susan R. Bigler, and has no children living. He worked on a farm until 20 years of age, teaching school in winter. Spent the winter of 64-65 at Eastman Railroad Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and coming to New Cumberland the same year, became book-keeper and cashier in the lumber business, then conducted by Mosser & Coover. He still holds this position, while the firm has undergone various changes; first becoming H. R. Mosser, then Mosser & Shoop, and afterwards Shoop & Sadler.

HON. GEORGE M. MUMPER,

Residing one and a half miles west of New Cumberland and one and one-half miles east of White Hill Station, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, was born near Dillsburg, York county, January 4th, 1828.

Here he lived with his parents assisting his father in the duties of the farm and mining, attending school a few months during the winter, until the age of eighteen, when he took charge of the ore mine on his father's tract (now McCormick's), and superintended them for several years.

On the 3rd of Nov., 1854, he married Jane Mateer, and in the following spring took possession of the farm where he now lives.

This farm is part of the tract purchased by John Wilson from John and Richard Penn, and by him sold to Wm. Mateer, from whose heirs Mr. Mumper obtained it.

In 1869 he was elected school director, and has since served as such, being at all times a warm friend and firm supporter of all the educational interests of his community.

In the fall of 1874 he was elected by the Democrats as a member of the Legislature, and served in that capacity for two years to the entire satisfaction of his numerous friends who elected him.

Having had a fair record in his past political career he has been spoken of as a judicious choice for the next State Senator.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM BROOKS.

Grandfather's name was William Brooks. He came from the north of Ireland about the year 1750, and belonged to that class called Scotch-Irish, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Married in Chester county, and resided there until 1767, when he crossed the Susquehanna and lived in York county, on the farm now owned by Mr. Amos Zimmerman. In 1769 he purchased a tract of land from Penn's heirs, containing 196 acres, at thirty shillings per acre. When the Revolutionary war broke out the Penns left for England. My grandfather not having paid entirely for the land, when the war was over they came back and charged compound interest on what remained unpaid, and he came very near losing his property on account of the depreciation of the currency. In 1772 he built the mill, which was of logs and very small, having one water-wheel (undershot) and two run of stones, one for grinding wheat, the other for chopping. Whilst the war was going on flour was made there and taken to the army at Valley Forge and other points. Shortly after the building of the mill he erected a distillery and supplied whiskey to some extent for the army, my uncle, Samuel Brooks, driving the team. The wheel that propelled the mill was on the outside, at the east end. About the year 1785 the mill was enlarged, extending the building so as to cover the wheel. Grandfather died July 30, 1795. Some time after, about 1797, the property was divided. My father, whose name was also William Brooks, and his brother Matthew took the mill and 16 acres of the land, Joseph and Hays taking the balance, 180 acres. About the year 1811 they divided the land, Joseph getting the land adjoining the mill property, on which was the mansion house, built of stone, and a double log barn. The barn was burnt in 1832. In 1842 the old stone house was torn down and a frame one erected, and is now owned by Mr. John Biner. Hays Brooks getting the north end of the land without any improvements, in 1812 and '13 he built a stone house and a double log barn, the first buildings erected on the farm now owned by Mr. Samuel Hartzler. In the year 1817 the mill was again enlarged by building a frame part to the north side and a third pair of stones put in and another water-wheel. Father died September 20, 1845. In 1848 the heirs remodeled the mill, taking out the undershot wheels, and in lieu thereof put in Johnston wheels. In 1851 the heirs sold to Rev. George Rupp, who sold to Joseph Bucher. He failing, Mr. Rupp repurchased the mill, and in 1862 tore the old mill down and erected the mill that is now there. In 1864 he sold to Michael Horst. He failing, Mr. Elias Hake purchased it at sheriff's sale, and owns it at present. The first miller's name was Adam Clark.

JAMES BROOKS.

GEORGE WALKER

Is the second son of Isaac and Mary Walker. He was born in 1821 in York county, Pa., his family having removed thither from Chester county. In the year 1829 he came with his parents to Lisburn, where he grew to manhood, receiving as liberal an education as the schools of the neighborhood afforded. In 1866 he was married to Elizabeth Reiff, who died Feb. 18th, 1876. Mr. Walker has no children living. He has taken an active part in the improvement of Lisburn, where he now resides. He has acquired a comfortable property, is the owner of the beautiful house in which he lives, and where he expects to spend the remainder of his life.

DANIEL DRAWBAUGH,

An inventive genius of whom our county may feel justly proud, resides at his birthplace, Milltown, three miles southwest of Harrisburg. His attention has, as a general thing, been devoted to the improvement of manufactures. His first invention was an automatic sewing machine, followed by various others, including a barrel stave pointer, which was patented in 1857, and pretty generally introduced. Several patents were also taken out in 1855. Many of his inventions, up to this time, had been devoted to the improvement of barrel-making. Mr. Drawbaugh understands photography thoroughly, preparing his own instruments and chemicals, and improving the process. Telegraphy and electric machines followed. He is the inventor of the justly celebrated "Electric Clock," and of several kinds of Telephones, one of which is operated by battery and the other by induction. It will thus be seen that Mr. Drawbaugh has penetrated large fields in search of information, and with very remarkable success.

WILLIAM R. GORGAS

Is the descendant of an emigrant from Holland, John Gorgas, who settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia, prior to the year 1700. His grandson, the father of Mr. William Gorgas, bought a tract of land in Lower Allen township in 1803. The property originally belonged to the Penns. It contained a log house and barn, which have been enlarged and improved from time to time, and the barn entirely rebuilt, with various outbuildings. Wm. Gorgas was born in 1806, May 8th, and married in 1840 to Elizabeth Hummel. Five of his children are living. He has settled various estates, and acted as guardian for a number of children; served in the Legislature three years and three years in the State Senate. He has resided in Harrisburg since November, 1877. A considerable quantity of iron ore has been found upon his farm, but it has not been worked for some years.

GEORGE M. RUPP

Was born March 26, 1835, in Lower Allen township, Cumberland county, Pa. His father being engaged in the mercantile business, he remained with him and received a good common school education. Was married to Elizabeth Mohler, daughter of Solomon Mohler, who was born October 8, 1830. Removed to Cedar Spring Farm in 1857, situated one mile south of Shiremanstown, on Cedar Run. He is a practical farmer and trucker. They had five children born in Lower Allen township, viz: Mary E. Rupp, born November 29, 1857; Solomon S. Rupp, born December 10, 1860; Ida Jane Rupp, born June 4, 1862--died May 8, 1866; Austin G. Rupp, born February 28, 1865; and Sallie E. Rupp, born July 8, 1870.

Yours, truly,

D. A. HAMACHER.

LEVI HERTZLER

Is the son of Rudolph and Mary Hertzler. He was born April 23, 1853, in Monroe township. Mr. Hertzler became a miller, and is now engaged in business at the "Eureka Mills," one mile southwest of Shepherdstown. These mills are run by never-failing power, use the Johnson wheel and four run of stone, and can manufacture forty barrels per day. All kinds of flour, feed, etc., are produced here and can be shipped from Mechanicsburg.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MAJOR J. A. MOORE,

Proprietor and Principal of White Hall Soldiers' Orphans' School. His ancestry, as well as his war record, is worthy of mention. Robert Moore and wife, emigrating from the north of Ireland, in the early part of the seventeenth century, settled on what is known as Ringgold Manor, Maryland. Quaker in principle, he chose rather to abandon his claim than to make it a matter of litigation.

His son James married Jane Caughran, and settled in Adams county, Pa. In the struggle for independence he was killed at the battle of Brandywine. His son, Major John Moore, born in 1761, settled in what is now known as Juniata county, and married Jane Curran. He was also a soldier of the Revolution, and died at the age of ninety-three years.

Dr. James Moore, his oldest son, was born in 1789, and practiced medicine for more than forty years in Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, where the subject of this sketch, Joseph Addison Moore, was born, August 26, 1833. By his own exertions he obtained a good academic education, and is thoroughly a self-made man.

When the rebellion broke out he at once enlisted in Company D, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, three months' troops, holding the rank of first sergeant. Upon being mustered out of service, at the expiration of the term of enlistment, he immediately assisted in raising Company O, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, from Huntingdon county, and on the 7th of August, 1861, as first lieutenant was again in the field under John W. Geary. He was in General Geary's command throughout the war, acting for several months as commissary for his division, and was commissioned captain in February, 1863. After the battle of Antietam his company, O, Twenty-eighth Regiment, was transferred, and became company B, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served in all the active campaigns in which his regiment was engaged, and commanded his company at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; and in the West at Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Dug Gap, Resacca and New Hope Church. At the latter engagement he was wounded by a piece of shell in the leg, below the knee. He was brevetted major at the close of the war for meritorious conduct. There were eight boys in the family, all of whom were in the army at one time.

Upon assuming the Principalship of the White Hall School he was found to possess, in an eminent degree, the two qualifications so necessary to successfully conduct an institution of that kind—that of firm master and, at the same time, a kind and sympathizing parent and friend. Enjoying the utmost confidence and esteem of both faculty and pupils, as well as parents and guardians, he is, unquestionably, one of the most successful managers of orphans' schools in the State. As an appreciation of his ability as an educator, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by the Lewisburg University.

JOHN G. HECK

Was born in Cumberland county April 6, 1816, and now resides in Lisburn. His great-grandfather emigrating from Wurtemberg, Germany, settled in this State, and his remains now lie in a private cemetery in York county. Mr. Heck was married, in 1838, to Jane Umberger, whose uncle, Frederick Naish, was a soldier in the Revolution, and endured great hardships in the defense of his country. The parents of Mrs. Heck were David and Dorothy Umberger. The family consists of ten children—three sons and seven daughters.

J. T. CRISWELL, M. D.

John T. Criswell, M. D., was born in Cumberland county, Penna., May 29th, 1849. His parents were G. W. Criswell and Susan B. Criswell, who came from Lancaster county, Pa. He partly completed a collegiate course of study at Oberlin University, Ohio, after which he studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in 1872. After practicing in Harrisburg, Pa., for one year, he located at Camp Hill, where he has since built up and is now engaged in a successful practice. He married Miss Maggie E. Dunkle Sept. 14th, 1874, who survived only about two years after their marriage. See location of residence near page 113.

H. M. RUPLEY

Is of German ancestry, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Unter Waslingen, Germany, in 1743, and settling upon a tract of 600 acres in East Pennsborough township. In 1828 George Rupley, the father of the present owner, built a log weatherboarded house and log bank barn on the farm about one-half mile south of West Fairview. This farm was divided in 1859. Some years after his death his daughter, Mrs. H. D. Mosser, taking the part upon which the building stood, and H. M. Rupley, the subject of the present sketch, erecting a large house and barn upon his share. In 1867 he bought one-half of the steam saw mill in West Fairview (having sold his farm). This mill was destroyed by fire the same year, but rebuilt in 1869. Its boilers are 30 horse power and the engine 25 horse power. It contains a muley saw capable of sawing 2,000 to 4,000 feet of lumber per day.

HENRY R. MOSSER

Was born July 14th, 1828, in York county, near New Cumberland, where he now resides. His father, Benjamin H. Mosser, was of a family who settled in York county near the Susquehanna river, some 75 or 80 years ago. His mother was Elizabeth Rupley, daughter of John Rupley, Esq., whose home is now the residence of Hon. R. J. Haldeman, nearly opposite the city of Harrisburg.

He married in 1852 Margaret, daughter of Jacob Yocum, and Henrietta Duncan, who died in 1859, leaving a daughter, Nettie, and a son, B. H. Mosser, now a student at Dickinson College. He married in 1868 R. Jennie Miller. A daughter Annie and a son John Charles were born of this marriage. He has been for 30 years engaged in the grain and lumber business, and has been greatly interested in the progress of New Cumberland. He represented the Central Pa. Conference in the General Conference of the M. E. church at Baltimore in 1876, and was a delegate to the International S. S. Convention at Atlanta in 1878. He has been the Recording Steward of his church for 20 years, and Superintendent of the M. E. Sunday School for 10 years.

GEORGE MESSINGER

Was born June 21st, 1825, in Perry county, Pa. He is the son of Jacob Messinger, who died in 1837. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of George and Elizabeth Albright, and was also a native of Perry county. His children, Mary, born Nov. 18th, 1848, Henrietta, born June 15th, 1856, William Henry, born Nov. 20th, 1850, James Diven, born Dec. 23rd, 1859, Amos Charles, born Nov. 1st, 1862, and Jeremiah Aurand, born Oct. 1865, were all born in Perry county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

H. K. WITMER

Was born Dec. 25th, 1837. His grandfather, a native of Lancaster county, came to Dauphin county in 1810, where he bought and occupied a farm, carrying on at the same time the business of weaving. He died in 1832, and his son, who was born in Lancaster county, in 1800, inherited the farm. After the death of his father, in the same year, he united in marriage with Miss Irwin, who died in 1843. He afterward married Mrs. Ann Ebersole, and still lives on the homestead. The subject of this memoir worked at farming and brick-making, and from 1852 to 1860 at grading railroads. He afterwards had charge of a floating-gang on the N. C. R. R. He was married in November, 1861, to Miss Mary McCanna, of Chester county, and during the year took charge of sub. div. No. 18 at Bridgeport. At the age of 34 his right arm was taken off in a railroad accident. Mr. Witmer has two sons and two daughters.

SAMUEL M. HERTZLER,

A prominent farmer and vintner in Lower Allen township, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., April 5th, 1835. He removed to Cumberland county with his father, and after living with him for some years, engaged in farming near Mechanicsburg. In 1866 he purchased a farm in Lower Allen, and in addition to its superintendence commenced the manufacture of "pure wine for medicinal and common purposes." A demand soon sprang up for this from all sources. His facilities for manufacture have been greatly increased, and the business is now a very large one. He has since purchased the residence of Geo. Leonard with ten acres of land, which joined his farm on the north. This property has been much improved, is in a high state of cultivation and produces, together with the farm, as good crops as any in the valley.

MATHIAS BITNER

Was born in York county, Pa., where he lived until he removed to Cumberland. He was married in 1850 (Aug. 24th) to Susannah Alticks. He has two children. In 1858 the farm in Lower Allen township was purchased—one-half mile east of Shiromanstown. The first buildings on this farm were erected about 1857. The farm contains 33 acres of productive land.

Mr. Bitner is also the owner of a farm of 164 acres in Monroe township, 2 miles east of Churchtown, 22 acres of which consist of timber land. The latter farm has a store and frame house and bank barn.

JAMES M. RALSTON.

James M. Ralston is of Irish descent. His great-grandfather, Andrew Ralston, came to this country about the year 1730, and settled at the Big Spring, near Newville, Cumberland county. The McAllisters, of whom Mr. Ralston's mother was a descendant, emigrated from Ireland at about the same time, and located on the farm he now owns, four miles east of Carlisle. Mr. Ralston was born January 14th, 1823. He married Margaret J. Dunlap, and has two sons, James Dunlap and William Wallace. His present residence is Mechanicsburg.